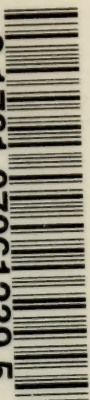
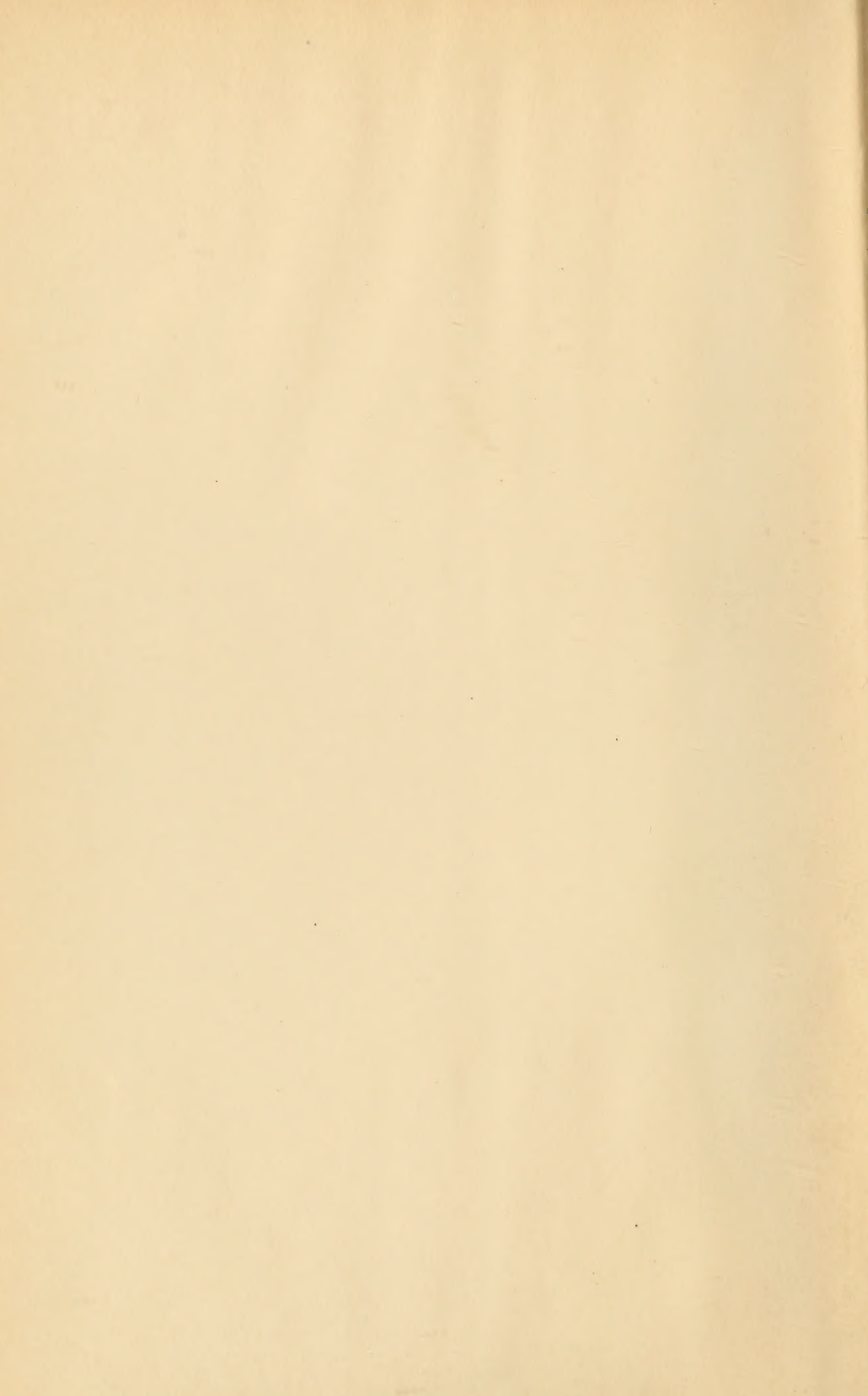



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ILLINOIS
IN THE
WORLD WAR

EDITED BY
THEODORE CALVIN PEASE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME III

ILLINOIS
IN THE
WORLD WAR

EDITED BY
J. H. HARRIS
CHICAGO, ILL., 1919

VOLUME III

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ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR
VOLUME III

THE
HISTORY OF THE 33rd DIVISION
A. E. F.

BY

FREDERIC LOUIS HUIDEKOPER

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UNITED STATES ARMY, AND DIVISION ADJUTANT,
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MILITARY UNPREPAREDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES.'

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XIX. 123RD MACHINE GUN BATTALION

FRANCE, 19th November, 1918.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EVENTS, Covering Period

May 24 to June 12th incl., 123 M. G. Battalion.

- May 24th — Battalion arrived at Port of Debarkation, Brest, France, at 11:30 A.M.
- May 25th — On board ship awaiting disembarkation.
- May 26th — Battalion disembarked at 9:00 A.M., arrived ashore at 9:45 A.M., and marched six kilos to camp in vicinity of Pontanezen Barracks, for recuperation after the trip overseas.
- May 27th — Camp established. Usual routine.
- May 28th — At same Camp. Usual camp routine. Short hikes taken.
- May 29th — At same Camp. Broke camp during the morning. Entire Battalion marched to train in yards at Brest, prior to entraining for British Sector. Entrained at 4:00 P.M. Train left yards at Brest at 6:30 P.M.
- May 30th — Battalion enroute to British Sector.
- May 31st — Arrived at Oisemont, France at 11:30 A.M. De-trained at once and marched to small rest camp for dinner. After short rest the Battalion was assembled and marched to Bouillancourt-en-Séry, a distance of ten kilos. Left Oisemont at 4:00 P.M. and arrived at Bouillancourt-en-Séry at 6:30 P.M. All companies went into billets at once.
- June 1st — Day spent in getting organized. Men and equipment cleaned. Billets and Battalion area cleaned. Short hike taken by Companies during the afternoon.
- June 2nd — Two hour hikes taken by each Company during the day. Rest of day spent in cleaning up men and their equipment.
- June 3rd — Period of training opened and following taken up:— Operation and mechanism of gun—Stripping and assembling—nomenclature and accessories—dismounted gun drill—N.C.O. and Officers' schools. Two hour hike by Companies.
- June 4th — Training as set forth under the 3rd carried on by all companies.
- June 5th — Training as set forth under the 3rd carried on by all companies.
- June 6th — Training as set forth under the 3rd carried on by all companies.

- June 7th — Training as set forth under the 3rd carried on by all companies.
- June 8th — Inspection of men, equipment and billets. Two hour hike by all companies.
- June 9th — Battalion left Bouillancourt-en-Séry at 9:00 A.M. and marched to Cuverville, arriving at 5:00 P.M. Distance covered 25 kilos. All companies were immediately put into billets.
- June 10th — Day spent in getting organized. Cleaning of men and equipment.
- June 11th — Rained most of the day. Not much work carried on. Short hike in the afternoon by the Companies.
- June 12th — British Vickers .303 taken over from dump established at Cuverville. Also accessories for gun. New schedule of training taken up. Started on "First Phase." Immediate action—M. G. drill covering sighting and aiming and target designation—nomenclature of Vickers .303—Lectures on gas, care of feet, etc. Officers and N.C.O. Schools. Tactical walks and terrain exercises. Two hour hike by all companies.

NOTE: Complete equipment of animals and transportation, consisting of limbers, G.S. wagons, water carts, medical cart, officers mess cart, rolling kitchens, received while at Cuverville.

ARTHUR SHUMATE.
1st Lieut. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 123D M.G. BN.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

FRANCE, 29th Nov. '18.

OPERATIONS OF 123D MACHINE GUN BATTALION FROM 12TH JUNE, 1918, TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

12th June, 1918:

British Vickers .303 taken over from dump established at CUVERVILLE. Also accessories for gun. New schedule of training taken up. Started on "First Phase"—Immediate Action; Machine Gun drill, covering sighting and aiming and target designation; nomenclature of Vickers .303; Lectures on Gas, care of feet, etc.; officers and N.C.O.'s schools; Tactical walks and terrain exercises. Two hour hike by all companies.

13th June, 1918:

Training carried on as set forth on the twelfth by all companies.

14th June, 1918:

Training carried on as set forth on the twelfth by all companies.

15th June, 1918:

Inspection of men, equipment, and billets.

16th June, 1918:

Day spent in cleaning up of men, equipment and Battalion area. The usual two hour hike was taken by all companies.

17th June, 1918:

Maneuver by liaison of organizations—Division Maneuver. Remainder of Battalion under junior officers carried on program of training. The following program to be followed during the week: nomenclature; position and aiming exercises—automatic sight correction—use of auxiliary aiming targets—immediate action—terrain problems—instruction in liaison tactical walks—officers and N.C.O.'s school under British instructors.

18th June, 1918:

Maneuver by liaison personnel and organization commanders. Remainder of Battalion carried on schedule as set forth on the seventeenth.

19th June, 1918:

Training carried on as set forth in schedule for week of June 17th by all companies.

20th June, 1918:

Not much work carried on out of doors on account of rain. Cleared up enough so that usual two hour hike could be taken by all companies.

NOTE: Complete equipment of animals and transportation, consisting of li[m]bers, G.S. Wagons, water carts, medical cart, officers mess cart, rolling kitchens received while at CUVERVILLE.

21st June, 1918:

Move started from CUVERVILLE to EAUCOURT via GAMACHES. The night was spent at VIAMMEVILLE-MORIVAL-FRETTEMEULE-VISMES in billets.

22d June, 1918:

Move continued at 8:00 A.M. for EAUCOURT. Arrived at destination at 4:30 P.M. Went into billets at once.

23d June, 1918:

Day spent in getting organized. Men and equipment cleaned during the day.

24th June, 1918:

The following program to be carried out during the week: Gun drill—sight corrections—immediate action—mechanism—close order and manual of arms—packing fighting limbers—limber drill—instruction in Gas under Battalion Gas Officer—instruction in bombing—revolver shooting—marching—concealment and use of cover—range practice—tactical exercise. Work carried on under the above program. Officers' schools in evening.

25th June, 1918:

Work hindered during the day on account of rain. Indoor instruction taken up such as nomenclature, schools etc. Usual evening school for N.C.O.'s held.

26th June 1918:

Carried on training as set forth in schedule under date of the twenty-fourth. Officers' school held from 7 to 9 p.m.

27th June, 1918:

Carried on training as set forth in schedule under date of the twenty-fourth. N.C.O.'s school held under direction of company officers from 7 to 9 P.M.

28th June, 1918:

Carried on training as set forth in schedule under date of the twenty-fourth. Officers school held under direction of Company Commanders from 7 to 9 P.M.

29th June, 1918:

Usual program carried on during the morning. Inspection of men, equipment, animals, transport and billets during the afternoon.

30th June, 1918:

Day spent in cleaning of men, equipment, transport, etc. The usual two hour hike taken during the day by all companies.

1st July, 1918:

The following schedule to be followed during the week:

Gun drill—immediate action—mechanism—stripping—care and cleaning—limber drill—gas instruction by Battalion Gas Officer—instruction in bombing—signal work—range finding—close order drill and manual of arms—marching—range practice—tactical exercises—officers and N.C.O.'s schools in the evenings. Work carried on in accordance with above schedule.

NOTE: Training assisted by British officers and N.C.O.'s.

2d July, 1918:

Training carried on as set forth in schedule under date of 1st July, 1918. N.C.O.'s school under the direction of company commanders from 7 to 9 P.M.

3d July, 1918.

Company A with one platoon of Company B spent day on machine gun range near PONT REMY. Remainder of Battalion carried on work as set forth in schedule under date of 1st July, 1918. Officers' school.

4th July, 1918:

National Holiday observed by all members of the A.E.F. Our Battalion arranged program consisting of contests in mounting and dismounting guns—going into and out of action—immediate action—limber drill—athletic events, etc. Day spent with much enjoyment to all officers and men. Company B carried off most of the honors.

5th July, 1918:

Company C with one platoon of Company B spent day on machine gun range near PONT REMY. Remainder of Battalion carried on work as set forth in schedule under date of 1st July, 1918. Officers' school.

6th July, 1918:

Battalion on a Division maneuver. Problems in liaison worked out.

7th July, 1918:

Day spent in cleaning up men, equipment, transportation, billets, etc. The usual two hour hike taken during the day by all companies.

8th July, 1918:

The following schedule to be followed during the week:

Barrage drill—use of instruments for indirect fire—dismounted drill—in defense with battalion of infantry. (operation orders issued, guns sited, sectors assigned, range cards prepared, emplacements dug, etc.)—immediate action—limber drill—instruction in bombing—marching and tactical exercises—instruction for agents and signalmen.

Company D and one platoon of Company B spent the day on PONT REMY machine gun range. Remainder of Battalion carried on training as set forth above. Officers' school from 7 to 9 P.M.

9th July, 1918:

Companies A and B spent day on PONT REMY machine gun range. Remainder of Battalion carried on with training as set forth on the 8th July. N.C.O.'s school from 7 to 9 P.M.

10th July, 1918:

Companies C and D spent day on PONT REMY machine gun range. Remainder of Battalion carried on with training as set forth under date of 8th July. Officers' school from 7 to 9 P.M.

11th July, 1918:

Companies A and B spent day on PONT REMY machine gun range. Remainder of Battalion carried on with training as set forth under date of 8th July. N.C.O.'s school from 7 to 9 P.M.

12th July, 1918:

Companies C and D spent day on PONT REMY machine gun range. Remainder of Battalion carried on with training as set forth under date of 8th July. Entire Battalion present at gas attack demonstration on PONT REMY machine gun range at 7:00 P.M. Demonstration by 7th Manchesters (British Army). Consisted of cloud and projectile and High Explosive attack. Masks worn for one hour. Entire demonstration very successful.

13th July, 1918:

Training carried on during morning. Inspection of organization, etc. during afternoon.

14th July, 1918:

Battalion moved from EAUCOURT to Bois de QUERRIEU via VIGNACOURT, where the Battalion was billeted for the night of 14-15th July. Entire distance about 40 kilometers. Move made on EAUCOURT—PONT REMY—COCQUEREL—LONG—l'ÉTOILE—FLIXÉCOURT—VIGNACOURT Road (stage for the night). Distance traveled about 20

kilometers. Left EAUCOURT 8:00 A.M. Arrived VIGNACOURT 4:00 P.M. same date.

15th July, 1918:

Move continued at 8:00 A.M. from VIGNACOURT to BOIS de QUERRIEU via VIGNACOURT - ST. VAST - POULAINVILLE - ALLONVILLE-BOIS de QUERRIEU Road. Distance traveled about 18 kilometers. Arrived BOIS de QUERRIEU 2:00 P.M. same date. Our Battalion passed to the tactical command of the Australian Corps (IV British Army) and relieved the 122d Machine Gun Battalion (American) in reserve in the Army Line. Battalion Headquarters and Companies C and D went into camp at QUERRIEU WOODS. Company A, 123d M.G.Bn. proceeded to CAILLOUX WOODS to relieve the M.G. Co. 131st Infantry in the Army Line. Relief completed before dawn morning of the 16th July, 1918. Co. B, 123d M.G.Bn. proceeded to QUERRIEU and relieved Co. A 122d M.G.Bn. in the Army Line. Relief completed before dawn of the morning of the 16th July, 1918.

16th July, 1918:

Battalion Headquarters and Companies C and D spent in getting organized in new location. Companies A and B carried on work in getting organized in Army Line. Two companies disposed over entire Australian Corps front in the Army Line. Very thinly held.

17th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Work continued in organization of Army Line by Companies A and B. Companies C and D, in reserve worked on shelters for men and splinter proofs for animals. Cleaning up equipment and transport.

18th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Work continued on emplacements and organizing Army Line in defense. Companies C and D carried on work in constructing splinter proof horse lines and shelters. Plans laid for new disposition of companies in Army line. Machine gun companies of the 129th and 130th Infantries to take over part of positions. Line to be manned by four machine gun companies. Companies A and B had parties reconnoiter new positions.

19th July, 1918:

Battalion Headquarters and Companies C and D in QUERRIEU WOODS. In compliance with Orders No. 1, P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade, 18th July, 1918, the front held by Companies A and B, 123d M.G.Bn. in the Army Line was cut down, these two companies taking over positions in the center of the line. Approximately 4000 yard fronts for each company. The Machine Gun Company, 129th Infantry took over positions on the extreme right of the line and Machine Gun Company of the 130th Infantry took over positions on the extreme left of the line. Companies in new positions before dawn on the morning of 20th July, '18.

20th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Work carried on in improving gun emplacements and perfecting scheme of defense. Companies C and D in reserve, QUERRIEU WOODS.

21st July, 1918:

Pursuant to Orders No. 2, Headquarters 123d M.G.Bn. 21st July, '18 a relief was carried out within the Battalion. Companies A and B were relieved by Companies D and C respectively in the Army Line on the night 21st-22d July, 1918. The reliefs were completed before midnight 21st July, 1918. Upon completion of the relief Companies A and B proceeded to QUERRIEU WOODS and went into reserve.

22d July, 1918:

Companies C and D in the line getting organized in positions taken over. Carrying on work on emplacements, shelters etc. Companies A and B, in reserve, spent day in cleaning men and equipment and getting organized in camp.

23d July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Work continued on emplacements etc. in Army Line by Companies C and D. Companies in reserve began program of advanced training in machine gun work.

24th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Work continued by Companies C and D in Army Line. Companies A and B in reserve went ahead with training.

25th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Phase "B" Training started by Companies A and B, attached to 3d Battalion, Australian Machine Gun Corps. Details were sent from both companies to be attached to companies of the 3d Battalion for tactical training. These men were attached to gun teams and were given full charge of the guns under the close supervision of the Australians. The remainder of Companies A and B still in QUERRIEU WOODS Companies C and D in Army Line.

26th July, 1918:

Co. D began Phase "B" training with 2d Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps. Entire company attached for tactical training under close supervision of the Australians. Co. C remains in Army Line under close supervision of the Australians. Co. C remains in Army Line Battalion Headquarters and parts of Companies A and B in QUERRIEU WOODS.

27th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Training being carried on with Australian Machine Gun Battalions in the line. Men in reserve being trained in advanced machine gun work.

28th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Training being carried on with Australian Machine Gun Battalions in the line. Men in reserve spent day in cleaning and as day of rest.

29th July, 1918:

Pursuant to Orders No. 4, P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade, 28th July, Co. C, 123d M.G. Bn. attached to 4th Australian Machine Gun Battalion for Phase "B" training. Remained at present location at QUERRIEU. Companies A and B sent their second details forward to 3d Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps for tactical training. Co. D still in training with 2d Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps.

30th July, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Training going on among all organizations in accordance with Phase "B" training.

31st July, 1918:

4th Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps taken out of the line on Australian Corps left and ordered to move to the Corps right. Co. C 123d M.G.Bn. (American) moved with the 4th Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps from QUERRIEU to CACHY (south of VILLERS-BRETONNEUX) 4th Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps went into line at this point. Gun teams of Co. C were put into line at this point along with platoons of the Australians. Other companies carried on training as laid down in Phase "B."

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1

1st August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Training carried on as laid down in Phase "B". Nucleus of Companies A and B and Battalion Headquarters at QUERRIEU WOODS.

2d August, 1918:

Co. B sent forward third detail of men for attachment to 3d Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps for Phase "B" training. Relieved like number of men from Companies A and B. No change in disposition of companies. Training proceeded as laid down for Phase "B".

Casualties: Nil.

3d August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Training being carried on by all organizations. Battalion Headquarters and nucleus of companies A and B in QUERRIEU WOODS.

Casualties: Nil.

4th August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Training going on in good shape.

Casualties: Nil.

5th August, 1918:

Men from Companies A and B withdrawn from the line from

being attached to the 3d Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps and returned to QUERRIEU WOODS. Co. D withdrawn from the line from being attached to the 2d Battalion Australian Machine Gun Corps and moved to QUERRIEU WOODS. Co. C unchanged.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1 O. R.

6th August, 1918:

Pursuant to Field Orders No. 14, Headquarters 33d Division, American E.F., dated 5th August, 1918, the 65th Infantry Brigade was withdrawn from the Australian Corps and attached to the III Corps (British) for further training. Our Battalion, less Co. C moved from QUERRIEU WOODS to DAILY MAIL WOODS, via ALLONVILLE-BEAUCOURT Road. Left QUERRIEU WOODS 4:00 P.M. and arrived at DAILY MAIL WOODS 11:00 P.M. Went into camp under shelter tents for the night. Attached to 47th Division (British) for further training. Co. C, 123d M.G.Bn. attached to 4th Battalion, Australian Machine Gun Corps in neighborhood of CACHY ordered to follow and rejoin Battalion at DAILY MAIL WOOD Co. C moved from CACHY to QUERRIEU Woods and staged for the night.

Casualties: Nil.

7th August, 1918:

Day spent in digging in and establishing camp. Co. C continued move from QUERRIEU WOODS to DAILY MAIL WOODS. Arrived at DAILY MAIL WOODS at 3:15 P.M. and rejoined Battalion. Went into camp in woods.

Casualties: Nil.

8th August, 1918:

Entire Battalion located in DAILY MAIL Woods. Day spent in cleaning up men and equipment and completing arrangement of camp. Secret Order No. 7 received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade at 11:00 P.M. ordering move from 47th Division area to ROUND Woods as III Corps (British) reserve. Preparations made at once for the move.

Casualties: Nil.

9th August, 1918:

Battalion assembled and ready to move from DAILY MAIL WOODS at 12:30 A.M. Moved to ROUND WOODS via FRANVILLERS-BEAUCOURT-MONTIGNY Road. Arrived at ROUND WOODS 7:00 A.M. and went into camp. Day spent in resting up men and animals in order to be ready for any emergency, that might arise. Warning Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade to be ready on short notice for move to neighborhood of MÉRICOURT and SAILLY-le-SEC as a reserve force backing up 18th Division (British) then holding the line in that sector. Move forward to be made with the 129th Infantry (American). Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade thru 129th Infantry to vicinity of MÉRICOURT and take over line approximately MÉRICOURT-SAILLY-le-SEC. Battalion formed and ready to leave at 6:30 P.M. Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry

Brigade cancelling move. Went back into camp at Round Wood for the night.

Casualties: Nil.

10th August, 1918.

Order No. 209, Headquarters 18th Division (British) Received covering relief of 47th Division (British, and units attached) 65th Infantry Brigade attached to 19th Division. The above cited order covered move for 123d M.G.Bn. to BAIZIEUX as staging point. Relief of 124th M.G.Bn. (American) on night of 11-12th August, 1918. The relief date was changed three times but finally remained as originally ordered. Battalion assembled in ROUND WOODS for the move and cleared same at 9:00 P.M. Arrived BAIZIEUX at 12:00 midnight. Companies A, B, C, and D went into camp in BOIS ROBERT. Battalion Headquarters located within the town.

Casualties: Nil.

11th August, 1918:

Reconnaissance parties went out from the companies to reconnoiter gun positions to be taken over by their respective companies. Relief carried out on the night of 11-12th August, 1918, of the 124th M.G.Bn. All reliefs complete before dawn 12th August, 1918.

Casualties: Nil.

12th August, 1918:

Battalion Headquarters moved from Chateau in BAIZIEUX to Prisoner of War Cage just outside of town. Nucleus of companies also held at this point. Relief of the night before carried out in good shape and without much difficulty. Day spent in getting organized and acquainted with terrain and respective locations of companies.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1 O.R.

13th August, 1918:

Location of units is as follows: Battalion Headquarters at Prison of War Cage, BAIZIEUX. Co. A at V-27-b-15.70 (near HÉNENCOURT). Co. B at D-2-d-3.8 (near HÉNENCOURT). Companies C and D at D-18-d-10.50 (2 kilos north of BUIRE-sur-l'ANCRE). Day spent in organizing line for defense.

Casualties: Nil.

14th August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Work carried on in improving gun emplacements, etc. No operation for our troops.

Casualties: Nil.

15th August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Work carried on on gun emplacements.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1 O.R.

16th August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Per instructions from 18th Division (British) some gun positions

changed in order to strengthen scheme of defense. Work carried on on emplacements.

Casualties: Nil.

17th August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

18th August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties nil.

19th August, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

20th August, 1918:

Order No. 212, Headquarters 18th Division (British) dated 19th August, 1918, received, covering the relief of the 123d M.G.Bn. by the 18th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (British) on the night of 20th-21st August, 1918. All companies were relieved as above ordered and proceeded individually to MOLLIENS WOODS. Entire Battalion assembled at this point by daylight, 21st August, 1918.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1 officer
5 O.R.
serious 1 Officer
1 O.R.

21st August, 1918:

Day spent in establishing camp, cleaning men, equipment, animals and transport. Salvage dump established.

22d August, 1918:

Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade to turn in all British .303 Vickers Machine Guns, rifles, etc. Salvage dump established in MOLLIENS WOODS and work started in turning in British equipment.

23d August, 1918:

Work continued in turning in British equipment and salvage articles. Area being policed. British .303 Vickers Machine Guns turned in at British Gun Park at AMIENS, together with all accessories.

Casualties: Nil.

24th August, 1918:

Day spent in final and thorough policing of the Battalion area. In compliance with Field Orders No. 16, P.C. 33d Division, American E.F., dated 21st August, 1918, final preparations made for move from British area. Companies C and D under the command of Capt. Jeremiah McQuade left MOLLIENS WOODS at 6:30 P.M. and marched to ST. ROCH Station (A) arriving there at 11:00 P.M. ready to entrain. Entire Battalion transport left MOLLIENS WOODS at 5:00 P.M. and proceeded to ST. ROCH (A) and LONGEAU for loading. Loading details were at stations four hours in advance of time set for leaving.

Battalion P.C., Companies A and B left MOLLIENS WOOD at 7:30 P.M. and marched to LONGEAU, arriving there at 12:30 A.M. 26th August, 1918. Marches from MOLLIENS WOODS to stations made without event. Camp left in a clean and sanitary condition. Salvage detail of four men left behind to dispose of salvage.

Casualties: Nil.

25th August, 1918:

Train No. 25, Capt. Jeremiah McQuade in command, carrying Companies C and D left ST. ROCH (A) at 2:00 A.M. and proceeded for LIGNY (American Sector). Train No. 26, Major Albert L. Culbertson in command, carrying Battalion P.C., Companies A and B and Company M, 130th Infantry, left LONGEAU at 8:00 A.M. and proceeded to LIGNY (American Sector). Train No. 25 scheduled to leave at 2:28 but was delayed on account of train service. Both trains made the entire journey without event.

Casualties: Nil.

26th August, 1918.

Train No. 25 arrived at LIGNY at 4:45 A.M. Companies detrained and marched at once to NANÇOIS-le-GRAND, arriving there at 8:00 A.M. Train No. 26 arrived at LIGNY at 8:00 A.M. Battalion P.C., Companies A and B detrained and proceeded by marching to NANÇOIS-le-GRAND arriving there at 10:00 A.M. Entire Battalion went into billets. Entire journey made without event. All men and animals in good shape. Remainder of day spent in getting arranged in billets.

Casualties: Nil.

SUMMARY OF SECOND PHASE OF TRAINING WITH BRITISH UNITS IN THE FIELD

On the 15th July 1918 the 123rd M.G.Bn. was attached to the Australian Corps for instruction in the line. As a preparation the Battalion occupied positions in the Army Line covering a period of four days. Upon completion of this tour the actual training in the line began, and was carried thru by first putting Gun Teams in the line to work in connection with the Australian units holding the line, then Platoons were put in, then Companies.

On the 6th August, 1918, the 123d M.G.Bn. was relieved from duty with the Australian Corps and attached to the 18th Division (British). While with this Division the Battalion relieved the 124th M.G.Bn. (American) in the line occupied by the 18th Division (British) on night of 11th-12th August, 1918, and was relieved by the 18th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, (British) on night of 20th-21st August, 1918, whereupon the Battalion marched to MOLLIENS WOOD, rejoining 33d Division, American E.F.

The training received while with the Australian and British troops was very valuable to the Battalion and it was given every opportunity for carrying on practical work. A great deal of night

harassing firing was done and it is my opinion that the experience gained by the Battalion was invaluable.

27th August, 1918:

All companies comfortably located in billets. Day spent in cleaning up men, billets, equipment, animals and transport.

Casualties: Nil.

28th August, 1918:

No change in location of companies. Daily schedule of training taken up.

Casualties: Nil.

29th August, 1918:

Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade on night of 28th August, 1918 for move to VELAINES. Battalion formed and ready to clear NANÇOIS-LE-GRAND at 9:00 A.M. Arrived at VELAINES at 11:00 A.M. Went into billets. Remainder of day spent in getting organized.

Casualties: Nil.

30th August, 1918.

Training in advanced machine gun work carried on by all companies.

Casualties: Nil.

31st August, 1918:

Training carried on during the morning. Company inspections during the afternoon.

Casualties: Nil.

1st September, 1918:

Rained better part of the day. No work carried on.

Casualties: Nil.

2d September, 1918:

Pursuant to Field Orders No. 2, P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade, dated 1st September, 1918, a Brigade maneuver was carried out. Companies A and B, 123d M.G.Bn. were attached to the 129th Infantry for the attack. Companies C and D were attached to the 130th Infantry as part of the reserve force. Maneuver held in and around the vicinity of NANÇOIS-LE-GRAND. Proved to be a very instructive exercise.

Casualties: Nil.

3d September, 1918:

Companies A and B took part in a Regimental Maneuver carried out by the 129th Infantry. Companies C and D carried on with training.

Casualties:

4th September, 1918.

Pursuant to Field Orders No. 3, P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade, dated 3d September, 1918, covering its part in a Division maneuver by the 33d Division, the maneuver was successfully carried out. Companies A and B were attached to the 139th [129th] Infantry and

furnished a protective barrage for the hop-over. Companies C and D were attached to the 130th Infantry as guns of opportunity. The maneuver proved especially instructive in liaison.

Casualties: Nil.

5th September, 1918:

Pursuant to Field Orders No. 17, P.C. 33d Division, American E.F., dated 5th September, 1918, and Orders No. 15, P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade, dated 5th Sept. 1918, a move was made from VELAINES to JOUY-en-ARGONNE. The entire Battalion embussed at VELAINES at 7:00 P.M. and left that point at 8:00 P.M. for new area. Arrived at BLERCOURT at 6:30 A.M. 6th September, 1918. Trip made without event.

Casualties: Nil.

6th September, 1918:

Battalion P.C. and Companies C and D proceeded from BLERCOURT to JOUY by marching, arriving at 8:30 A.M. Went into billets. Remainder of day spent in getting organized. Companies A and B proceeded from BLERCOURT to BOIS du CLAIR CHÊNE. Companies went into barracks.

Casualties: Nil.

7th September, 1918:

Day spent in cleaning up men, equipment, billets, animals and transport. Rained better part of the day. No training carried on. In preparation for relief of 372d Infantry U.S. in Hill 304 Sector, Companies A and B sent out reconnoitering parties. Companies A and B to be attached to 129th Infantry for defense of the sector. 129th Infantry to relieve the 372d Infantry.

In compliance with Field Orders No. 4, P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade dated 7th September, 1918, Co. B proceeded from BOIS du CLAIR CHÊNE with the 3d Battalion 129th Infantry to VIGNÉVILLE and staged for the night. Company went into dugouts.

8th September, 1918:

Company A, 123d M.G. Bn. proceeded from BOIS du CLAIR CHÊNE with the 2d Battalion 129th Infantry and carried out a relief in the LORRAINE Sector. Relief completed before dawn the morning of the 9th September, 1918. Company B, 123rd M.G.Bn. with the 3d Battalion 129th Infantry went into Sector Reserve. Battalion P.C., Companies C and D moved from JOUY to BÉTHELAINVILLE. Battalion P.C. and Co. D went into billets, dugouts, etc. in the town. Co. C went into large billet at ANCREVILLE Farm between BÉTHELAINVILLE and VIGNÉVILLE.

Casualties: Nil.

9th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

10th September, 1918:

Co. B acting with the 3d Battalion 129th Infantry put into the

line in the main line of resistance. No change in disposition of other companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

11th September, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

12th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

13th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

14th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

15th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

16th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

17th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

18th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

19th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

20th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

21st September, 1918:

In compliance with Field Orders No. 22, P. C. 33d Division, American E. F., dated 21st September, 1918, Battalion P.C. and Companies C and D moved from BÉTHELAINVILLE to Camp "G" BOIS des SARTELLES. Left BÉTHELAINVILLE 7:45 P.M. and arrived at Camp "G" BOIS des SARTELLES at 10:45 P.M. Organizations went into barracks. No change in disposition of companies A and B. Our operations nil.

Casualties: Nil.

22d September, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies A and B in the line. Battalion P.C., Companies C and D getting organized in camp.

Salvage dump established and preparations being made to dispose of all battle surplus at this point.

Casualties: Nil.

23d September, 1918:

No change in disposition of Companies A and B with the 129th Infantry in the line. All battle surplus turned in at dump at Camp "G" by Companies C and D. Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade to move from Camp "G" BOIS des SARTELLES to BOIS la VILLE. Left Camp "G" at 7:45 P.M. and arrived at BOIS la VILLE at 11:45 P.M. Camp in BOIS la VILLE found over-crowded and our men were forced to spend greater part of the night in the open in especially bad weather.

Casualties: Nil.

24th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of Companies A and B. Companies C and D went into barracks in BOIS la VILLE. Men given as much rest as possible.

Casualties: Nil.

25th September, 1918:

No change in disposition of Companies A and B. All personnel resting as much as possible during the day. Final preparations made for a move forward for an offensive. Battalion P.C., Companies C and D left camp in BOIS la VILLE at 8:00 P.M. and proceeded to BEAUMONT FARM. Arrived at 12:30 A.M. 26th September, 1918.

Casualties: Nil.

HEADQUARTERS 123 M. G. BN.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 12th Nov. 1918.

OPERATIONS OF 123 MACHINE GUN BATTALION from 26th September, 1918 to 8th November, 1918 inclusive.

Situation, 25th September, 1918:

Enemy activity normal. Enemy movement normal. Visibility poor. Our activities: final preparation for movement to assembling points as part of 65th Infantry Brigade Reserve. 65th Infantry Brigade, the 33rd Division Reserve.

Casualties: None.

26th September, 1918:

At the beginning of operations Companies A and B, 123 M. G. Bn. were attached to the 129th Infantry, not having rejoined the Battalion from being attached while holding the line in Hill 304 Sector. Battalion P.C., Companies C and D left camp in BOIS la VILLE, at 8:00 P.M., 25th September, 1918, and proceeded to BEAUMONT FARM. Arrived at 12:30 A.M. 26th September, 1918. Staged for remainder of night. Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade to proceed to position behind MORT HOMME. Left BEAUMONT FARM 8:00 A.M. 26th September, 1918 and proceeded along

FORT de MARRE-la CLAIRE-CHATTANCOURT Road. Held up by traffic blockade, 11:30 A.M. one kilometer east of La CLAIRE on FORT de MARRE-la CLAIRE Road. Progress from this point on very slow. Casualties: None.

27th September, 1918.

Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade at 6:05 A.M. to march on GERCOURT-et-DRILLANCOURT at once. Battalion P.C., Companies C and D proceeded as above ordered, making up the rear of column composed of 130th Infantry. March made via CHATTANCOURT-ESNES-BÉTHINCOURT-GERCOURT et DRILLANCOURT Road. Column halted on southern slope of Hill 281, arriving at this point at 2:00 P.M., 27th September, 1918. Companies A and B joined Battalion from attached with 129th Infantry. Battalion staged for the night at this point.

Casualties: None.

28th September, 1918.

Most of day spent south of Hill 281. At 4.45 P.M. orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade to move forward to BOIS-d'en-DELA. Companies A and B were again attached to the 129th Infantry and Companies C and D to the 130th Infantry for tactical purposes. Arrived in BOIS-d'en-DELA at 9:00 P.M. Took shelter in the woods for the night.

Casualties: None.

29th September, 1918:

Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade at 12:00 A.M. for the relief of the 80th Division by the 65th Infantry Brigade. Co. B, 123 M. G. Bn., remained attached to the 129th Infantry, Co. A reverted back to the Commanding Officer 123 M. G. Bn. Co. C, 123 M. G. Bn. remained attached to 130th Infantry. Co. D reverted to the Commanding Officer, 123 M. G. Bn. Companies A and D formed a Brigade reserve and remained at their locations in Bois-d'en-DELA. Company B under the 129th Infantry took over positions in BOIS de DANNEVOUX. Co. C under the 130th Infantry took over positions in BOIS de la Côte LEMONT.

Casualties: None.

30th September, 1918:

No change in attachment of companies. Co. D located in Bois des SEPTSARGES. Companies B and C organized for defense in their respective locations.

Casualties: Wounded, slight, 3.

1st October, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Work carried on improving gun emplacements. Co. B fired harassing fire on enemy strong points between 9:00 and 10:00 P.M. 1000 rounds of ammunition expended.

Casualties: None.

2nd October, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Gun positions and shelters for men completed and improvement on same being carried out. At 5:15 A.M. enemy put down barrage in square 16.82 gradually fire to 17.82, lasting until 6:00 A.M. 12 Mustard Gas Shells fell in vicinity of Co. B's gun emplacements. Co. B fired harassing fire on enemy positions between 9:00 and 10:00 P.M. 1000 rounds of ammunition expended. Enemy aircraft active. Some movement of enemy in VILOSNES-sur-MEUSE.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 16.

3rd October, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies during the day. Two left guns of Co. B fired harassing fire from 9:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M. Expended 950 rounds of ammunition. Sneezing gas thrown on Hill 294. Light shelling throughout the day. Enemy aircraft active.

Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade at 10:00 P.M. to take two Machine Gun Companies to Bois de la CÔTE LEMONT, for the purpose of neutralizing hostile opposition and breaking up counter attacks between Bois de BRIEULLES, Bois de FORÊT, and BRIEULLES-sur-MEUSE. Also to assist fire of 4th Division on left. Companies A and B were used for this work and were moved into position during the night. Co. D on Hill 281. Co. A in reserve.

Casualties:	Killed	2
	Wounded, Slight	9
	“ Serious	1

4th October, 1918:

Guns of Co. D in position on Hill 281 on N.W. edge of Bois de la CÔTE LEMONT by day break. Co. A held in reserve. 4th Division on left to resume advance at 5:25 A.M. Our artillery opened fire and put down a barrage at 5:00 A.M. Companies C & D 123 M. G. Bn. opened fire on BRIEULLES-sur-MEUSE, points along river and high ground N.W. of BRIEULLES protecting the 4th Division right flank. Fire carried on until 11:00 A.M. Two companies of 124th M. G. Bn. and M. G. Co. 130th Infantry came under command of Commanding Officer, 123 M. G. Bn. for any use in any emergency that might arise. Five Machine Gun Companies in all available for protection of 4th Division right and 65th Infantry Brigade left. Disposition of Co. B unchanged. Heavy shelling by enemy in Bois de la CÔTE LEMONT and Bois de DANNEVOUX. Our aircraft very active throughout day. Sneezing gas thrown over by enemy near positions of Co. B in Bois de DANNEVOUX.

Casualties:	Killed	4
	Wounded, slight	12
	“ serious	3

5th October, 1918.

Orders received at 10:40 P.M., 4th October, 1918 from P. C. 65th Infantry Brigade for a joint patrol from 130th Infantry and M. G.

Co. 124th M. G. Bn. to reconnoiter Trench Teton for purpose of infiltrating machine guns and automatic rifles into this position in order to fire on BRIEULLES and ridge N.W. of that point. Co. A, 124th M. G. Bn. and 130th Infantry furnished required number of men for this patrol. Patrol reported it impossible to occupy Trench Teton. Harassing fire carried on by Co. D, 123 M. G. Bn. and Companies A and B 124th M. G. Bn. throughout the day on BRIEULLES-sur-MEUSE and ridge N.W. of BRIEULLES-sur-MEUSE. Disposition of Companies B and C unchanged. Enemy shelling woods throughout entire day and night. Enemy aircraft active during morning. BRIEULLES reported burning.

Casualties:	Killed	3
	Wounded, slight	3
	“ serious	1

6th October, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Harassing fire carried out by Co. D, 123 M. G. Bn. and Companies A and D 124th M. G. Bn. on BRIEULLES-sur-MEUSE, ridge N.W. of BRIEULLES-sur-MEUSE, and Trench de Teton. Guns from above three companies reopened fire on targets named at 6:00 P.M., assisting artillery barrage. Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade for raid by two companies of the 130th Infantry on Trench de Teton. M. G. Companies to assist overhead fire. Preparations made for this. Raid not carried out as planned. Orders received from P. C. 65th Infantry Brigade at 7:45 P.M. to have Companies A and B, 124th M. G. Bn. withdraw and proceed to BOIS de FORGES, reporting to G-3, 33rd Division.

Enemy shelling heavy in woods. Enemy aircraft active throughout day. Some Mustard Gas in neighborhood of positions of Co. B in BOIS de DANNEVOUX.

Casualties: None.

7th October, 1918:

No change in disposition of companies. Companies A and B, 124th M. G. Bn. left for BOIS de FORGES early in morning. Harassing fire carried on by Co. D on BRIEULLES, and ridge N.W. of BRIEULLES. Visibility poor. BOIS de FORÊT reported burning. Light enemy shelling throughout day. Light concentration of sneezing gas.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 6.

8th October, 1918.

Companies A and D, 123 M. G. Bn. pass to the command of Commanding Officer 130th Infantry. Disposition of Companies B and C unchanged. No operations carried on. Heavy enemy shelling at intervals during the day. Great number of Mustard and Sneezing Gas shells thrown into BOIS de DANNEVOUX and BOIS des MORIAUX.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 2.

9th October, 1918.

Companies A and D withdrawn from N.W. edge of Bois de la CÔTE LEMONT and Hill 281. Co. F occupied positions backing up the defense of sector held by Companies of 2nd Battalion 130th Infantry. Disposition of Companies B and C unchanged. Enemy shelling heavy, Light concentration of gas in Bois de DANNEVOUX. Enemy aircraft active over Bois des MORIAUX.

Casualties: None.

10th October, 1918.

Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade at 1:30 P.M. directing that Companies A and D, 123 M.G. Bn. report to Commanding General 66th Infantry Brigade on east side of River MEUSE in vicinity of CONSENVOYE. Co. B passed to command of Commanding Officer 130th Infantry from Commanding Officer 129th Infantry. Their disposition unchanged. One platoon of Co. C, 123 M. G. Bn. withdrawn from outpost line to main line of resistance during the night of 10-11th October, 1918. In new position before daylight. Our operations nil. Light enemy shelling in Bois de DANNEVOUX, Bois de la CÔTE LEMONT, and Bois des MORIAUX. Slight activity of enemy aircraft.

Casualties: None.

11th October, 1918.

Companies A and D having reported to the Commanding General 66th Infantry Brigade were put under command of the Commanding Officer 129th Infantry for tactical purposes. Went into line in Bois de CHAUME with that organization, relieving units of the 66th Infantry Brigade. Disposition of Co. B unchanged. Remainder of Co. C withdrawn to main line of resistance night of 11-12th October, 1918. In position by daylight. Shelling by enemy light throughout the day.

Casualties: Killed,	1
Wounded, slight	8

12th October, 1918.

Disposition of companies unchanged. Co. C carried on work improving gun emplacements in main line of resistance and improvements on shelters for men. Light shelling by enemy. Light concentration of gas in Bois de DANNEVOUX.

Casualties: None.

13th October, 1918.

Dispositions of companies unchanged during the day. Co. C withdrawn from positions in main line of resistance and ordered to proceed to east side of River MEUSE in vicinity of CONSENVOYE. Move made night of 13-14th October, 1918. Arrived at destination by daylight. Went into bivouac in trenches one-half kilo. south of CONSENVOYE, just off CONSENVOYE-BRABANT Road.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1

14th October, 1918:

Disposition of companies unchanged. Battalion P. C. moved from Hill 281 to east side of River MEUSE just south of CONSENVOYE on CONSENVOYE-BRABANT Road. Light enemy shelling.

Casualties: None.

15th October, 1918.

Co. B. relieved in BOIS de DANNEVOUX by Machine Gun Co. 66th Infantry Brigade. Proceeded to east side of River MEUSE in immediate vicinity of CONSENVOYE. Move made night of 15-16th October, 1918. Went in bivouac south of CONSENVOYE off CONSENVOYE-BRABANT Road. Reverted to command of Commanding Officer 123 M. G. Bn. Scattered shelling by enemy throughout the day. Light concentration of gas during night in CONSENVOYE.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1

16th October, 1918.

Disposition of companies unchanged. Co. B moved from bivouac one-half kilo. south of CONSENVOYE to bivouac in immediate vicinity of BRABANT. Scattered shelling throughout the day.

Casualties: Killed, 1
Wounded, slight 6
" serious 1

17th October, 1918.

Disposition of companies unchanged. Intermittent shelling by enemy throughout day. A few enemy planes over during day.

Casualties: Killed 1
Wounded, slight 13
" serious 1

18th October, 1918.

Disposition of companies unchanged during the day. Co. A 123 M. G. Bn. relieved in line in BOIS de CHAUME by M. G. Co. 130th Infantry, night of 18-19th October, 1918. Relief completed before daylight. Co. A moved to bivouacs in trenches south of CONSENVOYE just off CONSENVOYE-BRABANT Road. Scattered shelling of entire area. Light concentration of gas.

Casualties: None.

19th October, 1918.

Disposition of companies unchanged. Light hostile shelling.

Casualties: None.

20th October, 1918:

Disposition of companies unchanged during day. Pursuant to Field Order 30, H.Q. 33rd Division, 19th Oct., 1918, elements of 33rd Division were relieved in CONSENVOYE Sector by elements of 15th Colonial Infantry Division (French) night of 20-21 Oct. 1918. Move made from bivouacs in vicinity of CONSENVOYE and BRABANT to BOIS DELOLIME. Battalion P.C., Companies B and C proceeded to new location with 129th Infantry. Cleared BRABANT at 6:30 P.M. and arrived at BOIS DELOLIME at 11:00 P.M. Went into bivouac for

the remainder of the night. Co. A 123 M. G. Bn. proceeded from vicinity of CONSENVOYE to BOIS BOURRUS with the 130th Infantry. Cleared BRABANT at 12:00 midnight and arrived BOIS BOURRUS at 6:30 A.M. 21st Oct. 1918. Staging points for move to new area. Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade that Co. D 123 M. G. Bn. would remain in line, CONSENVOYE Sector, until night of 21-22 October, 1918.

Casualties: None.

21st October, 1918.

Personnel of Companies A, B, and C rested up during greater part of day. Pursuant to orders, Addendum No. 1 to Field Order No. 30, H.Q. 33rd Division, 20th October, 1918, move was continued from BOIS DELOLIME to SOMMEDIÈUE. Battalion P.C., Companies B and C proceeded to new location with 129th Infantry. Left BOIS DELOLIME 4:00 P.M. 21st Oct. 1918, arrived SOMMEDIÈUE 12:00 midnight. Move made without event Companies went into billets. Co. A proceeded from BOIS BOURRUS to RUPT-en-Woëvre with 130th Infantry. Arrived at destination 7:30 A.M. 22nd October, 1918. Co. D, 123 M. G. Bn. relieved in line, CONSENVOYE Sector night of 21st and 22nd October, 1918 and proceeded to BOIS BOURRUS for staging enroute, to new area.

Casualties: None.

22nd October, 1918.

Companies A, B, and C reorganizing companies, cleaning up men and equipment. Co. D staged for the day in BOIS BOURRUS.

Casualties: None.

23rd October, 1918.

Companies A, B, and C continued reorganizing and cleaning up men and equipment. Co. D proceeded from BOIS BOURRUS to RUPT-en-Woëvre, via SOMMEDIÈUE. Left BOIS BOURRUS 9:00 A.M. and arrived in SOMMEDIÈUE 6:00 P.M. Staged in SOMMEDIÈUE night of 23rd-24th October, 1918.

Casualties: None.

24th October, 1918.

Co. D proceeded from SOMMEDIÈUE to RUPT-en-Woëvre. Move made during the morning by small detachments. Pursuant to Field Order No. 8, P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade, dated 24th October, 1918, the 123rd M. G. Bn. will relieve 311th M. G. Bn. Co. B proceeded from SOMMEDIÈUE 5:30 P.M. for area forward of MOUILLY and relieved portion of guns of 311th M. G. Bn. in main line of resistance in sub-sector "CONNECTICUT". Disposition of Companies A and C unchanged.

Casualties: None.

25th October, 1918.

Battalion P.C. moved from SOMMEDIÈUE to RIVOLI, 38.8-50.8 (Map-St. MIHIEL 1:50,000) sub-sector "CONNECTICUT". Co. C moved from SOMMEDIÈUE to sub-sector "CONNECTICUT" and relieved

portion of guns of 311th M. G. Bn. Relief completed before daylight 26th October, 1918. Companies A and D moved from RUPT-en-WOËVRE to sub-sector "CONNECTICUT" and relieved Companies C and B, 311th M. G. Bn. respectively, in reserve. All reliefs completed during night of 25-26th Oct. 1918.

Casualties: None.

26th October, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Work being carried on by Companies B and C in improving gun emplacements. Companies A and D spent day in cleaning up men and equipment. Our operations nil.

Casualties: None.

27th October, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Work continued on gun emplacements. Our operations nil.

Casualties: None.

28th October, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Companies A and D took up training and reorganization of gun teams.

Casualties: None.

29th October, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Companies A and D carried on training.

Casualties: None.

30th October, 1918.

Co. A moved from reserve in BOIS de RANZIÈRES to main line of resistance in sub-sector "CONNECTICUT". Disposition of other companies unchanged. Our operations nil. Co. D carried on training.

Casualties: None.

31st October, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Co. A carried on training when possible in each gun team. Co. D continued training.

Casualties: None.

1st November, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Training carried on by companies in reserve.

Casualties: None.

2nd November, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Training carried on by companies in reserve.

Casualties: None.

3rd November, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil.

Casualties: None.

4th November, 1918.

No change in disposition of companies. Our operations nil. Training carried on by companies in reserve.

Casualties: None.

5th November, 1918.

Disposition of companies unchanged.

Casualties: None.

6th November, 1918.

Orders received from P.C. 65th Infantry Brigade, covering raid by two companies of the 130th Infantry on the Chateau et FME. d'AULNOIS. One M.G. Company 123 M. G. Bn. to assist with barrage and harassing fire. Co. D designated to back up the raid. Moved from reserve position in BOIS de RANZIÈRES to FRESNES-en-Woëvre to take up positions for barrage fire on road, trench and strong point north-east of FME. d'AULNOIS and harassing fire on PINTHEVILLE and RIAVILLE. All guns in place before daylight.

Casualties: Wounded, slight 1

7th November, 1918.

"D" day for raid 7th November, 1918. "H" hour 5:45 A.M. At the designated time Co. D put down fire as described under date of 6th Nov. 1918. 76,000 rounds of ammunition expended. Raid by the two companies of 130th Infantry reported successful. Co. D returned to position in reserve in BOIS de RANZIÈRES 7:45 A.M. Disposition of Companies A, B, and C unchanged.

8th November, 1918.

Disposition of companies unchanged. Our operations nil.

Casualties: None.

Conclusion.

ARTHUR SHUMATE.

1st Lieut. Adjutant.

Nov. 9th— Companies A and B were assigned to 2nd and 3rd Battalions 129th Infantry respectively. Companies C and D to 2nd and 3rd Battalions 130th Infantry. Company D left for FRESNES at 4:00 P.M. for purpose of supporting raid on MARCHÉVILLE by 130th Infantry.

Casualties: Nil.

Nov. 10th— Company D assisted raid of 130th Infantry by barrage fire on area just north of MARCHÉVILLE and embarrassing fire on RIAVILLE, from positions at FRESNES. 75,000 rounds of ammunition expended.

Casualties: Nil.

Nov. 11th— Companies A and B under command of 2nd and 3rd Battalions 129th Infantry occupied main line of resistance and took part in the operations with the respective Battalions with which assigned. Companies C and D under command of 2nd and 3rd Battalions 130th Infantry. Upon the Armistice going into effect at 11:00

A.M. Companies A and B were assigned positions in Main Line of Resistance with 129th Infantry. Companies C and D were assigned positions in Reserve with 130th Infantry.

Casualties: Nil.

By order of Major CULBERTSON:

FRANCIS D. BALLENTINE,
1st Lieut., Infantry,
Acting Adjutant.

XX. 66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

OPERATIONS

OF THE

66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf, Cmdg.

From May 16th to Nov. 11th, 1918.

GENERAL SYNOPSIS.

- May 7th & 9th. Left Camp Logan, HOUSTON, Texas—en-route for Camp Upton, LONG ISLAND.
- May 14th. The last unit of the 66th Infantry Brigade to arrive at Camp Upton left one day later for the port of Embarkation at HOBOKEN.
- May 16th. 3:30 P.M. sailed for France on transport S.S. AGAMEMNON.
- May 24th. 10:30 A.M. Arrived at Port of BREST.
- May 25th & 26th. Debarked and entrained.
- May 26th. En route to ABBEVILLE and training area, vicinity of HAUCOURT.
- May 27th. Upon arrival in ABBEVILLE, Brigade Headquarters were bombed by enemy air-planes, thus making an interval of eighteen days between leaving original point of departure in U.S. and coming under enemy fire—a record.
- June 1st to 10th. Troops equipped and drilled.
- June 10th. Marched to new training area, vicinity of BAROMESNIL, staging at Le TRANSLAY.
- June 11th. Arrived at BAROMESNIL (near Ville d'Eu)
- June 11th to 20th. Training period.
- June 21st. Moved to PIERREGOT by bus (near AMIENS) arriving same date.
- June 22nd to July 2nd. In training under direction of 3rd British Army Corps. Also several operations by various units of the Brigade holding the line with the British.
- July 3rd. Two companies from 131st Infantry and two Companies from 132nd Infantry were sent to 11th and 4th Australian Infantry Brigades holding front line from VILLERS BRETON-NEUX to left (south) bank of SOMME River.
- July 4th. Above units attached with the 11th Australian and 4th Australian Brigade, objective to take Le HAMEL. Operation completed successfully.

- July 8th. Above companies withdrawn and rejoined their commands.
- July 9th to Aug. 8th. Various operations by different units of this Brigade in the sector held by the British 3rd Army Corps, vicinity of ALBERT.
- Aug. 8th. 131st Infantry moved to reserve of 58th (Brit.) Division—BAIZIEUX Sector.
- Aug. 9th. 131st Infantry moved to vicinity of HEILLY-sur-ANCRES.
- Aug. 10th P.M. 131st Infantry attacked in conjunction with the British.
- Aug. 24th. Brigade left for new training area, vicinity of BAR-le-DUC.
- Aug. 27 to Sept. 6th. Reorganizing, equipping and training in above area.
- Sept. 6th & 7th. Moved into GERMONVILLE area, staging at BALEYCOURT.
- Sept. 9th. Brigade took over the MORT HOMME Sector, relieving the 120th French Division. 132nd Infantry in line, 131st Infantry in reserve.
- Sept. 9th to 25th. Sector became gradually more active, many patrols sent out.
- Sept. 26th. Enemy artillery active from 14th to 25th. Brigade attacked (F.O. #16). Objective reached. Operations entirely successful.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 7th. Lines consolidated—positions organized.
- Oct. 4th. 132nd Infantry placed in Corps Reserve.
- Oct. 6th. 3rd Battalion, 132nd Inf. attached to 4th Div. and relieved 58th Infantry and 1 Bn. 59th Inf. in the line in Bois de FAYS.
- Oct. 8th. Brigade attacked across MEUSE River (on East bank), 132nd Inf. less one Bn. in line; 131st Inf. in reserve. Objective reached. Operations completely successful.
- Oct. 9th. Counter attack by enemy. Outposts retired to trenches to edge of Bois de CHAUME.
- Oct. 10th. Brigade attacked again on East bank of MEUSE (F.O. #19) and re-established its lines. 131st Infantry through 132nd Infantry, leaving 132nd Infantry as reserve.
- Oct. 10th & 11th. 3rd Bn., 132nd Inf. attacked in conjunction with other units, 4th Division, and advanced the line for 2 k.m.
- Oct. 11th to 14th. Several enemy counter attacks repulsed. Our troops held line under heavy artillery and machine gun fire.

Oct. 14th & 15th.	Troops of 66th Brigade holding east bank of MEUSE relieved by 65th Brigade. Withdrew to MORT HOMME Sector (west bank).
October 19th, 20th & 21st.	Brigade relieved by 115th French (Colonial Inf.) Division; moved to GÉNICOURT Area.
Oct. 23rd to 26th.	Brigade relieved the 158th (Amer) Brigade in the TROYON Sector. 132nd Inf. in line.
Oct. 26th to Nov. 4th.	Patrol operations in the vicinity of ST. HILAIRE and WARVILLE Woods.
Nov. 4th & 5th.	131st Infantry relieved the 132nd Infantry in the line.
Nov. 5th to 9th.	Patrol operations.
Nov. 8th.	Raid on ST. HILAIRE. Artillery support insufficient raid called off.
Nov. 9th.	Second raid on ST. HILAIRE—found town empty. Reconnaissance in force took possession of Bois les HAUTES ÉPINES, Bois de WARVILLE and Bois la VACHÈRE.
Nov. 10th.	First attack on Bois d' HARVILLE—successful.
Nov. 11th.	Raids on BUTGNÉVILLE, HARVILLE Woods (northern part) and JONVILLE (Brigade F.O. 24). Armistice ordered by G.H.Q. Hostilities ceased at 11:00 A.M.
Nov. 11th & 12th.	132nd Inf. relieved 131st Inf. in line. 131st Inf. in reserve.

OPERATIONS IN THE MORT HOMME SECTOR

SITUATION:

On the morning of the 10th September, 1918, the 66th Infantry Brigade took over the lines occupied by the 120th (French) Division in the MORT HOMME Sector. Opposite to us the enemy were strongly entrenched, having a swamp, the FORGES Stream, and heavily fortified heights as added protection.

From the 10th to the 25th September, we were engaged in strengthening and preparing our positions for attack, and in patrolling the enemy front line.

The plan of the attack was prepared and submitted by the Brigade Commander to the Division and was approved—as follows:

The 131st Infantry Regiment and the 132nd Infantry Regiment were to attack side by side—each providing its own reserves and supported by two Battalions of Machine Guns.

The 108th Engineers were to provide and construct bridges over the FORGES Stream and enough duck boards and fascines to enable the troops to cross the swamp. The Brigade Commander decided not to make crossings at or near the town of FORGES, but to go farther up stream where the depth of the stream and the intervening marsh land made the crossing more difficult, but where the enemy would least expect an attack. This maneuver turned out to be entirely successful and made it possible to capture FORGES and a large section of the strongest enemy works from the rear, also an added advantage gained by these plans made it possible to take many of the enemy's works on the flank.

Shortly before the attack, the 131st and 132nd Regiments were placed in line. Enough material was brought into the forward trenches to construct four bridges, each 200 yards in length.

On the night before the morning of the attack, the extremely difficult operation of cutting lanes through the barbed wire which in many places exceeded 200 yards in width was accomplished and the lanes taped.

Our troops assembled in position at H minus 2 hours without confusion. The night was very quiet, and, as there was a full moon, we expected to have difficulty in making our final preparations without being observed, but, as the moon rose, a heavy ground mist gathered which gave us excellent cover, and undoubtedly saved us many lives.

THE ATTACK: Orders for the attack (Bde. F.O. #16) proved for the forming up North of FORGES Creek, and immediately South of BÉTHINCOURT-FORGES road, extending from a point about 1 Kilometer east of BÉTHINCOURT to a point approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers further east. The West boundary of the zone of action for the Brigade was laid slightly west of north from pt. 86.68 to the South edge of JURÉ Woods, N.E.,—then East to the MEUSE river where troops were to dig in and hold the front facing East. The west boundary was along the West bank of the Meuse. The unit on the left was the 80th Division—this unit was not in position when the attack began at H hour, (5:30 A.M.) September 26th, 1918, and no connection with them could be established until some time after our objective was reached.

The failure of this Division to support our left flank necessitated the putting in of the support battalion of the 131st Infantry to clean up a portion of the sector assigned to the 80th Division, also for the protection of the flank which was exposed during the entire movement.

The Artillery barrage which preceded the troops of the 131st Infantry was laid down by the 212th (French) Artillery and was perfect in its plan and execution.

A smoke screen was laid ahead of the jumping off position by a detachment of the First Gas Regiment (U.S.) which was very effective.

The Battalion of the 108th Engineers (U.S.), which preceded the Infantry in order to lay the bridges, remained to hold and repair them while the troops passed over. They performed their work in a most commendable manner. Some of their units accompanied the troops in the attack and fought as Infantry.

The advance to the river and the crossing of same was made very rapidly and with very few casualties, although under heavy Machine Gun Fire. This was owing to the fact that the enemy fire proved too high.

Under the protection of a standing barrage lasting 20 minutes, our lines quickly reformed on the opposite side of the river, using the FORGES-BÉTHINCOURT road as a guide.

The order for the advance was given as the rolling barrage started, and the troops marched forward in an orderly manner. About 200 yards beyond the jumping off line, a vast amount of wire was found, and from that point onward resistance was encountered in many places, such as heavy machine gun fire from the slopes and in the edge of woods.

Many well-organized Machine Gun nests were encountered and subdued—several enemy field pieces which were firing at point blank range were surrounded and captured. Enemy planes flew over our advancing troops firing upon them with Machine Guns and causing casualties. Snipers were in evidence in many places—some operating from positions in trees. These difficulties were successfully overcome and the advance continued according to schedule.

The 131st Regiment advancing in a northerly direction on a front of about 2 kilometers passed and mopped up the following trenches: CERVAUX, BESACE, BILLEMONT, LENIME, and BERNY, and flank trenches nearly a kilometer in extent along the edge of JURÉ woods, also the towns of DRILLANCOURT and GERCOURT, besides innumerable strong points, all covered by wide bands of wire entanglements. They reached their objective—the MEUSE river—exactly on schedule time at 10:10 A.M., having advanced to a depth of about 7 kilometers.

The 132nd Regiment also on a front of about 2 kilometers attacked the enemy positions in front of and in the BOIS de FORGES from the South West, and, making a turning movement to the east while in the woods, using the roads in the center of the woods as a guide and a dividing line between Battalions, came out at their objective—the West bank of the MEUSE—exactly as planned in the orders of the Brigade—at 10:00 A.M. This maneuver struck the enemy's works on the flank and rear, took them entirely by surprise and also was responsible for the few casualties inflicted upon the troops. The heavy fog continued throughout the

morning and materially assisted us in gaining the edge of the FORGES wood. The right flank of the 132nd Regiment followed the dirt road $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometer West of FORGES, and the left touched the N.W. edge of the woods, the line swinging to the east. Several convenient cross-roads at right angles to the direction of advance enabled the attacking Battalions to reform and keep liaison throughout the whole advance in the woods. It was on the S.W. edge of the FORGES woods that the most concentrated opposition was found in the shape of Machine Gun nests. This machine Gun system was echeloned in depth in 5 lines of nests. This was flanked and bombed into submission. The right company of the first Battalion (on the right) had the special mission upon reaching DIOGENES trench, of swinging to the right, and cleaning up the trenches and the strong points in the direction of the town of FORGES and the town itself. They brushed aside opposition, captured FORGES and reached their objective in time to establish liaison with the balance of their battalion, as it also reached its objective. The distance covered by the 132nd Regiment was 5 kilometers and the work of organizing the line for defense was rapidly accomplished.

The Machine Gun Companies accompanying the Battalions gave splendid assistance while the line was being organized, silencing harrassing fire which came from both banks of the MEUSE.

The 37 mm and Trench Mortar Section took up defensive positions.

As planned in the Brigade order, (see F.O. #16), the Machine Gun barrage was executed by Companies C. and D of the 124th M.G. Bn. from 2nd Company B plus one platoon of Company A of the 122 M.G.Bn. from H hour to H plus one hour and was extremely effective. It was an ideal example of the use of the Machine Guns for firing over the heads of attacking Infantry.

These Machine Guns were located in the Outposts zone of the MORT HOMME Sector, along the ridge (Côte de l'Oie) overlooking FORGES Creek, from the South.

During the entire battle our plans of liaison worked perfectly. At all times there was telephone communication with each Battalion in the attack and the Brigade Commander was kept constantly informed of the progress of the troops.

This entire engagement was particularly interesting because of the fact that it was an action planned and executed by a Brigade as a unit. It was entirely successful, owing, first to the courage and dash of our splendid troops and second because the plans had been carefully worked out and studied by all concerned and during the action these plans were followed with marvellous exactness.

THE FOLLOWING ENEMY UNITS WERE ENGAGED:

115th R. I. R.

72nd R. I. R.

Miscellaneous detachments of signalmen, Minenwerfers and others.

PRISONERS. — Approximately 1400 prisoners including officers and men were captured. Many prisoners were turned over to other organizations as stretcher bearers, etc., and many were sent back for whom details failed to take receipts.

CASUALTIES — Two officers and 34 o.r. killed.

Two Officers and 203 o.r. wounded.

CAPTURED GUNS AND MATERIAL:

- 7 6" Howitzers.
- 2 105 mm guns.
- 18 77 mm guns.
- 5 Anti-tank guns.
- 161 Heavy and light Machine Guns.
(26 were turned over to the 318th Inf.)
- 10 Trench Mortars.

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- 1 Red Cross Ambulance
 - 22 60 cm. R. R. cars.
 - 14 60 cm. 4 wheel flat trucks.
 - 5 60 cm. gravel trucks.
 - 5 60 cm. small box cars.
 - 2 60 cm. large box cars.

Also 2 large Engineer Dumps and several other dumps containing enormous supplies of all kinds.

WOLF

Brigadier General.

P. C. PLATTE. A.E.F.

September, 1918.

FIELD ORDERS }
No. 16. }

MAP REFERENCE: VERDUN "B". 1:20,000.

1. (a). "Enemy probably holds front line from the MEUSE to MALANCOURT (excl.) with one Division. Enemy's units are weak, discouraged, of poor morale, and afraid of Americans."

(b). On the left of this Bde. is the 80th American Div. On the right, the 66th Regt. of the 2nd French Army.	}	Mission: Will attack in co- operation with this Bde. Mission: Will probably raid along the right bank of the MEUSE. (Note: Troops must be cautioned not to fire in this direction unless fired upon).
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2. (a). This Brigade will attack at "H" hour in general direction of GERCOURT and will organization [sic] the left bank of the MEUSE from FORGES (incl.) to DANNEVOUX (excl.) protecting the right flank of the general advance.

(b). ZONE OF ACTION:

Boundaries: (See Map attached).

Objectives: (See Map attached).

3. (a) This Brigade will attack with two Regiments, side by side, in the front line. Each Regiment will attack with two Battalions, plus two M.G.Cos. in first line and one Battalion in second line at 500 yards distance. Bns. to take formation as described in Bulletin #160a. "Battalion in Assault". i.e. 2 Cos. in front line and 2 Cos. in Reserve. Distances to be gained during the advance.
- (b) The 131st Regt., on the left, plus Co. B, 124th M.G.Bn. will attack so as to reach quickly the open ground East and North of GERCOURT and DRILLANCOURT, and Trench du Bois JURÉ, so as to assist the 132nd Regiment in the reduction of the Bois de FORGES. Rate of march for the 131st Regt.: 100 meters in 4 minutes.

MISSION OF 131ST REGT:

Organize West bank of MEUSE for defense, from DAN-NEVOUX (excl.) to 0993 (Incl)

- (c) The 132nd Regt. on the right, plus Co. A, 124th M.G.Bn. will attack and clean up the Bois de FORGES to the MEUSE River. Rate of march for the 132nd Regt: 100 meters in 5 minutes.

MISSION OF 132ND REGT:

Organize West Bank of MEUSE for defense, from 0993 (excl.) to FORGES (incl.)

NOTE: All units will be in position 2 hours before "H" hour.

Both regiments will occupy the left bank of the MEUSE with organized strong points of combat groups of not less than one platoon each. Forming up line immediately in front of our own wire.

Both regiments will maintain a distance of 300 meters behind the rolling barrage. As the attack progresses, each regiment will promptly clean up its entire zone of action.

CAUTION: Especially in the Bois de FORGES, Troops are not to approach closer than 300 meters to the Artillery Barrage.

- (d). The 131st Regt. will maintain Combat Liaison with the 132nd Regt. during the attack.

- (e). DIVISION RESERVES: The 65th Inf. Brigade is to assemble at "H" plus 2 hr. within the Brigade area in the present outpost zone and in the "Position of Resistance" in the Brigade Sector and will remain at the disposition of the Division Commander.

THE 33RD DIVISION

- (f). BRIGADE RESERVES:
The Brigade Reserve will be formed as follows:

Division M. G. Bn. (122nd).

1 Co. in Trenches VAUX-SETIF.

3 Cos. in HAUTE de la CÔTE de l'OIE.

2nd Battalion Engineers, less 2 Cos.

4. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS TO UNITS:

- (a). Artillery. (See Artillery Plan).
(b). Machine Gun Plan. (See Annex #).
(c). Air Service. (See Annex #).
(d). Tanks. (See Annex #).
(e). Engineers.

The Commanding Officer of 108th Engineers will have charge of the laying of the bridges over FORGES stream and of further means of crossing for Artillery and other transport.

One Company of Engineers will accompany each Regiment in the attack under the command of the Regimental C.O.s. The Engineers will bring up to the front line trenches by the night of "D" day, the necessary material for construction of at least two bridges per Regiment across FORGES Creek.

- (f) Gas:

1/2 Co. of Corps Gas Troops will report for duty to each Regimental Commander on afternoon of 23rd September.

NOTE: for all troops:

Troops will be equipped as follows:

Battle dress:

2 days reserve rations	per man
220 rounds S.A. Ammunition	" "
2 canteens of water	" "
2 sand bags	" "
2 hand grenades	" "

Picks and shovels in proportion of two shovels to one pick (to be obtained from the Engineers) in addition to portable intrenching tools.

Mess kit and slicker in haversack.

Heavy pack will be left under suitable guard.

5. EVACUATION and SUPPLY: (See Annex #).
- (a) CIRCULATION and PRISONERS;
Prisoners will be sent to Brigade P.C., FLAGEY, with all possible speed under the direction of Battalion Commanders where they will be taken over by a representative of G-2. A detachment of Military Police will be detailed for this work.
 - (b) Stragglers Posts at CHATTANCOURT and MARRE under the direction of the Brigade Commander.
 - (c) Division Advance Dressing Station, at P.C. ALEXANDRE.
6. LIAISON: (For Plan of Liaison see Annex, #).
- (a) Axis of Liaison for Brigade,
FLAGEY
TAZA
PAULINE
Point 0769
DRILLANCOURT
GERCOURT.
 - (b) In the Bois de FORGES, the position of front line of Infantry will be indicated by Airplanes by Very Lights as per Schedule.
 - (c) P. Cs. before and during attack:
Division: La HUTTE
Brigade: FLAGEY
131st Regt. RETHEL
132nd Regt. PAULINE.
PAUL A. WOLF.
Brigadier General.

P. C. PLATTE, A.E.F.,
September, 1918.

Addendum to FIELD ORDER #16.

Memorandum:

To all concerned:

- I. (a). Commanding Officers are recommended to go over carefully the Pamphlets #160 and #160 (a), "INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OFFENSIVE COMBAT OF SMALL UNITS".
- (b). All Officers are instructed to caution Troops not to approach Artillery Barrage closer than 300 meters while proceeding through Woods.
- (c). Attacking units are cautioned to be on the lookout for enemy mines and traps at such places as bridges and cross roads.

- (d). Maps, FORGES, 1: 10,000, as issued to Regiments, will be distributed so that each Platoon Commander receives a copy without fail.

By command of Brigadier General WOLF:

H. P. ERSKINE,
Captain, Bde. Adj:

HEADQUARTERS,
66TH INF. BRIGADE,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

18th January, 1918.

Memorandum:

To LIEUT. COL. HUIDEKOPER, Div. Adj:

1. This record of messages received during some of our operations may interest you because it is unique in certain ways. Objection has been made that a tendency to use the telephone is unduly great with American troops. This may be true, but on the other hand, we have known it to be eminently successful and enclosed record will prove that we had communication with our front line down to and beyond Battalions at all times. The record of messages received reads almost like a scene from a play.

(Signed) H. P. ERSKINE,
Major, Bde. Adjutant.

1 incl:

P. C. PLATTE, A. E. F.,

26th September, 1918.

A.M.

- 3:25 Division was notified that all units were in position.
5:15 PANCAKE:¹ 'O.K. Heavy fog. All jake.'
5:34 PANCAKE: Favored with heavy fog. Started off with barrage.'
5:40 PANCAKE: Heavy barrage came down at 5:30. Our artillery began shelling at 11:30. Enemy replied with only few shells. Continuous machine gun fire from west edge of Bois FORGES. Following message received from 1st Battalion marked 11:15 a.m. 'All set, waiting. Engineers cannot complete jobs. Going anyway.'
6:00 PLIABLE 1: Information received from forward P.C. 'Good smoke screen; very little retaliation; ground fog; all out in good shape and on time.'
6:10 PHOSPHOROUS: 'M.Gs. in action; good cover of fog; little retaliation; no gas.'
6:25 PANCAKE: All going well as far as can be seen through fog. Will call again.
6:50 PANCAKE: Visibility very poor on account of heavy fog. Enemy replying with artillery very weakly. Not enough time elapsed for troops to cross river and send backward.

¹ For meaning of code words see list, 3:410.

- 6:55 PLIABLE 6; Forward O.P. have sent men on to report on advance. Got started all right. Got across the creek. No retaliation. Are now in enemy lines.
- 7:10 PANCAKE: Visibility very poor. Enemy fire of artillery very light. Not enough time to get news back from the river yet.
- 7:15 PANCAKE: Troops crossing Hagenstellung trenches and are continuing advance. Left Bn. reports no casualties up to 6:30. (Confirmation of 'phone report).
- 7:40 PANCAKE: Enemy creeping artillery fire now in CORBEAUX Woods.
- 7:40 Lt. Col. Cowles: By runner. Left Regt. attack proceeding without delay. Reserve reported 500 yards south Rau de FORGES. Nothing from right Regt.
- 7:55 Lt. Col. Cowles: Right Regt. report at 7:00 o'clock that attack is progressing satisfactorily.
- 8:05 PANCAKE 1: Continuing advance. Have confirmation that all units got across Stream O.K. Less M.G.Fire.
- 8:07 PLIABLE 6: Have communication with Regt. on right and left to 7:41. All three are getting along nicely. Sent out runners.
- 8:14 Lt. Col. Cowles: Both Regts. all right and proceeding according to schedule. Liaison with flanks established.
- 8:25 PLIABLE 7: We have confirmation by runner at 7:08 that Bn. crossed river and were O.K. at 5.55. Also have confirmation that everything is proceeding according to schedule. Have no wounded coming back. Few wounded from PANCAKE saying everything is progressing O.K. Our Forward P.C. 272 reports prisoners now passing.
- 8:35 PHOSPHOROUS reports everything O.K. One man slightly wounded passed through post.
- 8:45 PANCAKE (By runner): Enemy increasing Artillery fire. Now shelling CORBEAUX Woods. Some gas shells.
- 9:07 PLIABLE 6: Everything at present seems to be going O.K. Report from Pliable 7 at Forward P.C. that prisoners are on their way back.
- 9:09 PLIABLE 6: One enemy plane was brought down by French plane in the rear of our Sector. Also enemy observation balloon was brought down directly in front of our Sector at about 7:30 a.m.
- 9:22 PLIABLE 7: Just got in touch with PARALYSIS. He reports the following: At 9:15 a.m. were following barrage about 600 meters north of GERCOURT. He knows positively 30 minutes ago that they had liaison with left and right. Shells of small calibre and shrapnel are coming from the direction of the East bank of the MEUSE. Also reporting under heavy shell fire on the advance.

- 9:28 PANCAKE I: Sending you first blood of the battle—7 prisoners. They were holding the trenches very lightly but evidently stayed until 5 o'clock, then when the bombardment got heavier most of them ran north. They stayed because their Corporal stayed with them. They did not know that Americans were in front of them. They belonged to the 72nd Inf. and relieved the Regt. who was ahead of them, 4 or 5 days ago.
- 9:50 Bullington: Have reached objective so far as I can ascertain. My P.C. at 95.78. Have started to consolidate. Will give direct line by later message. Many prisoners.
- 10:10 PLIABLE 7: 10:05 phone message from Padlock. 20 Prisoners just taken, also one officer. 124 losing heavily. Also 132 quite a few.
- 10:30 PLIABLE 7: 9:50 from Padlock. I am in liaison with Plymouth. Line continues to advance. Situation O.K.
- 10:53 PLIABLE 6: We have on the road going toward you, one officer and 44 o.r. prisoners. Another bunch of 25 men taken by the 132nd Inf. also on their way here. 2 men in this bunch were taken by 131st Inf. Wants receipt.
- 11:00 PATTERSON 7: 80th Div. are either in the Bois JURÉ or Bois SACHET. One Bn. in the Bois JURÉ.
- 11:06 PANCAKE I: Reports that his troops are very busily engaged in mopping up FORGES Wood. They have not reached their objective. He can see hundreds of prisoners coming towards our lines under escort. Everything is going nicely.
- 11:30 PATTERSON I: Troops of front line as shown by panels are 93.09-96.08-98.06. French have taken Bois des CAURES and BRABANT. Division Comdr. states that he is very pleased with the success of the Brigade.
- 11:40 PLIABLE 7: Reports that objective on his front was apparently reached on time (Message from Paralysis I). Ran into leading Bn. Have pushed on further (Sent by runner). At 8:10 message from Plymouth: Ran into leading Bn. on approx 76.00. It is reported Div. on left held up 3rd Bn. 3rd Bn. not advancing. Am pushing on uphill passing them. Confirmation from men coming down with prisoners. They get most of these prisoners beyond GERCOURT. 3rd Bn. clearing up machine gun nests on their flank.
- 11:55 PATTERSON I: Communicate with your regimental commanders immediately with a view to making a reconnaissance of bridges and other crossings over the MEUSE in your sector as to whether these crossings could be used by the Boche in a counter attack. so that immediate steps will be taken to guard against it. Full report to be made at the earliest possible moment.
- NOON
- 12 PANCAKE I: Bullington 3rd Bn. at 98.64. Liaison Post at

that place. At 8.30 a.m. located quarry at 91.71 with 28 Austrians. Offered little resistance.

P.M.

- 12:12 PANCAKE 1: Few casualties in Gale's Bn.
Locations: 07.82 2nd Bn. P.C.
98.64 3rd Bn. P.C.
- 12:20 PHOSPHOROUS reports everything going all right. Numerous prisoners coming in.
- 12:45 Lt. Col. Cowles: Left Bn. of left Regt. not in direct touch and they have received rumor that their front line Bn. has been held up. Unable to get in touch with the right Regt. It was sometime since we located them. Location has not been given by co-ordinates.
- 12:50 PANCAKE 1: Objective reached by Pancake at 10:15 A.M.
- 1:24 PLIABLE, Paralysis: Has reached objective. We are consolidating our position. Time 12:15.
- 1:40 PANCAKE 1: 1st and 2nd Bns. Pancake reached objective. 3rd Bn. reserve in P.C. 98.64 Liaison Post at that place. Town of FORGES now occupied by us.
- 1:45 Commanding Officer, left Regt. reports indirectly that he has reached the Corps objective and pushing beyond. Lt. Col. Cowles.
- 2:15 PLIABLE 1: 1:30 p.m. P.C. DRILLANCOURT near stone house on FORGES-DRILLANCOURT-GERCOURT Road. Great aerial activity. Am locating troops.
- 2:20 PLIABLE 1: Send ambulances and transports via FORGES through FORGES Woods. Telephone lines being established. We have heard nothing from Padlock except that he is trying to get in touch with troops on the left and that Plymouth went over the hill through him and forward to the objective.
- 2:28 PLIABLE 11: Sending 36 more prisoners.
- 2:30 Confirming message—Pliable 7—by sergeant sent out for the purpose. Time 9:50 By runner. Arrived here at 1:00 P.M. to Pliable 1 from Padlock 1. Connected with Haddie on Hill 227.
- 2:35 PATTERSON: Major Huidekoper with the 18th Fr. Div. This Div. now occupies line from quarry 600 meters south-east of Brabant, thence through point 4673, 5369-26065. Reconnaissance reports that Brabant is occupied by enemy, but that enemy has abandoned trenches at Tournerie. Reports announce that line west of Meuse passes north of Bois JURÉ, south of Bois des Septsarges, and south of Montfaucon, north of Véry, and between Varennes and Montblainville.
- 3:25 PLIABLE 1: At Drillancourt, received at 2.55 p.m. Great aerial activity. Send up rations and ammunition via Forges.
- 3:30 PLIABLE 7: By runner from 1 Paralysis, time 2 p.m. In Position. Disposition will follow. Approximately 200

prisoners 30 M.Gs. and 10 field pieces. Lieut. Schrauer reported killed. Casualties light. Signal Station. From Padlock, 11:50. Arrived at our objective at 11 a.m. Lost contact with Haddie just outside GERCOURT. Send Padlock.

5:20 PLIABLE 2: In spite of what G-3 states the left Div. had not reached its objective. He understands they are on the way as considerable artillery fire is coming from that direction. Have already sent runners to connect. There is a wood on Pliable's left which is full of M.Gs. and there may be trouble from that section if not checked. Pliable #1 is working on the situation and will report to Plat[t]e #1 what he finds.

5:25 PLIABLE 1: confirms above and states he has sent a patrol out to meet the left. A man from 3rd Bn. Pancake reports that Lieut. Stine has been killed.

7:30 From Col. Allen G3. This is a communication down to Cos: 1 Table "Q" accompanying Chapter 7, Plan of Liaison, Annex No. 6 to F.O.23 Patterson, will replace Table "T" at midnight to-night.

7:40 PLIABLE: The 80th Div. are asking Pliable if we can give them artillery support. Enemy artillery shelling them from high ground south-east of HARAUMONT. The artillery O.P. directing this shoot is on a line from them in SIVRY-sur-MEUSE.

8:00 PLIABLE 7: Enemy forming up opposite PADLOCK. PADLOCK is ready. Also adjoining on the south, Pliable front. Notify HADDIE. PLYMOUTH has been notified and is ready. Notify PANCAKE. I have asked for artillery on forming up line along front of PADLOCK opposite bank.

Phoned to Patterson 7: Was informed by 'phone that Platte 1 had designated PARTICIPATE as Bde Reserve which could be called upon if absolutely necessary by Pliable. Also they were informed that detachment of Phosphorous was disposed by Pliable in such a manner as he felt himself amply protected.

9:30 PLIABLE 1: Confirming telephone report. Crossing and bridges were made a subject of thorough reconnaissance and investigation. They are covered by standing patrols and with infilading fire from 15 M.Gs. on dominating hill. The bridges covered are at 208-811 and 217-790. Bn. Comdrs. report the river not fordable at other points.

Sept. 28th

5:50 A.M. Pliable: Situation O.K.

4:30 PLIABLE: What is doing on the left?

5:00 Report from front indicates that enemy is planning for an attack from VILOSNEs to SIVRY along the bend of river. It may spread further.

HAMILTON.

5:50 PLIABLE: Considerable amount of shelling during the night

of Shrapnel and H.E. on our forward area in vicinity of VILLACOURT.

- 7:30 PATROL REPORTS: Div. Comdr. directs that you send a Staff Officer forward immediately to find out and make a true report of situation in our Pliable's front. Also directs that Reports be made and forwarded immediately as directed by him two days ago.
- 7:30 Liaison Agent from the 319th Inf: Reports just received that the 314th M.G.Bn. is being withdrawn from left of Pliable. Enemy O.P. in SIVRY-sur-MEUSE are directing heavy artillery fire, on 2nd Bn Haddie causing casualties. Haddie wishes to know if Pliable can have Patterson see if any of their artillery could be brought to bear on enemy.
- 8:50 PATTERSON: Everything is in good running shape. Patterson much excited over your report as to forming up for counter-attack. Further information wanted at once. Everything is normal.
- 8:58 PLIABLE: Everything is quiet on the front.

P.C., 66TH INF. BRIGADE, A. E. F.,
November 20, 1918.

OPERATIONS ON EAST BANK OF THE MEUSE.

On the 8th of October, 1918, an attack on the East Bank of the Meuse River, in the vicinity of CONSENVOYE, having been ordered by the Division, under the direction of the French 17th Army Corps, was executed by the following units under the command of Colonel Davis (132nd Inf.).

1st and 2nd Bns. 132nd Inf.
2nd Battalion, 131st Infantry.
Machine Gun Co., 131st Infantry.
Cos. "A" and "D", 124th M. G. Bn.
2 Cos., 108th Engineers.
2 Battalions, 104th Field Artillery.
2nd Battalion, 105th Field Artillery.
2nd Battalion, 106th Field Artillery.

This attack was successful and the troops reached their objectives, but owing to the failure of the 29th Division (on the right) to advance, this leaving our right flank exposed for a distance of nearly two kilometers, and also owing to an enemy counter attack on this flank, our outposts were withdrawn to the trenches immediately south of the Bois de CHAUME.

On the night of October 9th, 1918, the Brigade Commander was put in charge of the operation by the Division Commander and ordered to plan and execute an attack on the Bois de CHAUME and the Bois du PLAT CHÊNE and to exploit to the second exploitation objective of the Corps (See Bde F.O. #19).

This objective was a line running east from the south edge of SIVRY sur MEUSE, east about one kilometer to rising ground, thence along RÉVILLE road extending along north edge of the ridge to VILLENEUVE Farm, thence east to the north and south Meridian #24.

The Commanding Officer, 131st Infantry, was ordered to jump off immediately south of the Bois de CHAUME trenches and to pass through the line held by the 132nd Infantry, who were to be held in support. The following units were engaged:

1st and 3rd Battalions, 131st Infantry.

3rd Battalion, 129th Infantry.

Co. B, 124th M. G. Bn.

Cos. A & B, 122nd Machine Gun Bn.

Brigade Reserve:

3rd Battalion, 130th Infantry.

1st Battalion, 129th Infantry.

2nd Battalion, 132nd Infantry.

2nd Battalion, 131st Infantry.

1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry.

The attacking battalions crossed the MEUSE river and were in position to pass through the lines of the 132nd Infantry at 4 a.m. and formed up in ample time for the attack, which began as our barrage came down.

The plan of attack was as follows: The 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry, on the right and 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry, on left to move straight north through the woods with flanking patrols from the 3rd Battalion to cover the open ground east of the MEUSE River. One 37mm. gun and two trench mortars were assigned to each battalion.

The 3rd Battalion, 129th Infantry and 3rd Battalion, 130th Infantry, to follow through the woods at 500 meters distance, as support and protection to the right flank.

The advance started at the prescribed hour. Progress through the thick woods and underbrush was extremely difficult. Many Machine Gun Nests were encountered and disposed of. When the valley which extends into the woods was reached, seven enemy air planes flying very low sprayed the troops with machine gun fire and three planes dropped bombs causing four casualties. As soon as the troops emerged from the north end of the Bois de CHAUME into the valley Dans les VAUX, enemy artillery and machine guns put down a counter barrage on the north edge of the woods, the valley and the hill beyond. Troops however, passed through this barrage, reached the objective and dug in on the reverse slope of the hill, throwing out a line of out posts, consisting of automatic rifle squads beyond the crest for observation and as guard against counter attacks.

The failure of the 115th Infantry on our right to advance as ordered, subjected the 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry as well as other of our advancing units to terrific artillery and machine gun fire.

During the afternoon of the 10th October, it became evident that no support would be forthcoming for the Division on our right.

Twice during the afternoon, nine enemy planes sprayed our lines for five minutes without opposition. Enemy troops started working around our right flank. The Brigade Commander ordered that the existing line be held with detachments and that the main body should dig in a defensive position in the valley, Dans les VAUX, through the woods east to Meridian #24. This line to be held at all costs. All troops excepting the outpost line and the Brigade reserve were to be employed in the work.

The morning of October 11th, a message was received from the Commanding Officer, 115th Infantry, that their second Battalion was about to effect a passage of the lines in order to gain the second exploitation objective and to bring their lines up even with our own. This movement failed, and the left of the 115th Infantry was located on the morning of the 12th October, at 1:50 o'clock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers in our rear, approximately on grid line #81. It, therefore, became evident that a re-adjustment of the line was necessary.

Heavy machine gun fire in increasing volume continued on our right. The 1st Battalion Commander reported the situation as serious. During the night of October 11th and 12th, the Brigade Commander held a conference with the Regimental Commanders and ordered the units to consolidate and dig in on a line in the general direction east and west on grid #82 toward the north edge of CHAUME woods and ordered that all troops were to be echeloned in depth behind this line. By evening on October 13th, no troops remained north of this entrenched line which was held as follows: 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry (left) on MEUSE River; 3rd Battalion, 130th Infantry (center); 2nd Battalion, 129th Infantry (right). Liaison was established with 115th Infantry on our right, who had progressed to point 240-818, which was still behind our right. The supporting troops consisting of 1st and 2nd Battalions, 131st Infantry, were placed in trenches south of CHAUME woods. The Brigade Reserve in trenches north east of CONSENVOYE as follows: 1st and 3rd Bn. 129th Infantry, and 2nd Battalion, 132nd Infantry.

In the afternoon of the 13th October, orders were received which directed that the units of the 66th Brigade on the East bank of the MEUSE, were to be relieved and withdrawn to the west bank of the river. This relief was accomplished by the 15th October and pursuant to Brigade F.O. #20, the 131st Infantry and 132nd Infantry Regiments went into position in the FORGES Sector, where new clothing and supplies were issued and the troops made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

During the period October 9th to 12th, our troops were three times in force on the final objective (2nd "Exploitation" objective) and ready to continue their advance but were unable to do so because

of our exposed right flank. Each time the enemy saw the opportunity to attack on our right and took quick advantage of it.

Machine Gun Companies attached to our Battalions fulfilled their missions and did excellent work in repelling counter attacks.

During these operations our liaison throughout the Brigade was excellent and we were at all times able to communicate by telephone with the Battalions engaged.

The Officers and men of the Medical Corps deserve praise from all ranks for their bravery and industry during this action.

From October 9th to 15th, our troops were constantly subjected to very heavy fire from artillery and machine guns, gas, airplane attacks and fire from snipers. The difficulty of getting food to those in the line was very great owing to the presence of mustard gas, and to add to their discomfort, it rained nearly every day. The above difficulties combined with lack of opportunity to sleep were serious in themselves but the men hung on without complaining and without thought of giving an inch unless ordered to do so. They showed conclusively the magnificent spirit of the American troops. Their fortitude under adverse conditions will always remain an example of heroic valor worth[y] of emulation.

UNITS OF THE ENEMY encountered in above operations included:

1st Austro Hungarian Division, supported by German machine guns and minenwerfers.

232nd R. I. R.

105th Sturm Battalion.

PRISONERS: Approximately 1,200 were sent to the Division Cage.

CASUALTIES: Officers: Killed 2; wounded 7.

Men: " 53: " 597.

Evacuated to hospital due to gas, exhaustion and other causes:

October 16th—152

October 17th—429

October 18th—62

CAPTURED MATERIAL:

14 77mm field pieces.

24 Heavy machine guns.

120 Light machine guns.

19 Lewis automatic rifles.

11 Anti tank guns.

200 Rifles.

1,750 rounds mm. ammunition.

100 rounds Trench Mortar ammunition.

72,000 rounds S. A. Ammunition.

30,000 rounds Lewis Gun Ammunition.

1,000 rounds Stick Grenades.

3 105 m/m field pieces.

3 Minenwerfers.

Together with a number of rifles, supplies,
rations and ammunition not enumerated.

PAUL A. WOLF,
Brigadier General.

P. C. PLATTE, A.E.F.,
October 9th, 1918—11.45 P.M.

FIELD ORDERS }

#19 }

MAPS: VERDUN "B", 1:20,000.
BRANDEVILLE, 1:20,000.

1. (a). The 66th Brigade will attack at "H" hour (6:05 a.m.)
10th October, 1918, in the general direction magnetic north.

(b). Mission of the Brigade to clear the Bois du CHÊNE and
Bois de CHAUME and exploit the second exploitation objective of the
Corps.

(c). The Brigade will attack in conjunction with the 115th
(American) Regiment on the right.

(d). The 132d Infantry, minus one Battalion, plus one Battalion
of the 129th Infantry, now holds the line. (Are now holding the
trenches south of Bois de CHAUME)

2. LIMITS OF ZONE OF ACTION:

Right Boundary: 24th Meridian.

Left Boundary: MEUSE River.

Line of Outposts:

Second exploitation objective — VILLE-
NEUVE Fme.—along grid line 84 through the
valley of the CORNUILLER to the 24th
meridian.

Line to be consolidated:

Trench de l'HÔPITAL, along north edge of
Bois de CHAUME and Bois du PLAT CHÊNE
to meridian 24.

3. GENERAL PLAN:

(a). The Brigade will attack with the following units:

The 131st Inf. minus one Battalion.

One Battalion of the 129th Infantry.

Two Companies, 124th M. G. Bn.

One Company, 122d M. G. Bn.

The above under the command of the Commanding
Officer, 131st Infantry.

(b). The Battalions will attack side by side, one Bn. in reserve
following and protecting the right flank.

(c). The troops will assemble immediately in rear of the Bois

de CHAUME trenches and will be in position to attack at 4:00 a.m.

- (d). The attacking units will proceed at "H" hour (6:05 a.m.) north, through the 132d Infantry who will remain in their present position until further orders. Rate of march through Bois de CHAUME 100 meters each 6 minutes.

- (e). Brigade Reserve:

One Battalion, 130th Infantry.

One Battalion, 129th Infantry.

One Company, 122d M. G. Bn.

Reserve will assemble immediately north of CONSENVOYE by 5:00 A.M.

4. ARTILLERY:

Barrage to fall 500 meters in front of trenches occupied by our Infantry. Rolling barrage will progress at rate of 100 meters each 6 (six) minutes through Bois de CHAUME to line of 2d (second) exploitation objective, when it will pass 300 meters beyond that and then a standing barrage will be fired. The front covered by the barrage is 1,800 meters starting from meridian 22 and will extend 1,000 meters east. That will bring it within 200 meters of meridian 24. Rate of fire, 60 rounds per hour, 100 meters each six minutes. There will be a concentration of 155's in Ravine PLAT CHÊNE and on other points on back areas of BOIS de CHAUME.

5. LIAISON:

Combat Liaison will be maintained with the 115th Inf. on the right by the Commanding Officer of the 131st Infantry.

6. Position of P. C. PLATTE before "H" hour, 195-783, after "H" hour, 229-788.

WOLF
Brigadier General.

P. C. PLATTE, A.E.F.,

October 9th, 1918-12:00 midnight

ADMINISTRATION ORDER.

Addendum to FIELD ORDERS #19.

1. SUPPLY and EVACUATION:

- (a). First Aid Stations at CONSENVOYE and BRABANT.

- (b). Dressing Station at Côte des ROCHES.

- (c). Evacuation Hospital, unchanged.

- (d). Supply Trains, unchanged.

- (e). Trains may cross river MEUSE at MARRE and may advance as far north as CONSENVOYE.

- (f). Ammunition and ration dump at CONSENVOYE.

2. Regulation prescribed battle dress to be worn by all units.

3. (a). Stragglers Posts will be established under the direction of the Reserve Commander in the vicinity of CONSENVOYE.

(b). Prisoners under the direction of the Reserve Commander. They will be taken to FORGES and turned over to the Military Police for evacuation to the Division Cage.

4. Watches will be synchronized at 12:00 midnight, October 9th, 1918, by an officer from Brigade Headquarters.

WOLF,
Brigadier General.

Secret

P. C. PLATTE, A.E.F.,
14th October, 1918. 10:30 A.M.

FIELD ORDERS: }
20. }

MAP REFERENCE: VERDUN "A", 1:20,000.

VERDUN "B", 1:20,000.

BRANDEVILLE, 1:20,000.

1. In accordance with Addendum #1 to Field Orders #29, Headquarters, 33rd Division, the 65th Inf. Brigade will relieve the 66th Inf. Brigade on the east bank of the MEUSE River, and the 66th Inf. Brigade will take over the Sector now occupied by part of the 65th Inf. Brigade on the west bank of the MEUSE River.

2. (a). The reliefs necessary to accomplish this will commence at dusk on the night of 14th and 15th October, 1918, and will be carried out incessantly while darkness lasts. Any movements incomplete will be finished the following night.

(1). The 132d Inf. now on the west bank of the MEUSE, on the night of 14/15 October, 1918, will relieve the units of the 65th Inf. Brigade holding the line on the west bank of the river. The units of the 65th Inf. Brigade will then march to the east bank at once.

(2). The units of the 65th Inf. Brigade on the east bank of the river, will relieve the units of the 66th Inf. Brigade holding the line, and the latter will then be marched to the west bank of the river.

(3). The CONSENVOYE Bridge will be used for this purpose, the right of way being given to the units of the 65th Inf. Brigade crossing from the west to the east bank of the river.

(4). Machine gun units will be so adjusted between the two Brigadiers, as to return them to their respective Brigades. Cos. A and B of the 122d Machine Gun Bn. will be assembled in reserve near point 210-780 in the Bois de FORGES and their Headquarters will be notified when move is completed.

(b). The relief on the east bank of the river will be in charge of the Commanding General, 65th Inf. Brigade, who will confer with the Commanding General, 66th Inf.

Brigade, as to the situation and take charge, upon being informed thereof.

At the same time, the Commanding General, 65th Inf. Brigade, will inform the Commanding General, 66th Inf. Brigade, of the situation on the left bank of the river, and upon being so informed, the Commanding General, 66th Inf. Brigade will take charge on the left bank of the river.

All details of this relief will be arranged to-day 14th October, 1918, during daylight.

- (c). Necessary billeting parties will be sent at once on receipt of this order to arrange tentative billets for the Battalions of the 131st Infantry.

Guides will meet incoming troops at the cross roads in Bois de FORGES.

- 3. (a). The 132d Inf. Regt. will relieve the two Battalions of the 130th Inf. on left bank of MEUSE River and will take over the front line held by the 65th Inf. Brigade with the 3d Battalion, 132d Inf. in line and 1st and 2d Battalions, 132d Inf., in support.

- (b). The 131st Inf. Regt. will take position in Reserve in the Bois de FORGES and trench system from CÔTE 281 to 205-764.

- (c). On the night of the 14/15 October, at dusk, the 1st Bn. of 129th Inf. will relieve the 2d Bn., 131st Inf. now in support of front line on east bank of MEUSE. Upon being relieved, the 2d Bn., 131st Inf., will report to Commanding Officer, 131st Inf., for orders and the command of the front line of the 66th Inf. Brigade sector will pass to the Commanding Officer, 129th Inf.

- (d). Co. B, 123d M.G.Bn. now in front line of DANNEVOUX Sub-sector is to remain in position until relieved by Co. C, 124th M.G.Bn., on the night of 15/16th October, 1918. Upon being relieved, the Commanding Officer, Co. B, 123d M.G.Bn. will report to Commander of 65th Inf. Brigade for duty, and the Commanding Officer, Co. C, 124th M.G. Bn. will report to Commanding Officer, 3d Battalion, 132nd Inf., for orders. Necessary details for relief will be arranged by Commanding Officers of Companies concerned.

Other Machine Gun Cos. now attached to Battalions of the Brigade will remain with them.

- (e). All maps, trench stores and intelligence data will be turned over to officers designated by Commanding Officer, 129th Inf. upon completion of the relief.

4. SUPPLY and EVACUATION.

- (a). Ammunition and supply dump at CUMIÈRES.
- (b). Evacuation (unchanged).

5. LIAISON:

Combat liaison will be maintained by the 132d Inf. with the unit of the 4th Division in front line on left by a combat liaison group of one platoon of infantry and one section of Machine Guns.

6. P.Cs after relief:

P.C., 66th Inf. Brigade.....215-775

P.C., 131st Inf.....Côte 281

P.C., 132nd Inf.....160-796

7. When respective reliefs are completed, report to this effect will be sent to these Headquarters by a sketch showing disposition of all units.

WOLF.

Brigadier General.

Distribution:

C.G., 33rd Div.

C.G., 4th Div.

C.G., 66th Bde.

C.G., 65th Bde.

C.G., 52d F.A.Bde.

C.O., 131st Inf.

C.O., 132d Inf.

C.O., 129th Inf.

C.O., 130th Inf.

C.O., 122d M.G.Bn.

C.O., 123d M.G.Bn.

C.O., 124th M.G.Bn.

W.D.

File.

P. C. PLATTE, A.E.F.,

October 14th, 1918.

ORDERS }

1. }

1. Colonel EDGAR A. MYER, 129th Infantry, will command the operation as described in 33d Division Memorandum, dated 4:00 P.M., 14th October, 1918, in the sector of the 65th Inf. Brigade, under the direction of the Commander of the 66th Inf. Brigade, and in accordance with verbal arrangements made to-day.

PAUL A. WOLF,
Brigadier General.

Secret

P.C. 66TH INF. BRIGADE, A.E.F.

23rd October, 1918.-7:30 P.M.

FIELD ORDERS: }

21. . }

MAPS: Special (attached).

1. (a). In accordance with Warning Order dated 23d October, 1918, P.C. 33d Division the 66th Inf. Brigade will relieve the 158th Inf. Brigade in the TROYON Sector, MASSACHUSETTS Sub-sector.
- (b). The relief will commence to-night, 23d October, and will be completed by daylight on the morning of October 26th 1918.

2. (a). Billeting and reconnaissance parties will leave at once and report to the various units which they are to relieve and will arrange details regarding guides and billets.
- (b). Trucks for advance parties will be furnished by G-1, 33d Division, to each unit upon application to him by units concerned.
3. Reliefs will take place as follows:
 - (a). Night of October 23/24, two Battalions, 132d Infantry, will move to DOMMARTIN. Route: GÉNICOURT-TROYON-VAUX-DOMMARTIN.
 - (b) Night of October 24/25, above two Battalions 132d Infantry, will move to C.R. CONCORD and CHANOT woods in relief of the 2d and 3d Battalions, 316th Infantry.
 - (c) Night of October 24/25, Regimental Machine Gun Co. and one Battalion, 132d Inf. will move to DOMMARTIN and state [stage] there.
 - (d). Night of October 25/26, one Battalion, 132nd Infantry, will relieve the Battalion 316th Infantry, in the sub-sector MONTPELLIER.
 - (e). Nights of October 24/25, and October 25/26, the 124th Machine Gun Bn. will relieve the 312th Machine Gun Bn. in the MASSACHUSETTS sub-sector, vicinity of LONGEAU Farm according to arrangements with Bn. Commanders concerned. Route: No restriction.
4. (a). Further details regarding the relief will be arranged between the Regimental and Battalion Commanders concerned.
- (b) P.Cs:

79th Division:	TROYON.
158th Inf. Bde:	Bois DAME AGNES 46.2-46.2
316th Infantry	{ P.C. JACKSON, LONGEAU
312th M.G.Bn.	
	Woods, 44.8-47.9

5. The 66th Inf. Brigade Headquarters will close at GÉNICOURT at 8:00 A.M., 26th October, and open at P.C. DAME AGNES at same date and hour.

PAUL A. WOLF,
Brigadier General.

Distribution:

C.G., 33rd Div.	C.O., 131st Inf.
C.G., 79th Div.	C.O., 132nd Inf.
C.G., 158th Bde.	C.O., 124th M.G.Bn.
C.G., 65th Bde.	W.D.
C.G., 66th Bde.	File.

66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.
MEUSE — ARGONNE.

OPERATIONS IN THE TROYON SECTOR.

On the night of October 24th-25th, the 132nd Regiment of Infantry took over the front lines of the TROYON Sector (included between the towns of HERBEUVILLE (excl) and VIÉVILLE (incl.) and extending to the enemy outposts just north east of WADONVILLE, DONCOURT and WOËL. (See Brigade F.O. #21). The 131st Regiment were held in Brigade Reserve.

The occupation of the Sector was marked by unusual patrol activity. Contact was had with the enemy nightly and identifications secured on every part of the line. Our combat patrols continually harassed the enemy and penetrated the town of ST. HILAIRE, Bois de WARVILLE, Bois des ÉPINES and the southern edges of BUTGNÉVILLE. During the period October 25th to November 6th, twenty nine prisoners were secured.

On November 7th, after the Brigade Commander had ordered the 132nd Regiment relieved by the 131st Regiment (See Brigade F.O. #22), there began a more active period. Patrols were ordered out (sometimes two per night) and when atmospheric conditions permitted during daylight.

On November 8th (See Brigade F.O. #23), a raid was executed on ST. HILAIRE by two provisional Companies of the 131st Regiment of 100 men each. Artillery support which had been ordered for this operation was inadequate and the raiding party was driven off by enemy machine gun fire,

Casualties: Officers—None; Other Ranks: 1 killed;

Captures: 1 Prisoner. 3 wounded.

The first raid on ST. HILAIRE having been productive of no results of importance excepting to prove that the enemy were by no means abandoning our immediate front, a second raid was ordered by the Brigade Commander, and was executed on the following day (November 9th). In this action the Artillery was a little better placed but the enemy had decided to vacate and when our troops

arrived in ST. HILAIRE, they found the town empty. No casualties: no captures.

On November 9th (See Brigade Memorandum Nov. 9th), two Companies of the 131st Regiment were sent out to make a reconnaissance and to clean out the Bois les HAUTES ÉPINES and Bois de WARVILLE, where they were to remain, sending patrols to other points and keeping in touch with the enemy.

At 9:00 A.M. on November 10th, Brigade F.O. #24, was issued which ordered an attack by the 131st Regiment on the Bois d'HARVILLE. This attack was completely successful, though it later became necessary to withdraw from the center of the woods to the edges owing to heavy enemy gas shelling.

It was the plan of the Brigade Commander as expressed by him in F.O. #23-a, to take advantage of the ground gained in the Bois d'HARVILLE and to attack JONVILLE and BUTGNÉVILLE.

The first attack on BUTGNÉVILLE from ST. HILAIRE at 5:20 A.M., November 11th, having been held up by enemy machine gun fire, the Brigade Commander, who had taken a forward position at the town of WOËL as battle P.C., ordered a reconcentration of the 131st Inf., preparatory to carrying out a flank attack on the town of JONVILLE.

While the troops were being assembled in the Bois de WARVILLE at 8:30 A.M., telephone notice was sent to all units that an armistice had been signed and that all firing was to cease at 11:00 A.M. The enemy gradually ceased firing from the trenches and machine gun positions, but it was not until 11:00 sharp that a complete cessation was noticed. Enemy artillery fire continued until a few minutes after 11:00. The active operations of the 66th Brigade ended with our troops fighting loyally and uncomplainingly though they all knew that the armistice was a foregone conclusion, thus proving that their spirit of self sacrifice was doubly great.

CAPTURES by 131st Regiment, Nov. 8th to 11th:

	CASUALTIES	OFFICERS	O.R.
Prisoners: Officers: 1, O.R.: 76.	Killed	3	23
Matériel: Nov. 8th: 1 light			
Machine Gun	Wounded	4	122
Nov. 10th: 1 light			
Machine Gun	Missing	2	21
		WOLF,	
		Brigadier General.	

HEADQUARTERS
66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

FRANCE, November 4th, 1918. 12:00 Noon.

FIELD ORDERS: }

22

1. The 131st Infantry Regiment will relieve the 132nd Infantry Regiment in the line.
2. Reliefs will commence 4th November, 1918 and will be completed by daylight, 7th November, 1918 in accordance with attached March table "A" (Note. Regimental Band, 131st Infantry will remain at ST. MIHIEL.).
3.
 - (a) Advance and Billeting parties will leave 24 hours in advance of their units to arrange for guides and billeting.
 - (b) Further details will be arranged between C.O.s of units concerned.
 - (c) Defense schemes, maps, trench stores, etc., pertaining to the Sector will be taken over by the relieving units from corresponding units of the 132nd Inf.
 - (d) Existing orders with reference to concealment, and marching in small groups with distance, will be strictly complied with.
4. Command of Regimental Sector will pass upon completion of the relief of the 132nd Regiment, and upon completion of relief of each Battalion these Headquarters will be notified at once, using code word "SPRINGFIELD."

P. Cs after completion of relief:—

P. C. 66th Inf. Brigade Unchanged

P. C. 131st Inf. Regt. 48.2-48.6

P. C. 132nd Inf. Regt. CHAILLON.

WOLF
Brigadier General.

Distribution:

C.G., 33rd Div.

C.G., 66th Inf. Bde.

C.O. 131st Infantry.

C.O. 132nd Infantry.

C.O. 124th M. G. Bn.

MOVE TABLE "A" TO ACCOMPANY F.O. #22, 66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

SER. NO.	DATE NOV.	UNIT	FROM	TO	RELIEVING	ROUTE	REMARKS
1	Day light 4th	Co. B. 1st Bn. 132nd	C.R. St. MAURICE	St. MIHIEL	Co. I, 131st Infantry	CHAILLON St. MIHIEL	
2	Day light 4th	Co. I, 131st Infantry	St. MIHIEL	CHAILLON		CHAILLON St. MIHIEL	Rejoin its Battalion
3	Night 5th 6th	3rd Bn. 131st Inf.	CHAILLON	C. R. St. MAURICE	1st Bn. 132nd Inf.	CHAILLON St. MIHIEL	Not to be at Cross Roads S.W. St. MAURICE before 7:30 P. M.
4		1st Bn. 132d Inf.	C.R. St. MAURICE	CHAILLON		CHAILLON St. MAURICE	and remain
5		2nd Bn. 131 Inf.	DEUXNOUDS	C.R. HAN-NONVILLE	3rd Bn. 132nd Inf.	DEUXNOUDS St. MAURICE TRANCHÉE ROAD	Tail of 2d Bn. 131st Inf. to clear cross roads S.W. St. MAURICE by 7:00 P.M.
6		3rd Bn. 132nd	C. R. HAN-NONVILLE	WOIMBEY		DOMMARTIN DOMPIERRE LACROIX	and remain.
7		1st Bn. 131 Inf.	WOIMBEY	DEUXNOUDS		LACROIX LAMORVILLE	Stage
8		Reg.Hq.&	THILLOMBOIS	CHAILLON		LACROIX	
9		M.G.Co. 131 Inf.	THILLOMBOIS	DEUXNOUDS		LAMORVILLE	Stage
10	Night Nov. 6th & 7th	Reg.Hq.& 1st Bn. 131 Inf.	DEUXNOUDS	C.R. VIÉVILLE	2nd Bn. 132d Inf.	No restric-tions	
11		M.G.Co. 131st	DEUXNOUDS	Near LONGEAU FARM	M.G.Co. 132d Inf.	No restric-tions	
12		2nd Bn. 132d Inf.	C.R. VIÉVILLE	DEUXNOUDS		No restric-tions	and remain.
13		M.G.Co. 132d Inf.	Near LONG-EAU Farm	CHAILLON		No restric-tions	and remain.

HEADQUARTERS,
66TH INF. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, November 8, 1918.

Memorandum:

To C. O., 131st Infantry.

1. You will arrange to raid the village of ST. HILAIRE for the purpose of taking prisoners and obtaining identifications and killing BOCHE. "D" day and "H" hour will be announced later.

2. (a) *Zones of Action and limits of raid:*

(b) *Troops engaged:*

2 Companies of Infantry as follows:

One company from DONCOURT and one company from WADONVILLE.

(c) *Assembly point for raid:* DONCOURT.

(d) *Conduct of Raid:*

Two companies to proceed to vicinity of pt. 52.7-55.7 so as to arrive there not earlier than 5 o'clock nor later than 5:35 A.M. and to form up across the ST. HILAIRE-BUTGNÉVILLE road facing ST. HILAIRE.

At "H" minus 45 minutes, the artillery will concentrate a destructive fire on ST. HILAIRE and other points which will continue until "H" hour when the fire on ST. HILAIRE will cease.

Artillery fire on points other than ST. HILAIRE will be continued until "H" plus 45 minutes.

"At "H" hour plus 45 minutes, the troops will return to our lines via ST. HILAIRE-WADONVILLE road.

(e) *Equipment:*

Troops will be equipped in light marching order—100 rounds ammunition, and at least two hand Grenades per man. All identifications will be removed from both officers and men.

3. ARTILLERY: (See Artillery plan attached).

4. Request will be made that demonstration be conducted simultaneously by the units on the right and left of this sector.

5. All further details will be arranged by the C.O., 131st Inf. Regiment.

6. LIAISON:

(a). Rocket signals unchanged except for the following: To call for repetition of raiding barrage or destructive fire on all points excepting ST. HILAIRE—one rocket of three white stars, or three separate rockets of one white star each.

NOTE: Garrisons at WADONVILLE, WOËL and DONCOURT must be on the alert by 5:30 a.m. and the C.O. Garrison at WADONVILLE is

especially charged with relay by buzzer-phone of all rocket signals.

6. (b). P. Cs. Unchanged.

By command of Brigadier General Wolf:

H. P. ERSKINE,
Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

Distribution:

C.G. 33 Div.

C.O. 131 Inf.

W.D.

W.D.

Extra

C.G. 66 Inf. Bde.

C.G. 55 Art. Bde.

File

Addendum to Memorandum, November 8th.

"B" day ——— November 9th, 1918.

"H" hour ——— 5:30 a.m., Nov. 9th.

By Command of Brigadier General Wolf:

H. P. ERSKINE.
Captain, Bde. Adjutant.

Distribution:

To all concerned.

Secret

P. C., 66TH INF. BRIGADE, A.E.F.
9th November, 1918.—1:00 P.M.

FIELD ORDERS: }

#23.

MAP REFERENCES: VIGNEULLES "A" and "B".

1. In accordance with telephone conversation, this morning, 9th November, 1918, the following moves will take place at once.

(a). 2nd Battalion and Machine Gun Co., 132nd Infantry, from DEUXNOUDS to ST. MAURICE.

(b). 3rd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, from WOIMBEY to DEUXNOUDS.

(c). Balance of 132nd Infantry will be ready to move on instant notice.

2. RATIONS and EQUIPMENT:

Two days reserve rations and light packs will be carried.

3. ADMINISTRATION:

(a). Commanding Officers will designate a place and arrange to leave surplus equipment, with the necessary guard, in their present location.

(b). Brigade dump is already installed and under guard in DEUXNOUDS.

(c). Supply Officers will make arrangements accordingly.

(d). Billets: 2nd Battalion and Machine Gun Co., 132nd Infantry, will arrange to billet men in and around ST. MAURICE.

(e). 3rd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, will be billeted in DEUXNOUDS.

- (f). Advance and billeting parties will proceed at once to their respective areas for billeting and reconnaissances.
Present P. Cs.—unchanged.

WOLF
Brigadier General.

Distribution:
C.G., 33rd Div.
C.G., 66th Bde.
C.O., 132nd Inf.
C.O., 131st Inf.

C.O., 124th M.G.Bn.
W.D.
File.

P. C. 66th INFANTRY BRIGADE, A.E.F.
FRANCE, November 10th, 1918, 9:00 A.M.

FIELD ORDERS: }

#23-a

MAPS: VIGNEULLES "A" and "B" 1:20,000.
ST. MIHIEL 1:50,000.

- I. (a). *Information of the enemy* (Omitted.)
(b). *Information of our own troops*: This Brigade to-day reached and now holds its 2nd objective as planned. We seized and now occupy the HARVILLE Woods from the southwest edge to road between points 54.4-55.8 and 54.7-55.4. We have cleaned up and now occupy ST. HILAIRE, BOIS de WARVILLE, BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES, BOIS de la HTE VOYE-la HAIE MARÉCHAL, La VACHÈRE and La BERTAUCOURT Farm.
- (c). Line held by 65th Brigade (on left) MARCHÉVILLE—combat liaison at ST. HILAIRE.
- (d). Line held by 55th Brigade on right—North edge of BOIS d'HARAVILLERS—north edge BOIS d'HAUDRONVILLE Bas. Combat liaison BOIS d'HARAVILLERS.
2. (a) This Brigade will continue its advance to-morrow (November 11th) and will pursue the enemy in the direction of SUZÉMONT.
- (b). *Zone of Action*: (unchanged)
- (c). Mission of the Brigade: To seize and hold the remainder of the HARVILLE Woods and the village of JONVILLE and to maintain contact with the enemy.
3. GENERAL PLAN:
 - I. CONDUCT OF TROOPS IN THE ATTACK:
 - (a). At 5:45 A.M. November 11th
Company "H" of the 132d Infantry and Company "F" of the 131st Infantry now in ST. HILAIRE under command of Captain Wigglesworth will seize and hold BUTGNÉVILLE.
At 8:00 A.M.
(a). The 131st Infantry minus two companies plus Companies "A" and "B" of the 124th Machine

Gun Battalion will seize and hold the remainder of the BOIS d'HARVILLE.

- (b). The 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry, plus Company "D", 124th Machine Gun Bn. following on the right flank of the 131st Infantry will pass through the 131st Infantry line at north edge of BOIS d'HARVILLE and will attack JONVILLE from the rear.
- (c). The 3rd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, plus Company "C", 124th Machine Gun Bn., advancing under cover of BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES and along the west edge of the BOIS d'HARVILLE in liaison with the 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry, will attack along flanks of the enemy trenches toward JONVILLE and will seize and hold the village of JONVILLE.
- (d). The Regimental M.G.Co. of the 131st Infantry will support the attack on JONVILLE from the BOIS VACHÈRE firing on the BOIS VIEUX and on JONVILLE.
- (e). *Brigade Reserve.*

The 2nd Battalion of the 132nd Infantry plus Regimental M.G. Co., 132nd Infantry will take station at WOËL by 9:00 A.M. November 11th.

II. MOVES BEFORE ATTACK.

(a) *Before 5:30 A.M.*

The 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry, plus Co. "D", 124th M.G.Bn. now at DONCOURT to BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES.

(b). *Before 8:00 A.M.*

The Headquarters and 2nd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, plus Regimental M.G.Co., 132nd Infantry now at St. MAURICE will move to AVILLERS.

The 3d Battalion, 132nd Infantry, plus Co. "C", 124th M.G.Bn., now at DONCOURT and WOËL to BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES.

4. SUPPLY and EVACUATION: (unchanged)

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION DUMP AT DONCOURT.

(a), Telephone will be run out to the following points:

WOËL to DONCOURT and St. HILAIRE.
WADONVILLE.

All advance Battalion Headquarters.

(b). Axis of Liaison for the Brigade:

DEUXNOUDS.
St. MAURICE.
WOËL
JONVILLE.

(c). P.Cs before 5:30 A.M., November 11th:

Brigade	P.C.	49.0-46.7
131st Inf.	P.C.	48.2-48.6
132nd Inf.	P.C.	ST. MAURICE.

P.Cs after 5:30 A.M. November 11th:

Brigade	P.C.	WOËL
131st Inf.	P.C.	WOËL
132nd Inf.	P.C.	AVILLERS.

WOLF
Brigadier General.

Distribution:

C.G. 33d Div.
C.G. 65 Inf. Bde.
C.O. 132 Inf.
W.D.

C.G. 66 Inf. Bde.
C.O. 131st Inf.
C.O. 124 M.G.Bn.
File.

P.C., 66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, A.E.F.
FRANCE, November 9, 1918.

Memorandum:

COMMANDING OFFICER, 131st Infantry:

1. You will at once send out two companies to gain and keep contact with the enemy.
2. (a). These two companies will clean out the Bois les Htes ÉPINES and Bois de WARVILLE.
(b). From these woods strong patrols will be sent through Bois VACHÈRE, BOIS VIEUX, towards JONVILLE, or until contact is made with enemy, which contact will be maintained. BERTAUCOURT Farm will also be reconnoitered.
- (c). It is desired not only that contact be maintained with the enemy, but all possible information as to his numbers in our Brigade front be obtained.
3. This movement will be supported, if necessary, by the remainder of the Brigade.
4. Liaison must be maintained both with the forces in the Bois les HAUTES ÉPINES, and with the patrols sent out in order that these Headquarters may receive prompt information of the enemy.

By command of Brigadier General WOLF:

H. P. ERSKINE,
Captain, Bde. Adjutant.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS,
66TH INF. BRIGADE,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

9th November, 1918-10:00 P.M.

FIELD ORDERS: }

* 23X }

MAP REFERENCE: VIGNEULLES "A" and "B".

1. (a). It is reported that the enemy is making preparations for a withdrawal from our front. In view of the general situation it is in doubt whether he is holding this front strongly or with a shell.
- (b). This Brigade will assist in the development of the situation by a reconnaissance in force which will seize a limited portion of the enemy's main line of defence. It will be ready to exploit any weakness shown to exist.
2. (a). The 131st Regiment will raid on "D" day at "H" hour in the direction of LA BEUVILLE.
Mission: To clean out Bois d'HARVILLE, to take prisoners and kill Boches.
Neighboring units will be requested to make a demonstration simultaneously with this action.
- (b). *Zone of action:* (See sketch attached).
West boundary: Point 52.2-53.3 west edge of Bois de WARVILLE and Bois d'HARVILLE.
East boundary: DONCOURT, along rau de RÉMONVILLE to Bois les Htes ÉPINES to Côte 222, thence to south corner of Bois d'HARVILLE and along southeast edge of Bois d'HARVILLE to 54.8-55.6 54.5-55.9 to 54.8-55.6.
Objective:
3. GENERAL PLAN:
The 131st Regiment, minus one Battalion, will attack with one Battalion in front and one Battalion in support, each Battalion accompanied by its own Machine Gun Company.
- (a). By "H" hour, minus 30 minutes, the forward Battalion will assemble in Bois de WARVILLE and the support Battalion will be in position in Bois les Hautes ÉPINES.
- (b). At "H" hour minus 5 minutes, the front Battalion will move up to within 300 yards of the rolling barrage, which will start on the south western edge of Bois d'HARVILLE.
At "H" hour the Barrage will move forward at the rate of 100 yards each five minutes.
NOTE: Troops must not approach closer than 300 yards to the rolling barrage.
- (c). Support Battalion will not move forward excepting on orders of the Regimental Commanding Officer. Its purpose will be to cover the flanks of the attacking Battalion.

- (d). The attacking Battalion will clear up the territory as it proceeds and upon reaching its objective and completing its task, this Battalion will withdraw to the main position of Resistance.
- (e). After the withdrawal of the attacking Battalion, the support Battalion will withdraw leaving one Company in Bois de WARVILLE and Bois les Hautes ÉPINES with one platoon of Machine Guns; one Company in DONCOURT; one Company in WADONVILLE and one Company on main Position of Resistance.
- (f). *Equipment*: Troops will be equipped with regulation battle dress, wire cutters (for two attacking companies), one to each 4 men, 2 hand grenades and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man.
4. (a) Artillery Plan. (later).
 Artillery will deliver: Rolling barrage from "H" hour minus 5 minutes.
 A standing box barrage 300 yards beyond objective line from 54.4-56.0 to 55.0-56.0, thence down Meridian 56.00 to 54.8, from "H" hour to "H" plus one hour.
 Interdiction and harassing fire will be made at following points from "H" hour to "H" plus one hour and 30 minutes. BUTGNÉVILLE-MOULOTTE, HARVILLE, Bois la DAME, JONVILLE and along southern edge of Bois MOULOTTE.
 Smoke at points (as per sketch).
 Artillery preparation and standing barrage on Les RAPAILLES, OUTRE L'EAU, BERTAUCOURT Farm, from "H" minus five minutes to "H" plus one hour.
 Counter battery work under direction of Artillery Commander.
5. Administration details—unchanged.
6. (a). Liaison Plan—unchanged.
 (b). P.Cs —unchanged.

WOLF,
 Brigadier General.

Distribution:
 C.G., 33rd Division.
 C.G., 66th Bde.
 C.G., 55th Bde F.A.
 C.O., 131st Inf.

C.O., 132nd Inf.
 C.O., 124th M.G.Bn.
 File.
 W.D.

XXI. 131ST INFANTRY

Confidential
FIELD ORDER
No. 35

P C Pliable
AM EX. FORCES. Secret Copy No.....26.....
FRANCE September 24th, 1918.

MAP SHEET: VERDUN "B" I Secret

20,000

- I. The enemy occupies positions north of the River FORGES. Information received proves him to be demoralized, weak and discouraged. Their morale is poor and it is known he is afraid of AMERICANS. (C.O's will see that troops in their command are advised of these facts).
- II. (a) This Regiment and attached units, with the 132nd Infantry on our RIGHT and 160th Infantry Brigade on our LEFT—will attack at the day "D" hour "H". Other Divisions on our left are attacking at the same hour. The 2nd FRENCH ARMY on the EAST bank of the River will probably execute a raid at the same time.
- (b) This Regiment will form for the attack with the 3rd Battalion on the LEFT and the 2nd Battalion on the RIGHT with their respective Machine Gun companies. Each Battalion will have two companies in front line and two companies in support. 1st Battalion will be in reserve and follow attacking battalions at a distance of 500 yards.
- (c) The boundaries of the zone of action of this regiment are as laid down in MAP "A" attached. The dividing line between battalions will be a line drawn down the center of the attacking zone. The general direction of the attack will be toward GERCOURT.
- (d) The attack will be made so as to quickly reach the open ground EAST and NORTH of GERCOURT and DRILLANCOURT and Trench du Bois JURÉ which will be mopped up along its entire length along our left boundary. Attack will be supported in depth and positions gained must be held.
- III. The MISSION of this Regiment is to organize for defence along the most available line on the WEST bank of the MEUSE River, from DANNEVOUX (exclusive) to a POINT 0993 (inclusive), organizing in depth, with front line held by a series of strong points of one platoon each supported by M.G's. The MEUSE River bottom will

be cleared of all enemy and continuous patrolling carried on along the avenues of approach.

- IV. (a) An ARTILLERY BARRAGE will be laid down on lines as per attached Map "A" and will travel as per Annex No. 1.
- (b) A MACHINE GUN BARRAGE will be laid down as per attached Map "B" and Annex No. 2.
- (c) Troops will maintain a distance of 300 meters behind the Creeping Barrage and as attack progresses will promptly clean up the entire zone of action.
- V. FORMING UP:—
- (a) Battalions will leave front line trenches through paths cut in their wire at "H" hour in such a manner so as to form up on "Jumping-off-Line" without disorder.
- (b) Troops will filter through marsh ground, crossing river on bridges to be erected by engineers as shown on Map "C" attached.
- (c) Commanding Officers will take care to protect crossing troops from enemy machine gun fire by sending forward scouts over River FORGES ahead of columns.
- VI. FORMING UP LINE will be North of FORGES River along BÉTHINCOURT-FORGES Road, as shown in BLUE on Map "A".
- VII. All units will be in position in their trenches two hours before "H" hour.
- VIII. LIAISON:—
- (a) 2nd Battalion will maintain combat LIAISON with 132nd Regiment on its RIGHT during the attack, with one-half platoon of Infantry.
- (b) 3rd Battalion will maintain COMBAT-LIAISON with troops of the 160th Infantry Brigade on its LEFT during the attack, with one platoon of Infantry and one section of Machine Guns.
- (c) An Artillery Liaison Officer from the supporting artillery (FRENCH) will be attached to each forward Battalion, who will be consulted with on all matters pertaining to artillery.
- (d) Battalion Commanders and Regimental Signal Officers will see that communications are maintained with all units, being prepared to employ visual, T.P.S., T.S.F., and runners also carrier pigeons as a last resort, placing no dependence upon the telephone. Rockets and panels will be used as per Division Liaison Table (See Annex No. 3 "Liaison between Aeroplanes and 131st Infantry")
- (e) The C O of the 1st Battalion under orders of the

Colonel Commanding will be called upon to assist either battalion in their advance against the enemy and will prepare to mop up any positions in the rear of their advance, maintaining strong patrols on either flank in liaison with flanking troops. He will be prepared to send platoons into open space between the two regiments of this Brigade as shown on MAP showing Brigade Sector (previously issued) after turning movement to EAST has begun, co-operating with similar troops of the 132nd Infantry, protecting the LEFT flank of the 132nd Infantry and the RIGHT flank of the 131st Infantry. On the WEST boundary of Regimental Area the C.O. of the 1st Battalion will be prepared to perform similar service to protect the troops on our LEFT.

IX. UNITS ATTACHED TO BATTALIONS AS FOLLOWS:—

(a) Attached to Regimental P.C.—

Co. D. 108th Engineers (They will erect and maintain bridges across FORGES River in advance of attacking troops. They will move forward and assist Battalions in digging in when objective has been reached.)

Pioneer Platoon:—In charge of senior Sergeant.

(b) Attached to 1st Battalion:—

1)—One section each of Trench Mortars and Cannon Platoon.

One section of Co. A 1st Gas Regiment.

2)—Co. C, 124th M.G.Bn. will report to C.O. 1st Bn. upon completion of Machine Gun Barrage and go forward with this Battalion.

(c) Attached to 3rd Battalion:—

131st Machine Gun Company

One Section Co. A, 1st Gas Regiment.

One section each of Trench Mortars and Cannon Platoon.

X. At "H" hour the 1st Battalion will move forward immediately and occupy trenches vacated by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions (JACQUES STRONG POINT) until creeping barrage commences.

XI. In addition to Artillery and Machine Gun Barrages, sections of the 1st Gas Regiment will lay down a smoke barrage along our front, hiding the creeping of the RIVER FORGES. Commanding Officers and Gas Officers will notify troops that this SMOKE is NOT injurious and should not be confused with gas.

XII. Regimental and Battalion Gas Officers will supervise GAS PRECAUTIONS.

- XIII. TRANSPORTS:—Administrative orders will show arrangements of all transports and location of dumps.
- XIV. PRISONERS:—Will be forwarded through Bn. Commander to Regimental P C at RETHEL, thence to P.C. PLATTE at FLAGEY-0809.
- XV. STRAGGLERS:—Posts will be at CHATTANCOURT and MARRE for this Brigade and are in charge of the Military Police.
- XVI. (a) Regimental Surgeon will arrange for forward Battalion Aid Posts and will notify these Headquarters of locations.
(b) Regimental Aid Post will be near RETHEL, map location 201-719
- XVII. Upon arriving on their objective, Commanding Officers will notify these Headquarters by the Code Word "LOWDEN" and will immediately forward the locations of their P.C's.
- XVIII. WATCHES:—will be synchronized at Regimental P.C. RETHEL at 18 hour on day previous to "D".
- XIX. Regimental P.C. will be at RETHEL until further orders.

SANBORN
Colonel.

OPERATIONS
Distribution

Copy No. 1	Operations	13	Med. Det.
2	1st Bn.	14	Signals
3	2nd Bn.	15	Intelligence
4	3rd Bn.	16	Trench Mortar
5	War Diaries	17	Cannon Platoon
6	File	18	124 MGCo. B.
7	Lt. Col.	19	124 MGCo. C
8	Sup Co.	20	Co. A. 1st Gas Regt.
9	66th Bde.	21	212th Artillery (French)
10	132nd Inf.	22	160th Bde (Inf)
11	M G Co. (131)	23	33rd Division
12	Hq. Co.	24	Co. D., 108th Engineers.

NOTE:— Battalion Commanders will see that all units under their command are made familiar with and thoroughly understand these orders.

This file contains—Field Order No. 35, pages 1-2-3, Annex I, Annex II and Annex III.
Map "A" Map "B" Map "C"
Order issued to accompany F.O. No. 35.

C.O. — Annex No. 3, F.O. #35. WKN-hel-hr
Secret. P.C., 33RD DIVISION, A.E.F.,
September, 1918.

Addendum to:

Annex No. 6, F.O. #23.

Copy No. 83.....

PLAN OF LIAISON.

The following additions and corrections will be made in the Plan of Liaison, (Annex No. 6, to Field Order #23, c.s., these Hdqrs.):

1. Aeroplanes attached to the 33rd Division will be recognized by

cocked dice on the sides of the fuselage, or body of the plane. Dice are painted red with white spots.

The marking on the under sides of the wings is the French "Cocard", three circles of blue on the outside with white and red in the center.

NOTE: The Anti-Aircraft are particularly concerned with this paragraph.

2. Front lines will be called for by the plane with six white star rocket at the following times:

132nd Infantry: At H plus 2 hours 5 min., when it should be at the Road FORGES-DRILLANCOURT.

131st Infantry: At H plus 3 hours 5 min., when it should reach the GERCOURT-CONSENVOYE Road.

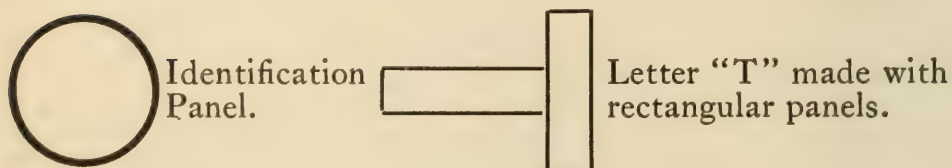
The second call for the front line of the 132nd Infantry will be requested at H plus 3 hours 5 min.

The second call for the front line of the 131st Infantry will be requested at H plus 5 hours 15 min.

3. The Infantry regiments concerned must show their lines when called for at the prescribed times.

4. Add to the "Signals from Infantry":

Our barrage advancing too fast, the letter "T" made with the rectangular panels as shown, the identification panel on the left:



NOTE: Add this to Chap. V, "Signals made by the Infantry", Plan of Liaison.

5. Chap. V under "Signals made by the Infantry" (pyrotechnics), in explanation of signal "One hour delay orders in execution of next phase":

Explanation: The yellow smoke rocket followed by a flag rocket indicates that it is necessary for the unit sending this signal to postpone one hour for the execution of the next phase. In other words, it is to notify the next higher command of this necessity. It requires no acknowledgment, and is accepted without explanation. At the expiration of the hour, the execution of the phase referred to should be made.

Distribution: Down to include companies (Infantry Cos., M.G.Cos., Batteries.)

By command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM K. NAYLOR,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Addendum to FIELD ORDER No. 35. Copy No.....

*Confidential*P.C. PLIABLE.,
AM. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

FRANCE, September 25, 1918.

1. Battalion Commanders of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions will send out wiring parties with wire cutters to cut sufficient paths thru wire on their immediate front to enable the battalions to quickly move forward. These paths will be taped to allow them to be easily distinguished by advancing troops. Battalion Commanders will organize wire cutting details among troops to advance with first wave whose duty it will be to cut all wire not destroyed by other means. These wire details will continue throughout the attack.
2. Battalions in forming on jumping off line will form an advance in combat groups.
3. C.O. of 2nd Battalion will assign one section of Machine guns to the Liaison combat group operating between 2nd Battalion and the 132nd Infantry regiment.
4. In order that Paragraph X, Field Order 35, be thoroughly understood, the following explanation is made:

"At H hour the 1st Bn. now located in trenches around P.C. Rethel, will move forward and occupy trenches in JACQUES STRONG POINT, which are now occupied by the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of this regiment."

The C.O. of the 1st Battalion will assure himself that the 2nd and 3rd Bns. have moved out before moving forward, or that these battalions are moving out as fast as the 1st Bn. moves in.

The 1st Bn. will remain in JACQUES STRONG POINT until H Hour plus 57. When creeping barrage begins or until the 2nd and 3rd Battalion is distance of 500 yards when the 1st Bn. will move forward maintaining this distance throughout the attack.

5. At H hour the forward P.C. Pliable will be at 198-738.

SANBORN,
Colonel.

Dist—Same as FO 35

P.C. PLIABLE,
AMERICAN EX. FORCES, FRANCE.

Sep. 25th 1918.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH FIELD ORDER
No. 35.

BATTLE DRESS.

Troops will be equipped as follows:
2 days reserve rations per man.
220 rounds of SAA per man

2 canteens of water per man
 2 sand bags per man
 2 hand grenades per man
 picks and shovels, in proportion of two shovels to one pick.
 Mess kit and slicker in haversack.
 Heavy packs and officers baggage will be left under guard.

TRANSPORT. Same arrangements as at present. New locations of Bn. and Regtl. Dumps to be advised later.

STRAGGLER POSTS. Located at CHATTANCOURT, and MARRE will be under direction of Brigade Commander.

CARRYING PARTIES. To be furnished from reserve battalion and will report as soon as advice is received as to D Day. They will be rationed by organization to whom they report.

Details as follows:

16 men to Co. B, 124th MG Bn. (3rd Bn)
 16 men to Co C, 124th MG Bn. (1st Bn)
 24 men to 131st MG Co., (2nd Bn)
 24 men to Trench Mortars, (1st Bn.)

MEDICAL.

Bn Commanders will arrange for such stretcher bearers as are needed.

BURIAL.

All chaplains will report to Regimental P.C. to take charge of burial arrangements. Bn. Commanders arranging to send bodies back to Regtl P.C. after digging in. Personal effects to Regimental Headquarters.

SANBORN, Colonel.

Dist: Same as FO 5.3

P.C.PLIABLE, A.E.F.

25th September, 1918.

1. The following information contained in letter from the Commanding General, III Corps is communicated to you for your information and compliance.

Carry out the following:

1. Have timely and affirmative means of knowing that all units are in their places in good time before the H hour.
2. In the fight expect from even good officers reports of their losses greater than ever occurred in any battle.
3. Expect therefore hysterical outcries for reënforcements long before reënforcements are necessary. Refuse and insist on their

holding or driving ahead with what they have. Save your reserves for a deeper advance.

4. Maintain touch with your neighbor but don't depend on his advance to protect your flank. For this, use your own supports or reserves. That is what they are for.
5. Make big provision of Military Police to push men back into firing line. Search rear echelons and kitchens especially.
- II. The special importance of paragraphs 1 and 4 is called to your attention and immediate steps will be taken to carry out the provisions contained therein.

By command of Major General BELL,

CHAS. C. ALLEN,
Lieut. Colonel, G-3.

FRANCE: October 16, 1918.

OPERATIONS OF SEPTEMBER 26TH 1918. FORGES WOOD ENGAGEMENT
REFERENCE MAP VERDUN B 1/20000

On the 20th of September, 1918 the 131st Infantry was stationed in the VERDUN District as follows:—

Regimental Headquarters:—	Choisel Farm
1st Battalion	
Headquarters Co. }	Wood Delolime
Machine Gun Co. }	
2nd Battalion	Wood Bourrus (East)
3rd Battalion	Wood Bourrus (West)

The Regiment was designated at that time as the Division Reserve, operating under the plan of defence of the MORT HOMME Sub-Sector. The forward elements of which were facing north in position about 12 kilometers northwest of VERDUN, at the North base of Dead Man's Hill, famous as a battle ground in the struggle of the French to hold VERDUN against the attacks of the Germans during the present war, during which operations in excess of 1,000,000 soldiers gave up their lives. Through this hill is a tunnel several miles in length constructed by the Germans. This tunnel has not been used recently, except as an entrance to a French Observation post, overlooking the German's Lines beyond across the FORGES CREEK and intervening swamp land, this space averaging in width about 200 meters.

For some days prior to the 20th considerable activity was noted, large numbers of French Guns were brought up and placed in position, the area was filled with troops crowding everybody into the smallest possible space, and the general impression was that some offensive was contemplated. On the 21st the 3rd Battalion was sent forward to occupy the forward trenches, taking over the left of the position of the 132nd Infantry which consolidated their lines to the east. The 2nd Battalion was sent into the same trenches a few days later, crowding on the right of the 3rd. The 1st Battalion in support on the reverse slope of the hill took position on the night of the 24th, and

Regimental Headquarters was moved to Battle Station on the edge of CHATTANCOURT. Orders were issued for an attack at 5:30 A.M. the 25th but were postponed upon a report of the Regimental Commander based on information secured by patrols that the FORGES CREEK and swamp could not be passed on the Regimental front without preparation. The 108th Engineers worked out a plan to carry forward fa[s]cines, planks, etc., hiding them in the bottom of forward trenches to be taken out under the protection of a barrage at day light for the purpose of making crossings. Avenues through the wire were cut the night of the 25-26th, routes taped and a crossing effected under the cover of a fog, smoke screen and barrage at 5:30 A.M. the 26th. Orders for the attack provided for the forming up north of FORGES creek immediately south of the BÉTHINCOURT-FORGES Road extending from a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers east of BÉTHINCOURT to a point approximately two kilometers further east. The line of advance was laid out slightly west of north to the inner south edge of the JURÉ woods, thence through the edge of these woods northeast, thence east to the MEUSE River where troops were to dig in and hold the front. The northern boundary of the line of occupation was slightly south of DANNEVOUX, the southern boundary was extended southeast along the river bottom to the GERCOURT-CONSENVOYE road, the triangle through which no advance was made lying between the right flank and north of the FORGES woods, was mopped up by supporting troops, the entire movement having been duly completed and the position occupied at 12:15 P.M. The march on the left covered a line of seven kilometers from its forming up place in front of the trenches. During the advance it was necessary to overcome and mop up the following lines of trenches extending across the front:—CERVAUX, BESACE, BILLANCOURT, LENIME, and BERNY and the flank trenches nearly a kilometer in extent along the edge of the Juré woods, also the town of DRILLANCOURT and GERCOURT, besides innumerable strong points, all covered by wide bands of barbed wire entanglements. The supporting troops on the right were the 132nd Infantry, on the left the 80th Division, the latter however, were not in position when the attack started, and no connection was established with them until some time after our objective was reached. The failure of this Division to support our line on the left necessitated the putting in of the support battalion to clean up a portion of the sector assigned to them, also for the protection of that flank, which was in the air during the entire movement. The barrage which preceded the troops was laid down by the 212 French Artillery, and was perfect in its plan and execution. A smoke screen was also laid on the jumping-off position by a detachment of the First Gas Regiment which was very effective. This smoke screen and the fog which prevailed at the time prevented visual observation until the troops reached the ridge overlooking GERCOURT and DRILLANCOURT. The Detachment also carried Mortars and thermite shells for use in the attack on

strong points, but so far as observed they were not used on our sector, as the mortar batteries could not keep pace with the advance. The lines were able to move forward as scheduled with the utmost confidence. The support furnished by our own artillery consisted of harassing fire on the forward areas and was not so well regulated.

The 1st Battalion, in support, Captain Carroll M. Gale commanding, in his report states that the mile of territory between their trenches, and the bridge across the FORGES CREEK was crossed without casualties, and without loss of contact by any unit. After leaving the jumping-off line, no resistance was made until they had advanced about two hundred meters where they were delayed for nearly an hour, due to the smoke screen, the smoke from the barrage, also a vast amount of wire along their front, which they were only able to pass and maintain direction by closely watching compass bearings. Pushing on they reached the German Main line of trench without resistance with the exception of one field piece which was firing point blank, and machine gun fire on the slopes. Upon reaching a strong point on the edge of JURÉ Woods an action took place in which Company C took 15 prisoners, three machine guns, and two field pieces. While C. Company was so engaged, Company B advanced on the other slope of the valley to DRILLANCOURT and captured a machine gun nest and three prisoners, while a platoon of Company C captured six machine guns and 30 prisoners. Continuing the advance Company C. went through Gercourt, where they captured some machine guns, two field pieces and forty prisoners, also a MERCEDES MOTOR AMBULANCE. East of Juré Woods about 1 kilometer Company C. captured a field piece, which protected by machine gun fire was firing point blank at them, part of the crew being killed. The machine gun, also several abandoned field pieces were taken at this point.

The objective was reached at 10:10 A.M. A consolidation was effected on a two kilometer front by platoon posts. In this forward movement of Companies B and C, companies E. and F. were lost in the smoke. They arrived however, about three quarters of an hour later and reported having attacked strong point west of FORGES Woods where they captured 106 prisoners. In the middle of the afternoon the commanding officer of Co. A. reported. The Battalion captured 406 prisoners of all ranks which were sent to the rear in charge of guards. A great many of these prisoners were turned over to other organizations to be used as stretcher bearers, carrying parties etc., and receipts were not turned in for the total number.

The 2nd Bn., Major Hamlet C. Ridgway commanding reports that they were in position long before the barrage lifted, that they encountered the enemy's fire while crossing the river FORGES, and it was here that LIEUTENANT SCHRAUER was killed and several men wounded. During the advance they captured approximately 250 prisoners, 30 machine guns and 10 field pieces. The Engineer Detachment attached to Company E went through with the Battalion

and fought as infantry. The Trench Mortar Detachment attached to Battalion was put out of action at the jumping-off point. During the advance several enemy aeroplanes flew over our lines and fired machine guns on the advancing troops, wounding two. He further reports that their mopping up parties did wonderful work, and worked so fast that the advance was never held up.

The 3rd Battalion, Major Francis M. Allen commanding, was on the left flank of the advancing troops. Major Allen reports that immediately after the crossing of the FORGES River he made efforts to get in touch with the 80th Division on the left of the line, but could not locate them, then proceeded to advance covering with a platoon on the left flank. Major Allen states that the advance was met by hostile machine gun fire, but progress was not delayed. Upon arriving about 250 yards south of GERCOURT heavy machine gun fire was encountered, also fire from snipers in the Church at GERCOURT, Lieutenant Bourdon of Co. D. 124th Machine Gun Battalion and Corporal Linnenkahl of Co. L attacked a machine gun nest and killed two Germans operating same, and Corporal Koerper crept up to the Church and captured four snipers. The advance was continued, and the objective reached at 11 A.M. During the advance the Bn. captured large numbers of prisoners, 28 machine guns, 6 cannon and a quantity of engineering equipment. Casualties four killed and forty-two wounded.

The Correspondent of the London Daily Mail under date of October the 2nd 1918 comments upon this movement in part as follows:—

"There is one unit here which is predominantly composed of Boys from Chicago. Its flank resting on the MEUSE just above VERDUN, it faced a most difficult proposition. German artillery had been concentrated on the other side of the river in expectation of an attack in that direction. Then, again, they had to fight over territory which consisted of steep heights covered with thick woods and amid deep ravines. Their immediate difficulty, however was to cross the marshland of the FORGES CREEK and to penetrate through the Bois de FORGES a thick wood covering one side of a formidable height and to be seen from a considerable distance. I stood opposite this height on the morning of the drive, and wondered how it would be possible for any troops to penetrate through the marshland below and up the wooded slopes. It appears that the Germans shared my thoughts for they dismissed the possibility of an attack from that direction as an impracticability and contended that the Americans would never make such an attack, massed their troops to the rear of the village of FORGES to the southeast of the woods, where they thought the firm soil would attract the Americans in preference to the brook, but the Americans with admirable a[u]dacity decided to cross the marshland and the brook and sent two columns forward, one to swing to the right through the wood at the rear of the Germans, and the other in a direct line for GERCOURT. The operation was a

complete success. The Germans were taken by surprise and this accounted in a great degree for the haul of over a thousand prisoners and many guns, some of 6 inch. But striking as the tactics were, the accomplishment of the plans was equally fine. Under cover of the darkness the engineers in the hours prior to the attack brought up all the material necessary for fording the marshland and the stream and layed down a series of duck boards and avenues of laced twigs, by which the Infantry could at least obtain a firm foothold through the morass. Then, for the crossing of the stream which was five yards wide and four feet deep, they constructed a series of small bridges guided by lines of rope. It was under a thick fog that the men started out. They had to pass through one hundred yards of barbed wire, and then cross the marshland. Following the trail of ropes and duck boards, they reached the brook six thousand strong. Many crossed over the bridges, but the majority waded through the water, and in face of the fire from the enemy machine gun nests and artillery, followed close behind their own barrage up to the wooded height that held the Bois-de-FORGES. At the same time a heavy machine gun barrage by the Americans was maintained on the village of FORGES itself which materially aided in the deception of the Germans, who still thinking that the American attack would come there, had not yet sent their forces around to protect their flank. The Americans pushed rapidly on, leaving special detachments behind to clear up machine gun nests, and surprising the GERMANS at every step. So completely were the Germans swept by the advance that many guns were captured in the Bois-de-FORGES with their breech locks intact, and were used against the enemy. While three German officers and seventy men were captured in one dug-out before they had time to realize that the Americans had advanced. All the local defenses, and all the barbed wire that the Germans had placed in the woods could not stop the dashing Americans, and they swept the place clear, capturing guns, machine guns, material, and prisoners as they went. Then they swung up the western bank of the MEUSE and took DRILLANCOURT and GERCOURT, in their stride while DANNEVOUX was captured later. The Germans, realizing their mistake hurriedly rushed up reserves on a railroad disembarking them at BRIEULLES on the MEUSE. They were seen, however, by the American observers, and soon the artillery was pouring its shells into the mass of trucks and men that jumped out of them. Such is the brief of one of the cleanest and most skillful of operations, in which difficulties were overcome with a tenacity and energy typically American and in which the men fought with a spirit that astonished their foes. The Chicago boys maintained an already fine reputation, and gained even further distinction at an important point of the line.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The Medical Detachment of the Regiment is entitled to special mention for service rendered during this operation.

The officers and men pushed forward with the fighting lines and established a series of aid posts as fast as the troops advanced.

At Drillancourt at which place a doctor and his aids arrived before the last enemy had been cleared out. They established an aid station in a station just vacated by the enemy. Here they took over all enemy food, stores and medical supplies which were of great quantities, including five large oxygen tanks and several small ones. They immediately began serving hot coffee and food to our own wounded and used the enemy's medical supplies throughout the operations from the 26th of September to the 15th of October.

On the afternoon of September 26th, after having made requests for ambulances and having no assurances that any would reach this forward post, Lieutenant Schwald volunteered and did take all seriously wounded on stretchers carried by prisoners back over very bad and torturous paths across FORGES CREEK and Dead Man's Hill to the Dressing Station at CUMIÈRES. In this way 16 patients were evacuated.

On the morning of September 27th at 3 A.M. one ambulance had made its way to the forward post after being 14 hours on the road filling up bad shell holes and going around others and did excellent work in helping to evacuate the most seriously wounded. The name of this ambulance driver is.....

TRANSPORTS.

Special mention must be made of the transport of the 3rd Battalion of this Regiment under the command of 1st Lieutenant Howard H. Williams which had worked its way under very badly shelled roads and delivered rations on the night of September 27th, his being the only transport to come forward at this early date. The entire Regimental Transports thereafter never missed a trip.

SIGNALS

Very efficient work was done by the Signal Corps of this Regiment and by the 108th Field Signal men attached, being continually on duty throughout the engagement without sleep, also the mounted orderlies of the Headquarters Co., maintained communication with Brigade and Division Headquarters over the old Battlefield of FORGES and Dead Man's Hill until roads had been repaired.

The following is a list of captures:—

- 3 anti-tank guns
- 1 Red Cross Ambulance
- 3 6" Howitzers
- 2 105 mm guns
- 8 77 mm guns
- 15 light machine guns
- 11 heavy machine guns
- 26 heavy machine guns turned over to the 318th infantry.

There was also captured one narrow gauge railroad with three supply tracks with fourteen cars.

14 Four wheel flat trucks

5 gravel trucks

5 box cars small

3 box cars large.

The regiment also captured a large supply depot which contained among other articles 400 shovels, 900 picks, 8,000 stands barbed wire, 10,000 pieces of cut lumber, 14,000 spikes, 800 3" shells, 7,990 grenades, 130,500 rounds of rifle ammunition, 750 Werf grenades, 4,150 signal cartridges and flares, besides enormous amounts of supplies including railroad ties, rolls of toilet paper, wire and wire screens, duck boards, etc.

The TOTAL CASUALTIES WERE KILLED—1 officer, 19 other ranks.

WOUNDED—2 " 131 " "

PRISONERS (Holding receipt) three officers and 205 other ranks. There were many more prisoners who were turned over to other organizations to be used as stretcher bearers, carrying parties, etc. and many were sent back for whom details failed to take receipts. Estimated prisoners captured 650.

VITAL MESSAGES REFERRING TO ACTION OF SEPT. 26TH 1918

PICKED FROM MESSAGES RECEIVED BY THE
OPERATIONS OFFICER, 131ST INFANTRY.

LEFT FLANK—

TIME	FROM	TEXT	TO
Sep. 26/18 7:15 A.	C.O., 3d Bn.	Unable to connect with left troops (319th Inf) We are slightly behind the barrage but will catch up in the next hour. (Position of 3rd Bn. on a line east from 184-767.)	C.O. 131st Inf.
9:24 A.	319th Inf.	1st Bn. BÉTHINCOURT, 2nd Bn.—KOVÉL TRENCHES, (French trenches from where they were to start) 3d Bn. BALNP. Latest news is that 1st and 2nd Bns. are through BÉTHINCOURT.	C.O. 131st Inf.
9:50 A.	C.O., 3rd Bn. (Our left Bn)	Connected with 319th Inf. on Hill 227. Note: In narrative of the 3rd Bn. you will find this confirmed and the statement by the Major that they—HADDIE, were too far out of their position.	C.O., 131st Inf.

11:10 A.	Lt. BROWN, our Liaison Ofcr. with the 319th Infantry	HADDIE cannot explain why no liaison between 319th and 131st Infantry was established, but as they report being just a short distance ahead of or beyond starting point. . . (Message cut off by telephone) Note: Time of this message.	C.O., 131st Inf.
Time— After arr. on object.	C.O., 3rd Bn.	Time: After arrival on objective. One platoon of 319 on my left. (This must be the platoon the Major took charge of and made part of his support—As per his narrative) Was told the balance will arrive tonight. This is a dangerous point and will give it special attention.	C.O., 131st Inf.
5:35 P.	Lt. BROWN, L. O., with 319th Inf.	319th Infantry held up at Bois JURÉ by Machine Guns. Am sending copies of messages received by the C.O. 319th Inf. from the front.	C.O., 131st Inf.
8:19 P.	C.O. 3rd Bn.	Report as follows: Have concealed position 100 yds from river. Will complete exploitation of new front. From Prisoners have learned that most of the enemy has crossed the river. Have seen nothing of the 319th.	C.O., 131st Inf.
Sept. 27th 1918 6:10 A.	Lt. BROWN, L.O with 319th Inf.	At 7:15 last evening C.O., 319th Inf. placed his Bn. along woods north of GERCOURT and attacked. Note: This was done in column of squads as per our observation. No news of 1st and 2nd Bn. Held up at other edge of woods. 3rd Bn reached objective—High ground to river—through DANNEVOUX. C.O. 319th Inf. and staff were caught in enemy barrage and have not returned this morning.	C.O. 131st Inf.
11:20 A.	#2, 319th Inf.	(Note: Lack of definite information at this hour; the following day after the battle). As far as I can learn Coy C is on the left flank of line. On right are Coys of the 1st Bn. 2nd Bn. rumored to be in BOIS MORVAUX, in support of 1st Bn. No further news of 3rd Bn. VILOSNES contains two coys. Light MG enemy, on other side of MEUSE are two Batteries of light artillery, enemy * * Apparently MORVAUX is free of enemy. Our Bns occupy north slope. Stop enemy shelling by our own artillery.	C.O., 131st Inf.

5:16 P.

Please note the following: At this hour I received a message from our Liaison Officer with the 319th Inf., that the 314th MG Bn was being withdrawn from the left of the 131st Infantry, no reason given. I immediately sent a message stating "We have no MG Bn by that Number, asking whether they were attached to the 319th and hour they were moving" "That our machine guns were not moving back but were bettering their defences." At 6:40 I received a reply from our L.O. with the 319th Inf., "314 MG Bn is attached to our right and has been withdrawn." The above information was communicated to our C.O., 3rd Bn. who immediately issued orders redistributing his MGs to cover the above withdrawal, which withdrawal, Major Allen later stated was done without authority or notifying him and that it was done because of heavy enemy shelling. The withdrawal of this MG Bn was discovered when Major ALLEN had gone to the left with his Adjutant to check their position and look for a new P.C. He found the C.O. of the MGs in the P.C. he expected to occupy and asked him what he was doing there. This officer stated that the Bn was evacuating their position on account of it being too dangerous for the men.

Note: Early on the afternoon of the 26th when the 319th Infantry failed to get through the JURÉ WOODS, Operations Officer, 131st Infantry established a Line of Defence along the ridge running North and South, East of DRILLANCOURT and facing JURÉ WOODS, placing 12 Machine guns (German) with sufficient ammunition to cover any possible movement of the enemy that might develop, because of the regiment on our left flank not having cleared the woods nor connected with our left flank. This defence was manned by one section of the 1-lb Cannon who had been unable to bring their guns across the FORGES swamp. Also by orderlies and Intelligence men. This defence was later used against enemy aircraft.

Map-213

FORGES 1-10000

PLYMOUTH

OPERATION PURSUANT TO FIELD ORDER No. 35, P.C. PLIABLE, FRANCE, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1918, AND ADDENDUM THERETO.

At 2:30 A.M. Sept. 26th, 1918, the 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry, moved out of its Camp above CHATTANCOURT by companies and took positions in trenches in strong point JACQUES, heading in trench BRODY. It was found however, upon arriving here that trench BRODY and trench MASSON through which trenches it was the intention to move forward were packed with troops of the 80th Division. ZERO hour 5:30 A.M. Therefore it was necessary for this Battalion to move to the forming up line from strong-point JACQUES entirely over the top. On account of the very heavily wired condition of the ground and as M.G.'s. located along the crests were firing the barrage this was a very difficult operation, but the mile of territory was covered and bridge over creek found and crossed without casualties and without loss of contact any any [sic] unit.

Companies were immediately formed in line of Platoons beyond

the road as follows: from right to left A, B, C and D. Special units forming as follows: Gas Section and one pounders following Company A; Signal section laying wire following Company B; Stokes Mortar Section ordered to report to this Battalion did not report owing to lack of guns. The Engineers Company did not report until after final objective was reached, nor did the Machine Gun Company as they participated in the initial barrage. The front occupied extended from a point north of RAFFECOURT MILL, where Company A formed up to a point 700 metres west which was the left of Company D.

From the forming-up line an advance was made of about 200 metres, when we came in contact of the rear waves of the preceding Battalions along general line trench CERVAUX. We were held at this point for about one hour, advancing again at about 8:00 A.M. at which time we were more than two miles behind the barrage, the advance up the hill was extremely difficult mostly from the smoke from the barrage, although the vast amount of wire and the trenches as well as the ravines running sideways added greatly to the difficulties. However by watching closely Compass bearing Companies B and C were able to reach the top of the hill and the German main line of defense.

On account of running into troops in their front, Company A on the right and Company D on the left were held back, and on account of the dense smoke contact was lost with both.

Pushing over the top of the hill and into the territory where the smoke was not so dense no friendly troops whatever were visible to our front, but as the barrage at this time [was] much more than two miles to our front it was presumed that our front line was out of sight in advance. As Company A and Company D could not be located the Battalion Commander pushed on deploying Companies B and C in line of combat group covering the Regimental front. During the entire advance and until final objective was reached M.G. fire only was encountered with the exception of one field piece firing point blank. No infantry whatever being encountered. M.G. fire was however, encountered on every slope. The advance was taken up without serious opposition except from rather distant M.G. fire. Here and there in the distance could be seen running from us, single men and small groups of men, we could not tell for some time whether these were our troops or the enemy. Upon reaching strong-point at 183-779 an action took place in which Company C took fifteen P.O.W., killed six and captured three M.G.'s. and two Field pieces. While Company C was thus engaged Company B with one platoon of Company C advanced on other slope of the valley to DRILLAN-COURT where Company B took a M.G. nest and three prisoners and the Platoon of Company C took six M.G.'s and thirty prisoners.

Continuing the advance Company C went through GERCOURT where about eight Machine Guns, two Field Pieces and forty P.O.W. were taken. At this point also was taken a Mercedes motor ambu-

lance with three passengers which the driver was driving at high speed toward BOIS JURÉ. Moving north from GERCOURT, two platoons of Company C were sent across creek HOCHÉ over the bridge north west of GERCOURT, one moving along the edge of BOIS JURÉ, the other along the HOCHÉ. Company B and the other platoons of Company C continued the advance east of the creek, company B turning to the right and advancing with its right on road GERCOURT-CONSENVOYE.

At a point 194-799 Company B took a Field Piece which protected by M.G. fire was firing point blank at them, part of the Gun crew being killed. The M.G. as well as several pieces of abandoned Field pieces were also taken. The two platoons of Company C west of HOCHÉ continued in a north easterly direction with little opposition. The M.G. crews in woods moving back and allowing them to pass, they recrossed the creek at 190-806 and moved eastwardly on a general line at a point about one mile north of GERCOURT our barrage was caught up with and movement northward slowed down to conform with barrage, the barrage however at this great distance consisted only of a shell here and there at distances of several hundred yards from each other moving eastward in line of combat groups extended from line roads GERCOURT-CONSENVOYE to a line about co-ordinate 81.

During the advance of last few hundred yards no opposition was met except from several M.G. which stopped firing long before they were reached.

The entire skyline in front was dotted with fleeing Boche.

The entire line reached the top of the Cliff 0-993. Munitions depot 198-811 at about the same time and found about 50 Boche fleeing across the flat from all directions toward the bridge at ÉCLUSE, fire was opened on these dropping several, upon which about half those nearest stopped threw up their hands and came back, the others escaped across the bridge and disappeared, cleaning up parties were sent through the dug-outs and houses on the side of the cliff and collected together with those brought back from the flat a total of eight officers including one Colonel and one hundred and thirty eight other ranks. About fifth [fifty] others were chased up the valley into the territory of the 132nd U.S. Infantry.

In the stores along the cliff were discovered large quantities of arms, ammunition, fireworks, military papers, maps, including one one-pound gun, three anti-tank guns, forty-one new M.G.'s boxed, high power Artillery Binocular periscope signal station complete with high power lights, typewriter, bicycles, etc.

At 10:10 A.M. message was sent by runner back to Pliable from 198-810 reading as follows: "Have reached road BELHAINE and am consolidating. No troops to my front or flanks. Signed—Gale."

Consolidation was made on a two kilometer front by platoon posts. As about one hundred and fifty men had been taken from

this Battalion for other Battalions and special units for carrying parties and as no other friendly troops whatever were in sight this line was somewhat thinly held. About 10:25 contact airplane flew overhead and we displayed our panels.

About 3/4 hour later Company E and F arrived and took up a position several hundred yards to our rear, the Third Battalion appeared to our left. Early in the afternoon the C.O. Company D reported and stated that their action was as follows: "Advance was made up the hill behind Companies I and L after reaching the top of the hill the Company attacked strong-point 185-772 where they captured one hundred and six prisoners. Contact with L and I Companies was lost here and after mopping up this strong point Company D advanced alone northward through GERCOURT along edge of JURÉ BOIS from which they were fired upon without casualties, and reached their final objective line about 197-810 to 191-813 at 1:30 P.M." Upon reporting C.O. Co. D was directed to move his company forward extending our line to the depot at 198-815.

About the middle of the afternoon the C.O. Co. A reported and stated his operations was as follows:—"Moving up the hill from the Jumping-off line Company A ran into Companies H and F advancing to top of hill took along with these Companies about one hundred P.O.W. and several M.Gs. Moved on to corner of FORGES woods then on through DRILLANCOURT continued the advance swinging to the right on GERCOURT road and took up position as originally directed along line extending north from 193-794. Upon his reporting he was directed to take over right half of front occupied by Company B.

A check of the territory which was passed over first by the troops of this Battalion shows captures of enemy property as per attached list.

Four hundred and six prisoners of all ranks were taken and sent to the rear in charge of guards who were directed to get receipts for them. Many of these guards have not as yet reported back to their Companies and are now carried as missing, others were unable to get receipts from officers who took prisoners from them for stretcher-bearers, carrying parties, etc. Receipts for two lots only total of two hundred and fifty two all ranks have so far been procured.

GALE

G-L

Captain.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTALION

131ST INFANTRY

AMER. E. F., FRANCE, Sept. 27th, 1918.

From: C. O. 2nd Battalion, 131st Infantry.

To: COMMANDING OFFICER, 131st Infantry, American E.F.

Subject: Report on action of September 26th, 1918.

1. As we were ordered to be in front line trenches and in position

at two hours before ZERO hour we proceeded there to form up at our positions. Congestion in these trenches were awful. Engineers with fa[s]cines and bridges blocking all trenches, also Gas Company with their equipment, which made it very difficult to move forward.

2. At the ZERO hour we proceeded to our jumping-off place and was in position long before barrage lifted. The morning was very foggy and it was quite difficult to keep in liaison, but we kept in touch with our Third Battalion at all times and with the 132nd Infantry most of the time. The enemy's fire was quite severe as we were crossing the River Forges, especially machine gun. It was here Lieutenant Schrauer was killed and several of our men wounded.

3. Our artillery and machine gun barrage was perfect.

4. No resistance was met in front line except a few machine guns. Resistance was met in rear trenches, but were quickly cleaned out. At DRILLANCOURT there were quite a few machine guns but with a little difficulty they were wiped out or taken prisoners. Most of the prisoners were taken just beyond Line of Resistance.

5. Line of communication was kept with Regimental P.C. with telephone at all times until DRILLANCOURT was reached; we run out of wire. We established a signal station at DRILLANCOURT and established a relay runner system between it and our front line. We were not out of touch with our units at any time and our direction was correct at all times irrespective of the dense fog.

6. We sent back to Regimental Headquarters approximately 250 prisoners, captured approximately 30 machine guns and 10 Field guns.

7. The Engineer Detachment was attached to Company E and fought as Infantry all the way through the attack.

8. The Trench Mortar was put out of action almost at the Jump-off. The One Pound Cannon could not cross the creek or be carried.

9. A little gas was fired by enemy in valley just beyond line of resistance.

10. We arrived at our objective on schedule time and dug-in.

11. My men are in trenches in depth and fairly good cover over looking valley and lowlands and River MEUSE.

12. A good many enemy airplanes flew over and fired machine guns at our men wounding two. There were no air retaliation.

13. Our Mopping-up parties did wonderful work. As a matter of fact they worked so fast that the advance was never held up.

14. In conclusion will state everything went off with clock-wise precision. The Officers and men were cheerful and keen. Everybody was on the job. A list will be furnished later in the day recommending men for meritorious service.

HAMLET C. RIDGWAY,
Major, 131st Inf.
Comdg. 2nd Bn.

P. C. PADLOCK

FRANCE 27th, September 1918.

From: C. O. 3rd Bn. 131st Inf.

To: C. O. 131st Infantry.

Subject: Record of Operations of September 26th, 1918.

Pursuant to Field Orders No. 35, P. C. Pliable 25th, Sept., 1918, this Battalion on the afternoon of the 25th, took the final steps for the attack on the enemy. Verbal orders were given to carry light packs, reserve rations, two grenades, pick and shovel per man and as much ammunition as the men could carry. The men were told of the size of the attacking force and of the preparations which had been made to bring the attack to a successful ending.

Although for several days the men had been living under the most trying circumstances, the trenches being filled with mud and water, the morale was very good. A verbal order was issued at 6 P.M. for the companies to occupy the front line trench at 11 P.M.

At 9:30 P.M. memorandum from Pliable received stating "H" hour was 5:30 A.M. 26th, September, 1918.

At 2:30 A.M. all officers were told of "H" hour.

At 8:00 P.M. Lt. Sexauer, B.I.O. with one squad from Co. L. cut our wire and laid tape from the "Jumping-off-Place", completing it at 11 P.M.

At the "H" hour Company L commanded by Captain Magner and one platoon of Machine Guns commanded by Lt. Bourdon on the left and Company K commanded by Captain Miller led the advance followed by the Moppers Up at a distance of 50 yards. One section of Trench Mortars under command of Lt. McGuire was in the advance between the 1st and 2nd waves of Company K. Company I under command of Lt. Emerick, Company M under command of Lt. Stockwell, one platoon of Co. B, 124th M. G. Bn. under command of Lt. Schumacher followed the advance at a distance of 350 yards. One section of Machine Guns of 124th M.G. Bn. under command of Lt. Price acted as liaison platoon to the left of Company I. Padlock P. C. followed at a distance of 500 yards.

The route taken was through our wire to bridge at 188-753 to "Forming-Up-Place" at 187-757 to 190-757.

Owing to the dense fog it was impossible to see the advance of my companies and it was with much difficulty that the advance was made between our boundaries.

After crossing the bridge I sent Lt. Shantz, my Adjutant, forward for the purpose of seeing if liaison had been made with Haddie on our left. He located the C. O. Co. L and was informed that there was no liaison with the left and that he had been stopped on that account, as it left his flank open. I went forward and ordered C. O. Co. L to advance and to take all precautions to protect his flank, I then returned to my position.

Lt. Shantz informed me that he had found one platoon of Co. C.

Haddie in our rear and that the officer had told him that he was lost. I immediately took charge of them and made them part of my support.

The advance behind the barrage was very difficult as the land marks could not be seen, so the companies estimated their distance by the sound of the bursting shells.

Although the advance was met by hostile M.G. fire our progress was not delayed.

While going up the slope of Hill 227 the sun came out and as we reached the top of the hill loud cheers were heard, the fog had lifted and a remarkable scene greeted us, everywhere could be seen the advancing troops and scattered here and there groups of prisoners under guard being taken to the rear. The "Moppers-Up" could be seen doing their work and doing it well. It was at this point that we connected with Haddie who were too far out of their position.

About 250 yards south of Gercourt Battalion P. C. was met by fire from a M.G. at about 186-791 and snipers in church in Gercourt. Lt. Bourbon of Co. B 124th M.G. Bn. and Corp. Linnenkahl of Co. L attacked the M.G. nest and killed the two Germans operating M.G. Corporal Koerper in charge of Bn. runners crept up to the church and captured four snipers.

We continued our advance and reached our objective at 11:00 A.M. and immediately intrenched.

We captured a large number of prisoners, 28 Machine Guns, 6 Cannons and one Red Cross Ambulance also a large quantity of engineering equipment.

We suffered in casualties 4 killed and 42 wounded.

(Signed) FRANCIS M. ALLEN,
Major Commanding Padlock.

J. E. SHANTZ,
1st Lt. and Bn. Adjutant.

ENGAGEMENT

BOIS de CHAUME, OCTOBER 10 TO 14/18 (INCL)

131ST INFANTRY.

MAP REFERENCE: VERDUN B—I/20000

BRANDEVILLE—I/20000

Following the engagement north of MORT HOMME on the 26th September, 1918, the 131st Infantry held a forward line on the west bank of the MEUSE River from the evening of that date to the 18th of October, 1918. That line consisting of outposts on the edge of the river, supports in immediate rear and one battalion in reserve west of FORGES woods extending from a point east of DANNEVOUX south to the CONSENVOYE Crossing, a distance of nearly three kilometers. On the 3rd

and 4th of October the 132nd Infantry which occupied the extension of the lines to the south were withdrawn and our line prolonged on the east of the FORGES woods, nearly five additional kilometers connecting with French troops south of the town of FORGES. This additional line was lightly held by outposts. The entire line was within the lines of the comprehensive defensive scheme abandoned as subsequent events developed.

During the occupation of this line covering a period approximating fourteen days troops were subject to intermittent shell fire, gas attacks at night and rainy weather resulting in some casualties and sickness nearly every day, consequently troops were not in the best condition to take part in the offensive movement which followed on the east side of the river. The night of October 7th the 2nd Battalion and the 131st M.G. Co, Major RIDGWAY commanding was detailed to the 132d Infantry and were used as supporting battalion of the force which attacked under orders of Colonel DAVIS at 11:00 A.M., October 8th. The afternoon of October 7th orders were received that the 108th Engineers were to build bridges across the MEUSE river that night both north and south of CONSENVOYE bridge. One bridge was completed only, location about 800 meters south, and the old CONSENVOYE wagon bridge repaired. Over these two bridges were crossed all the Infantry of the 33rd Division except two battalions that participated in the attacks of the Division in the subsequent operations north of CONSENVOYE. Much credit is due to the 108th Engineers who constructed and repaired these bridges in the face of heavy shell fire and difficulty of operation. The afternoon of October 8th orders were received to assemble the two remaining battalions of the regiment as reserve in case of the troops under command of Colonel DAVIS needed support. The 1st Battalion was assembled along the east edge, the 3rd battalion along the north edge of FORGES wood under cover, and remained in positions until the night of October 9th-10th. In the meantime Colonel DAVIS's command was obliged to withdraw to trenches south of Bois de CHAUME by reason of lack of support, the troops on his right

October 9th/18

flank being unable to advance. His troops met with stubborn resistance harrassing fire from artillery and gas. The necessity of their withdrawal was apparent, and at 11:45 P.M., October 9th orders were issued to the Commanding Officer, 131st Infantry, to attack through his lines at 6:05 A.M., 10th October 1918, with the following units:

1st and 3rd Bns, 131st Infantry, in line

3rd Bn, 129th Infantry, in support

Co B, 124th M.G. Bn

Cos A and B, 122d M G Bn

Brigade Reserve: 3rd Bn. 130th Inf. less one company

1st Bn, 129th Inf.

2nd Bn, 132d Inf.

2nd Bn, 131st Inf.

(To remain in position in
CÂBLE trenches until further orders)

Anticipating orders, the attacking battalions were ordered to cross the MEUSE river and assemble in readiness in trenches immediately south of CONSENVOYE, which was accomplished shortly after dark, October 9th, with the exception of a battalion of the 129th Infantry which arrived later in the night. Troops were in position ready to pass through the lines of the 132d Infantry, who were lying south of the Bois de CHAUME at 4 A.M., October 10th 1918. Hour for march from trenches was set for 1:00 A.M., October 10th, consequently when the Commanding Officer, 131st Infantry arrived after receiving orders, having proceeded on foot in the dark across the MEUSE river foot bridge accompanied by the Operations Officer, it was too late to issue other than verbal instructions which were hurriedly promulgated, only three maps were available, and the troops started on their way within a very few moments forming up in ample time for the attack as the barrage fell.

October 10th/18

The mission of the Brigade was to clear the Bois de CHAUME and Bois du PLAT CHÊNE, and exploit to the second exploitation objective of the Corps. This objective was a line running east from the south edge of the town of SIVRY-sur-MEUSE east about one kilometer to rising ground, thence along the RÉVILLE road extending along the north edge of the ridge to VILLENEUVE Farm

THE 33RD DIVISION

thence east to north and south Grid line 24. Supporting troops on the right, 29th Division, 18th Division (French) 2nd Bn. 104th Field Artillery, 1st Bn. 105th Field Artillery, 1st Bn, 106th Field Artillery (heavy) Infantry on the immediate right was the 115th Regiment (American).

The plan of the attack was 1st Bn 131st Infantry on the right, 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry on the left, move straight north through the woods with flanking patrols from the 3rd Bn. to cover the open ground west of the MEUSE River. One 37 mm. gun and two trench mortars were assigned to each Battalion. The 3rd Bn, 129th Infantry and 3rd Bn 130th Infantry to follow through the woods at 500 yards distant as support having been assigned to that duty by verbal orders of the Brigade Commander to C.O. 131st Infantry. The 3rd Battalion on the left, Cos I and M in the assaulting line, Cos K, less one platoon and L in support. One platoon of Co. K was directed to mop up the west edge of BOIS de CHAUME, and send patrols as far as the MEUSE River. The advance started on the prescribed hour, but because of the thick woods and underbrush was extremely difficult, many machine gun nests being encountered and disposed of. When the valley which extends into the wood was reached, seven enemy planes flying very low sprayed the line with machine gun fire, and three planes dropped bombs causing four casualties. As soon as troops emerged from the north end of BOIS de CHAUME into the valley DANS LES VAUX enemy artillery and machine guns put down a counter barrage on the north edge of the woods, the valley and the hill beyond. Troops, however, passed through this barrage, reached the objective and dug in on the reverse slope of the hill throwing out a line of outposts consisting of automatic rifle squads beyond the crest for observation and guard against counter attacks. During the advance a section of the Trench Mortar platoon did good service in knocking out an unknown number of machine guns located in a thicket on the left of the Battalion, also in dispersing a working party operating on the opposite side of the hill crest. The 1st Bn met with considerable resistance because more or less disorganized. They were unable to get contact

liaison with troops on the right. Companies A and D, forming the assaulting echelon reached the objective as planned, but companies B and C were held up by machine gun fire which appeared on their right and were unable to proceed until assistance rendered by two companies of the 3rd Battalion, 129th Infantry in support came up. The remaining two companies of the 129th Infantry passed through them and continued the advance. The 3rd Bn, 129th Infantry in support were ordered to maintain liaison with the 115th Infantry following in the rear of the 1st Bn, 131st Infantry reached their objective with two companies. One company remained in liaison with the 115th Infantry and made no advance. About one hour after reaching positions on the objective the 3rd Company came up. The Bn. Commander Captain BURGHEIM and Battalion Headquarters did not arrive until 4 P.M. October 10th 1918. At 8:00 A.M., October 11th a combination company with members of A, E and D companies reported and were placed on the right. At 2 P.M., Oct. 10th while on the objective a counter attack was repulsed.

Enemy machine guns during the night of Oct. 9-10th had worked around to the rear of the positions held by the 132d Infantry and the 3rd Bn 129th Infantry in forming up received their fire from the direction of CONSENVOYE wood.

At the end of the day the 3rd Bn 129th Infantry were on the extreme right, at MAGENTA farm, a portion of the 1st Bn on their left and the remainder forward on the objective, 3rd Bn on the left also on the objective. The 3rd Bn, 130th Infantry who were ordered to follow at about 500 yards, the 129th Infantry with special instructions to support the right went forward through the enemy's barrage which caught them as they entered the valley south of the BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE. Apparently enemy machine guns were continually filtering on the right where the 115th Infantry was supposed to be as this Battalion reported a machine gun nest which completely swept the territory over which their advance was made. Company M went forward to its first objective but companies I and K were disorganized. The Battalion Commander rallied such portions as he could find and

sent them forward by detachments, placing them under the command of the Commanding Officer of Co M. The scattered remains of Companies I and K were collected together the next morning, Oct. 11th, reformed, brought under control and moved into supporting position. Major BITTEL, the Battalion Commander went forward reorganized his position and displayed rare judgment in making his dispositions. The failure of troops on the right to advance subjected this Battalion and all other troops in the advance to terrific artillery fire consisting of H E, shrapnel and gas, as well as flanking machine gun fire resulting in many casualties.

During the afternoon of the 10th it became evident that no support would be forthcoming from troops on our right. Many messages came in reciting the fact that [our] troops were under heavy machine gun fire, shell fire and gas. Nine enemy planes sprayed the lines with machine gun fire for five minutes without opposition. Later the raid was repeated. Enemy troops started working around the right flank in small squads. One recently assigned Major who had never been in action before, was inclined to be panicky, and more or less disorganization existed in some of the three Regimental Detachments and Machine gun companies scattered as they were through the woods.

After consultation with the Brigade Commander, it was decided to hold a line with detachments and to dig in a defensive position in the valley DANS LES VAUX through the woods east to Grid Line 24 [which position was] to be held at all costs. All troops except those holding the line and [in the] Brigade Reserve were to be employed in the work. Lieutenant Colonel STANSFIELD, 132d Infantry, who was with the reserve was given instructions to order the work. It was impossible to complete parts of this line during daylight. Work was continued at intervals when opportunity permitted. Not much progress was made in the way of connecting up the entire line, but individual units dug in the best they could. Major BITTEL did especially good work in preparing his position, cutting out the underbrush, wiring approaches, etc.

October 11th/18

The morning of October 11th a message was received from the C.O. 115th Infantry that their second Battalion was about to effect a passage of the lines, with orders to gain the second Exploitation Objective. The movement apparently failed as the left of that organization was located the following morning at 1:50 A.M. $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers in rear on Grid line 81.

It became evident in the early morning [of October 11] that a reorganization and readjustment of the line was necessary. The C.O. 131st Infantry was notified by the Brigade Commander that he would be in command of operations between North and South Grid 24 and River MEUSE with three battalions and Machine Gun Co. 131st Infantry and the following attached troops: 3rd Battalion 130th Infantry, 3rd Battalion 129th Infantry and attached machine gun units. Major ALLEN 3rd Battalion, was designated by the C.O. 131st Infantry as his representative, with orders to place Capt. MELVILLE in charge of all machine gun units, to check positions and make readjustments where necessary.

Troops which are forward of line dug last night [are] to be held by out-posts; other line designated at the same time to be held and the position organized in depth. Liaison to be maintained on right. Anticipating some act on the part of right flank troops as evidenced by their message at 8 A.M., in which it was stated our second Bn (115th Inf.) is about to effect a passage of lines to begin the attack. Orders to gain the Second Exploitation Objective, our forward troops again occupied that portion of the line on our immediate front. Consummation of the intended move was not accomplished. At 11:25 A.M., the Liaison Officer of the 115th Infantry was asked to ascertain where the left of his organization was and what progress was being made, there being no apparent movement. Heavy machine gun fire increasing in volume continued on our right. First Battalion Commander reported situation serious. No report was received to inquiry as to position of the 115th Infantry until 7:30 A.M., Oct. 12th at which time the C.O. reported, "Was unable to advance owing to Regiment on his right being held up." At 1:50 A.M., Oct. 12, 1918 our patrols reported the left

of the 115th at Grid 81, 2-1/2 kilometers in rear of our forward posts.

October 12th/18 During the night October 11th-12th a conference was held with the Brigade Commander, at which time a decision was reached to consolidate and dig in a line in the general direction east and west on Grid 82 toward the north edge of CHAUME Woods, but conditions during that night made the movement impossible. It was therefore deferred until the following night. About 500 yards of trenches two feet wide and three or four feet deep were however dug by early morning.

The 2nd Bn, 129th Infantry was detailed with picks and shovels to report at 6 P.M., but did not report until 11:30 P.M., Oct 12th to complete the entrenchments on a line of resistance, work to be finished by daylight the 13th. Major BITTEL, 130th Infantry was detailed in charge of plans and construction. The supports consisting of 1st and 2nd Bns 131st Infantry were placed in trenches south of Bois de CHAUME. Brigade Reserve in trenches northeast of CONSENVOYE, 1st and 3rd Bn, 129th Infantry, 2nd Bn, 132d Inf. MAJOR ALLEN, 131st Infantry, was placed in immediate command of forward troops with orders to furnish covering parties and patrols to protect all working parties. Also to cover the outpost zone on the north and the river bottom with patrols. In the afternoon of the 13th, Addendum No. 1, to F.O. #29, 33rd Division was received which stated the intention of the Division Commander to begin the operation of placing the 65th Infantry Brigade on the east bank of the river MEUSE and the 66th Infantry Brigade on the west bank, reliefs necessary to accomplish this to be commenced on the night of Oct. 14-15th 1918.

October 13th/18

Evening of October 13th no troops remained north of the entrenched line on Grid line 82, east and west. This line was held as follows: 3rd Bn, 131st Infantry, left on the MEUSE river, 3rd Bn, 130th Infantry center, 2nd Bn, 129th Infantry right. Connecting with left of the 115th Infantry which had progressed to point 24.8-81.8.

After dark, Oct. 13th the 3rd Bn, 130th Infantry took over the sector held by the 3rd Bn, 131st Infantry, the 2nd Bn, 129th Infantry extending their line to connect with the 115th Infantry on the

October 14th/18

right. The 1st and 3rd Bns, 131st Infantry were withdrawn to trenches south of CONSENVOYE. The 2nd Bn, 131st Infantry remained in support in trenches south of BOIS de CHAUME. At 3 P.M., October 14th an order was issued to the Commanding Officer, of this Battalion to proceed and locate themselves in FORGES woods as soon as relieved by a Bn of the 129th Infantry who were on their way for that purpose. This relief was accomplished at 7 P.M., October 14th. There was considerable delay in the crossing of the MEUSE River at CONSENVOYE by relieving troops which was not effected until late in the morning. Conditions were favorable for movement and were continued without interruption. The last unit of the 131st Infantry crossed the river going west at 11:30 A.M., October 15th and the C.O. 131st Inf turned over command of the sector with dispositions complete at 12 o'clock Noon.

Pursuant to F.O. #20, 66th Infantry Brigade, October 14th the regiment went into position in trenches west of FORGES Woods where needed new clothing and supplies were issued and the men made as comfortable as circumstances could permit.

It was unfortunate that the troops on the right in this attack were unable to make progress as their advance would have insured the taking of strong positions on the HARAUMONT Ridge. Our troops were three times on the final objective overlooking the ridge and were obliged to fall back for lack of support to prevent being cut to pieces. The morning of Oct 10, enemy forces appeared to be in confusion and hastily fled before our advance. When the advance was not followed up machine gun detachments worked back through the woods on our open flank in continually increasing numbers, becoming very bold. It was not deemed advisable to shell and gas the woods on the right except as a last resort for fear of interfering with troops which were attempting to come forward and also [owing to] danger of involving other troops occupying lines at the angle. October 11th it was reported that SIVRY-sur-MEUSE was full of machine guns and enemy concentrated there. Prior to this date all efforts to have our artillery direct their fire on this town were unavailing until above reports

were repeated. Heavy fire concentrated on the town finally cleared it of troops.

MACHINE GUNS

During the attack of October 8th and until the evening of the 9th the companies of the 124th Machine Gun Bn and the M G Co of the 129th Infantry were located along the western edge of the MEUSE river on the rise overlooking the flats in their immediate front and the rising ground east of the river. Their function was to support the attack by delivering harassing fire upon the enemy's positions. When ordered to withdraw and rejoin Battalions to whom they were assigned, they came out after dark and got mixed up and one company of the 124th M G Bn which did not get into action at all. The reports of the action of the Machine gun Companies during the operations following the morning of October 10th, shows that they rendered valuable aid.

Co B, 124th M G Bn attached to the 3rd Bn, 131st Infantry led by Lieutenant BOURDON was highly praised by the Major commanding his Bn. This company played an important part in the holding of the line. They were continually shelled by H E and gas shells and under constant fire from enemy machine guns and snipers. Co A, Captain DALY and Co B, Capt. ALGEO, 122d M G Bn were attached to the 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry and the 3rd Bn, 129th Infantry. These companies knocked out several enemy machine guns. Lieutenant KING's section did excellent work when the 1st Bn 131st Infantry repulsed a counterattack by the enemy October 11th. Lieutenant MILLER with his section held his position in front of the sector occupied by the Battalions of the 129th Infantry after units of these Battalions had retired. He stayed in position until support was sent him by the 1st Bn, 131st Infantry. The M G Co. of 131st Infantry attached to the 2nd Bn 131st Infantry was in position on the regiment's flank facing the enemy in CONSENVOYE wood after the engagement of October 9th.

Mention must also be made of Captain KRIGBAUM, Co D, 124th M. G. Bn although attached to a battalion of the 132d Infantry. Most of his machine guns had been knocked out and many of his men were casualties. He volun-

teered and guided other machine gunners to position and checked over the forward line and made report on same and by his coolness and energy helped maintain the lines against the enemy.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The officers and men of the Medical Corps received praise from all ranks for their bravery and their treatment of the wounded. They were on duty night and day. One officer, Lieutenant SCHWALD, though sick and having fainted twice stuck to his post until the regiment was relieved. During the engagement the Band acting as stretcher bearers were continually in the fighting zone from Bn Hq. on the south edge of Bois de CHAUME to CONSENVOYE first aid stations.

Subsequent developments proved the wisdom of withdrawing this regiment from the line. At this particular point the 132d Infantry which went forward in the first attack withdrew to trench positions in rear of the Bois de CHAUME and were there on the morning of the 3rd day thereafter when the 131st Infantry attacked through them. The 131st Infantry went to the objective three different times, held it all the time either in position or with outposts until directed to withdraw to entrenched position forward of jumping off line. The troops from 6 A.M., October 10th to the night of October 14th-15 were subjected to shell fire, machine gun fire, gas, aeroplane attacks and fire from snipers incessantly in some parts of the line. Very few men were able to obtain any needed rest or sleep. To add to their discomfort it rained nearly every day, frequently food could not be transported to parts of the line, sometimes it was spoiled by mustard gas, low areas in the woods compelled men to wear gas masks nearly all the time. Commencing the night of the 10th until the relief, Battalion and Company Commanders were sending in messages portraying the situation as untenable and the condition of the men as desperate. The men themselves hung on without complaint, without a thought of giving an inch unless ordered to do so, notwithstanding the fact that many of them had been unable to take their clothing off for thirty days, they showed conclusively the magnificent spirit of the American troops

and their fortitude under adverse conditions will always remain an example of heroic valor worthy of emulation.

The following incident which occurred during the fight is typical of the initiative of detached groups. A squad of eight men of Co K, 131st Infantry sent on patrol duty towards SIVRY penetrated to the south of the town on the SIVRY-CONSENOYE road captured and brought in a machine gun detachment of twenty-four men and guns without the loss of a man.

TRENCH MORTARS.

The only opportunities to use Trench Mortars or 37 mm. guns was in open spaces and it was with much difficulty that they were brought through the thick woods and underbrush at one time when the 1st Bn 131st Infantry was held up by machine gun fire by their action four guns were demolished. On another occasion a trench digging party was dispersed or destroyed and a large nest of machine guns was knocked out on the left of the 3rd Bn, 131st Infantry.

37 MM. GUNS.

No service was received from any of the 37 mm. guns. The only one which came into action was almost immediately struck by a shell from enemy artillery and damaged. One gun took up a defensive position covering the town of SIVRY but no opportunity presented itself for action.

CAPTURES.

The 3rd Bn reported 390 prisoners captured. Receipts issued show 230 prisoners all told. Other battalions made captures but no complete reports made. It is evident that many prisoners were sent back for whom no receipt was given, therefore only approximate figures are available. Estimated captures 600.

GUNS AND OTHER MATERIAL CAPTURED AND REPORTED.

8-77 mm. guns
24 heavy machine guns
7 light machine guns
19 Automatic rifles
8 anti-tank guns
200 rifles

1750 rounds 77mm. shells.
 100 rounds Trench Mortars ammunition
 72000 rounds small arms ammunition
 30000 rounds Lewis gun ammunition
 1000 stick grenades.
 Large amount of clothing and equipment not salvaged for lack of time

CASUALTIES.

Killed 14

Wounded 411 (not completed)

Evacuated to Hospital due to gas, exhaustion and other causes

Oct. 16th—150

Oct. 17th—429

Oct. 18th—62

STRENGTH REPORT.

Oct. 8th Men—

2164 casualties 406 19%

Officers

57 casualties 19 33%

131ST INFANTRY

Dec. 29, 1918.

October 9, 1918. 1.45 P.M. Sanborn to 3rd Bn. Move across Meuse via new brigade at Consenvoye following 1st Bn. to trenches along southern edge of Bois de CHAUME. (Same to 1st Bn. 12.35 P.M.).

2 P.M. 1st and 3rd Bn. to HERACLÉE TRENCH southeast of CONSENSVOYE.

October 10, 1918. 10.50 A.M. C. O. 3rd Bn. to C. O. 131st.
 "Our troops gained the objective but could not hold it on account of intense shelling and M.G. Fire. Am trying to gather troops who are in the underbrush and will establish a new line in LAVANNES trench. West of Bois de CHAUME. Can you send re-enforcements to join on my right. Shelling is of H. E. and Gas."

11.22 A.M. 3rd Bn. to Sanborn. "Nine enemy planes flying low sprayed our troops with M. G. for 5 minutes without opposition."

12.40 P.M. 3rd Bn. to Sanborn. "Our line fell back to 230-825 to 249-825."

12.53 P.M. Ibid to Ibid. "227-825 to Meridian 24, General directs we dig in on this line

and if necessary we may be able to fall on it.

October 11th. 12.00 1st Bn. to Sanborn. "Our line roughly 240-839 to 230-835 (?)

October 12th. 3.55 Capt. Magner, CO.Co. L to Sanborn. "Intense shelling since midnight amounting to a barrage."

4.20 A.M. Capt. Malstrom to Sanborn. ". . ." "Intense barrage bombardment. . . . This continued until 5.45 A.M.

6 P.M. "1st Bn. to Sanborn. "Spec.Sit. Report. Heavy shelling throughout the day. Heavy M.G. Fire from right. Hostile planes flying over our lines all day dropping signal lights. Have area 240-840 trench system in N.E. cor.

7.05 P.M. Ibid to Ibid. "Situation now quiet. Request that artillery continue harassing fire on our front and flanks. Line now 240-843 to 230-837. Counter attack driven off left flank by 2.15 P.M. No prisoners captured."

7.20 P.M. 3rd Bn. to Sanborn. "Men digging new trenches and latrines, approximately 900 yards trenches dug 2 ft. wide and from 3 to 4 feet deep."

Padlock: — 3rd Bn. 131st Inf.

129th Inf:—Pine Tree.

Plymouth:—1st Bn. 131st Inf.

115th Inf:—Mortal.

Copy of Messages showing situation on the Right Flank of the 33rd Division during the engagement at Bois de CHAUME.

TIME SENT:	TO	MESSAGE	FROM
6:40	Pliable	October 10th, 1918. Have advanced 600 yds successfully and am pushing on Maj. Coady advised me he has nobody on his right.	Padlock
6:50	Pliable	Maj. Coady reports no liaison with units on right.	Plymouth.
7:15	Pliable	In case you have an open flank use reserve to take care of it, using your good judgment as to how far to go.	Platte 1.
7:45	Plymouth	How is your right?	Pliable.
8:45	Platte 1	So far as we can learn Division on right making no advance Troops 132nd Inf. menaced from right.	Pancake 2
9:30	Pliable	Div. on Right slowly advancing, 500 yds to rear and south of present line of 132nd. Liaison established with a platoon of 129th Inf.	Padlock
10:00	Pliable	1½ Platoon Co. A. 1 Platoon Co. B, 1 Platoon Co. C, have reached objective. Co. I, 3rd Bn. 131 on left. Not in touch on my right, cannot get in touch with rest of Bn.	Plymouth
11:05	Pliable	115th Inf. Regt. held up at head of Ravine in woods by heavy M.G. fire. Right of 29th Div. meeting with great resistance and are not able to advance. Will remain there until further developments.	Padlock 1
11:10	Pliable	1 Co. of left Bn. 132. have been detailed to right flank as liaison company with 29th Div. and will mop up N.W. corner of woods.	Pine Tree

TIME SENT	TO	MESSAGE	FROM
12:05	Lt. Colonel Stansfield.	Send one Battalion 129th Inf. and one Machine Gun Co. to start at once to go along Grid Line #24 and connect up with our right.	Pliable 1
14:00	O.C. 115th Inf.	Our lines still hold along north edge of Bois CHAUME and Bois PLAT-CHÊNE thinly. Where is your line? We are 500 yds south of our objective.	Pliable 1
14:10	Pliable	Enemy is forming for a counter attack. Without further strength for front line will have to withdraw. Heavy casualties have been suffered and no touch on the right.	Plymouth 1
14:30	Padlock & Plymouth. Copy to Maj. Hemenway & Maj. Bittel.	You will arrange covering most available ground connecting up with 115th REGT. on right at about grid lines 24-82. The 1st Bn. will be on right, 3rd Bn. on left. Forward position now occupied by my troops will be held by Outposts Strong Liaison patrols to connect up with and work with left of 115th REGT.	Maj. Allen.
14:40	Capt. Magner.	A Battalion has been sent forward to support our right. You are also in receipt of order to Maj. Allen. The situation appears improving.	Pliable 7
15:50	Platte 7.	Objective has been reached three times. Troops on right have been forced to fall back to prevent enflanking movement. Line now holds thinly in spots. Troops have had no water or food since yesterday evening and are exhausted, but holding good.	Pliable 7.
16:00	Pliable	Plymouth P.C. 228-838. Need rations, water, M.G. Ammunition and stretchers. Have suffered heavy casualties. Troops have dug in on 84 Meridian. L Co. on my left, no contact on right, 1st Bn. 129 now in formation in rear of my right flank.	Plymouth
20:40	Plymouth 1.	235-817, stopped by M.G. nests shown on Map. We have no support through woods on our right. Must protect our flanks here. How about support on right.	C.O., B Co.

TIME SENT	TO	MESSAGE	FROM
21:45	Pliable	October 10th, 1918. Cont'd. Right of 131 Inf. reported resting at 240-825. This seems to be north of our left and on top of ridge north of Ravine PLAT-CHÊNE. Our line is in ravine with our left at 224-822. and runs to 225-820. Lt. Butler, Co.K, is left flank Co. and Capt. Woodcock is C.O. of 3rd Bn. with P.C. at 242-821. Have ordered him to get contact with your right. Request that you order the Liaison Group to do the same. If this Regt. P.C. does not move forward in the morning, we think a wire connecting your P.C. with us would be advisable.	C.O. Mortal.
22:45	Pliable	Counter attack will take place in the morning. Strength does not admit holding front line strong. Support should be had for these organizations. Bn. is on top of slope north of — line. Valley is shelled and gassed. Casualties estimated at 50%. Major Hemenway and Capt. Algeo have M.G's facing east and one Bn. facing east.	Plymouth
	Pliable	My right flank entirely open. Have lost touch with my C & D Company and the other two badly shot up. Need support to hold on. M.G. fire heavy on right 232-825.	Plymouth
11:10	Pliable	October 11th, 1918. Am being flanked on my right by heavy M.G. fire, can't hold on much longer, advise.	Plymouth
11:25	O.C. 115th	Request present location your extreme left and progress being made. Right flank 131st being flanked by M.G. fire which is apparently from 115 left flank. Report of 131st activities follows as soon as director of Regt. operations completed the consolidation of his line.	Lt. Moore, L.O. 115
1:50	Pliable	October 12th, 1918. The left of the 115th Inf. is as follows: Almost on line of 81 grid, little over 24 meridian. Patrol to be sent out at once and get in touch with that position and report thru this office.	Padlock notes

THE 33RD DIVISION

TIME SENT	TO	MESSAGE	FROM
7:30	Pliable	October 12th, 1918. Cont'd. The Regt. on our right was held up last night and we were therefore unable to advance. We are ordered to hold our present position and prepare it defensively against counter attacks. Our left rests at point 240-822 and we understand you have refused your rights to meet us at this point. Conditions along our front last night and this morning quiet. The firing of your artillery does not interfere with us in any way.	C.O. 115th
9:00	Padlock	Your note received. Our line extending from approximately 240-817 to 247-818 at which point we connect with 1st Bn. 115th Inf. Our advance has been delayed by failure of 116th Inf. on our right to advance. When we will start do not know, but it appears we are held up for the present. You will be informed. Lt. Thompson is in charge of Liaison contact detachment and will explain situation more fully. I think either your advance line should be bent back to connect on our left or that your right should be pushed out to connect with our left through Lt. Thompson's detachment. We have not in this Bn. the force for a further extension to our left. Please confer fully with Lt. Thompson as to your intentions.	C.O. 3d Bn. 115th Inf.
9:00	Padlock	225-787—No change in line today. sketch herewith shows present disposition. No Infantry activity today. Enemy artillery fairly active, paying special attention to Regt. P. C. 114th and 115th attacked today. but results are not yet known to us, although some ground was gained.	C.O. 115th
10:30	C.O. 115th	Sending herewith by runner one copy of F.O. 38 for your information, also one copy for Bn. Comdr. on left flank of your regiment, otherwise nothing of importance to report. May I have information of any change of position of your unit or alteration of plan which would be valuable to me by return runner.	Pliable 1
6:15	Liaison outpost 115 Inf.	October 13th, 1918. cont'd. Advise me by bearer as to your present location and when you are going to start an advance. Also return two Liaison runners sent to us by your Liaison Officer.	Maj. Allen

TIME SENT	TO	MESSAGE	FROM
10:15	Padlock	Everything is normal, no change with 115th Inf. Liaison. Had some quite heavy shelling on south side of ravine, Enemy always strafes between 12 and 3 A.M.	Picturesque
14:00	C.O. 115th	Sending herewith sketch showing disposition of 131st Inf. By this disposition our extreme right will be along grid 24 near point where narrowgauge crosses this line, thereby effecting connection with your left shown to occupy this position, per your sketch of last night, and presenting a straight front toward the enemy. Request information re- any contemplated move which would change position of your unit.	Pliable 1
18:30	C.O. 115th	Sending herewith copy of F.O. 39 (131st Inf.) issued this date in supplement to F.O. 38 (131st Inf.) sent you 12th-Oct. 1918. otherwise nothing to report.	Pliable 1 per L.O. 115th.
21:50	Pliable 1	No change in our disposition, nothing to report along our lines. Will keep you advised of any contemplated change and will send you copy of any regimental orders issued which will in any way affect you.	C.O. 115th

In regards to the 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. during the action at Bois de CHAUME, can be summed up as follows:—

On the morning of Oct. 10th, when the 131st Inf. attacked at 6:05 A.M. the 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. was in Câble Trenches south of Bois de CHAUME and remained there throughout the entire engagement until relieved by a battalion of the 129th Inf., night of Oct. 14th-15th. They were not used because of being more or less disorganized during the attack of Oct. 10th except as a supporting Bn. in case of need. The Bn. came under orders of the C.O. 132nd Inf. under F.O. #37, Oct. 8th, P.C. PLIABLE as per verbal orders previously given Oct. 7th. And again came under the command of the C.O., 131st Inf. morning of Oct. 11th, at 11:30 A.M.

December 26th, 1918.

Colonel JOSEPH B. SANBORN.
George M. Malstrom
Captain 131st Inf.
Operations Officer.

*Confidential*P. C. PLIABLE
AM. EX. FORCES.

Secret Copy

F. O. #38.

12th. Oct. 1918.

MAP SHEET VERDUN "B"

REORGANIZATION:

1. A reorganization of the present line held by this Regiment will be made on the night of 12-13th. Oct.
2. The main line of resistance will run as follows and as per Map "A" (To Battalion Commanders only). from present left boundary of 3rd Battalion 215-815 around edge of Bois de Chaume to a point approximately 226-820 then in a general direction east along grid line 82 to grid line 24 taking advantage of the most available ground and joining with and including the present position held by the 3rd Bn. of 130 Inf.
3. (a) This line will be held when completed as follows:—
 (b) 3rd Bn. (131) in present position on left of sector.
 (c) 3rd Bn. (130) Inf. center, extending left towards line of the 3rd Bn. (131) and right towards line held by 2nd Bn. (129) Inf.
 (d) 2nd Bn. 129 Inf. on right to grid line 24, connecting up with left of 115 Inf.
4. 2nd Bn. (129) Inf. with Co. A 123 M.G.Co. will report at 6 P.M. with picks and shovels and prepare the above line of resistance which must be completed by daylight Oct. 13th.
5. Line of resistance will be laid out under the direction of Major Bittel as per Paragraph 2 of this order.
6. Picks and shovels for this work can be secured at Engineer Dump at CONSENVOYE.
7. PATROLS:—The territory between main line of resistance and 2nd exploitation objective or final objective will be patrolled continually by small parties as ordered by Major Allen.
8. SUPPORT:—
 (a) The support will occupy trenches south of Bois de CHAUME now held by Battalion of 132nd Inf.
 (b) The support will consist of the following troops:—
 1st Bn. 131st Inf.
 2nd Bn. 131st Inf.
9. RESERVE:—
 (a) The reserve will occupy the trenches east of CONSENVOYE.
 (b) The reserve will consist of the following troops:—
 1st Bn. 129th Inf.
 3rd Bn. 129th Inf.
 Also 1 Bn. of 132nd Inf. (2nd)

10. The Commanding Officer of the 22nd Bn. 132nd Inf. now in trenches south of Bois de CHAUME, will report to C.O. 132nd Inf.
- (b) —This Battalion will proceed in small groups to area already selected and immediately after dark night 12/13 Oct. and become part of Brigade Reserve.
- (c)
11. Machine Gun Companies will accompany their respective battalions in all moves.
12. (a) Battalions will move to their new positions from front line area as soon as new line has been established and the second Bn. of the 129th Inf. are on the line as per paragraph 2 and digging in.
- (b) *Covering Parties and Patrols* will be arranged for by Major Allen to protect all working parties.
13. Major Allen will be in command of all forward operations and make report of same to Colonel Commanding. Major Allen's P.C. will be at 233-807.
14. P. C. Pliable will remain at present location 229-788.
SANBORN, Colonel.

REPORT TO COL. HUIDEKOPER, ON DISPOSITIONS AND MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—BOIS DE CHAUME, OCTOBER 12TH TO 14TH, 1918.

Oct. 12/18

3:00 P.M.

F.O. 38 issued.

At that time troops lay on ridge as per map forwarded—3rd Bn. 131st Inf. left, 1st Bn. 131st center and 1st and 3rd Bn. 129th Inf. right, with flank protection.

It had been decided by the C.O. 131st Infantry and the C.G., 66th Brigade to send the 2nd Bn. 129th Inf. up to dig the new line along Grid 82 in connection with 3d Bn. 130th Inf. as 2nd Bn. 129th Inf. had been resting and were in best shape.

The forward line was to fall back to the new line after this had been started and the 3rd Bn. 131st Inf was ordered to fall back from nose around Bois de CHAUME and dig a line along grid 82 to connect with 3rd Bn 130 Inf protecting its own left flank while digging. The 1st Bn 131 Inf was ordered to patrol the area north of 82 grid and not [act] as covering party to the working party and to withdraw when ordered.

The 1st and 3rd Bn 129 Inf were to fall back through the line as soon as work was started and go into reserve position north of CONSENVOYE.

11:30 P.M.

2nd Bn. 129 Inf. which was to report at dusk did not report until 11:30 P.M. October 12th for work. Line was not completed during the night as it took some time to place these troops by MAJOR BITTEL (who supervised the line) and his guides, and no moves were made from former area, upon ridge by 1st Bn. 131 and 1st and 3d Bn 129 Inf. that night as the line along 82d grid had not been started or protected. However working parties from 3rd Bn. 131 Inf. had begun to dig its line early in the evening of the 12th-13th but held its line around BOIS DE CHAUME. Picks and shovels were not delivered by the Engineers for this work until 11:30 A.M., Oct. 13th and companies used their trench tools and some German tools for digging.

Oct. 13/18.

1:30 P.M.

According to orders issued by MAJOR ALLEN, at 1:30 P.M., 13 Oct. the following moves were to take place:

3rd Bn. 131 Inf. under strong outpost furnished by the 3rd Bn. 130 Inf. was to fall back to the line of resistance along the 82d grid, movement to commence at 7:00 P.M. 1st Bn and 3rd Bn 129th Inf were to fall back through resistance line (They had stayed in front of grid 82 as covering party to working party) to support position to the left of the 2nd Bn 131 Inf south of BOIS DE CHAUME at the same time.

3:00 P.M.

However a telephone message from C.O. 131 Inf. to MAJ. ALLEN to move troops to CONSENVOYE, copy of which was sent to MAJOR ALLEN at 3:00 P.M., who issued the following order at 4:20 P.M.

4:20 P.M.

C.O. 1st and 3d Bn. 131 Inf 1 and 3d Bn. 129 Inf.

Move all your troops from line in small groups at once to CONSENVOYE. Verbal instructions will be received at the P.C. (MAJOR ALLEN'S—233-807)

4:30 P.M.

Message was sent to C.O. 3rd Bn 130 Inf as follows:

Place your troops immediately along line of resistance from 215-814 to 228-820 make best disposition possible. No troops to remain north of 82 grid. Report when in position. (Phoned in code).

At the same time message was sent to C.O. 2nd Bn. 129 Inf as follows:

Place your troops immediately along line of resistance from 228-820 to 238-820 made best disposi-

tion possible. No troops to remain north of 82 grid. Report when in position (Phoned in code).
 6:15 P.M. Message was sent to 1st and 3d Bn. 131 Inf. (Copy to C.O. 129 Inf) as follows:

Upon arrival in new position in trenches near east foot path leading to bridge of MEUSE near CONSENVOYE you will come into Brigade Reserve under command of COL. MYER, 129 Inf.

NOTE: As will be noted the movement ordered by MAJ. ALLEN at 1:30 P.M. 13th to take place late night of 13-14 was changed and 1st and 3d Bn 131 and 1 and 3d Bn 129 were moved from their position in advance of 82d Grid and along the nose of BOIS DE CHAUME (which was still held) directly back to CONSENVOYE. Movement starting from trenches before dusk October 13th 1918. This move was made to comply with F.O. 20, 66th Bde so the relief between brigades could be completed on time.

10:45 P.M. At 10:45 P.M., MAJOR ALLEN reported all troops had cleared out from above 82d Grid and had reported to their new positions, and at 11:00 P.M. the following message was received from MAJ. ALLEN that troops had left forward trenches, as follows:

1st and 3d Bn 131 Inf and 3d Bn 129 Inf are clear.
 1st Bn 129 Inf reported clear but waiting official confirmation. 3d Bn 130 Inf and 2nd Bn 129 Inf reported in position but all individual company reports not yet received. 131 Wire temporarily out.

Positions of Battalions were then as follows:

3d Bn 130 Inf. on left along grid 82 from 210-817 to 228-820

2nd Bn 129 Inf on right from 228-820 to 240-820 following road leading southeast to junction with narrow gauge railroad, then along narrow gauge road NE to 24 grid where connection was made with 115 Inf.

SUPPORT — In trenches south of Bois de CHAUME.
 2nd Bn. 131st Inf.

RESERVE — In trenches North of CONSENVOYE.

1st Bn. 129th Inf.

2nd Bn. 129th Inf.

2nd Bn. 132nd Inf.

In trenches South of CONSENVOYE.

1st Bn. 131st Inf.

3rd Bn. 131st Inf.

Oct. 14/18.

7:00 P.M.

Complying with F.O. 40 131 Inf 14 Oct/18 2nd Bn 131 Inf reports all OK except P.C. 2nd Bn and MG not gone. Heavy shelling will prevent them moving for a while from position South of BOIS DE CHAUME.

7:30 P.M.

Message from MAJOR ALLEN as follows:

Relief completed.

9:50 P.M.

Message as follows:

Upon telephoning of the code word ILLINOIS by C. O. 129th Inf. to C.O. 131 Inf. the command will pass from C.O. 131 Inf. to C.O. 129 Inf. of the front line of sector along grid line 82 from east bank of MEUSE to grid line 24.

10:45 P.M.

ILLINOIS (Code word for change of command of all forward area transferred to Col. MYER, 129th Inf).

(Signed) GEORGE N. MALSTROM,

Captain, 131st Inf. Operations.

P. C. PADLOCK #1,

Night 12/13th Oct. 1918, 10:15 P.M.

FIELD ORDERS:—

1. Complying with Confidential F.O. #38, the units of this command except the 1st and 2nd Bns. 129th Inf. will proceed to occupy the positions indicated below, upon receipt of this order.

2. (a) *Line of Resistance:*

3rd Bn. 131st Inf. from 215-815 to 226-820 (approximate) as shown on Map. A.

3rd Bn. 130th Inf. from 228-820 to 233-820 (approximate) as shown on Map A.

2nd Bn. 129th Inf. from 233-820 to 239-820 (approximate) as shown on Map A.

C.O's of these units will report to the Hdqrs. as soon as they are in position on the main line using the code word "Chicago complete".

Liaison with adjoining troops must be established before reporting.

(b) *Outpost—*

The 1st Bn. 131st Inf. will outpost the line 219-828 to 240-823 (approximate) with patrols forward to the present front line. The outpost will remain in position as a covering party until ordered to withdraw.

(c) The 3rd Bn. 131st Inf. will provide protection for its left flank during the change of position.

(d) *Support Line*—The 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. will occupy the right of the support line from 230-811 to 240-810.

(e) *Reserve*—the 2nd Bn., 132nd Inf., the 1st Bn., 129th Inf., and the 3rd Bn., 129th Inf., will occupy the trenches Northeast of CONSENVOYE in reserve.

These units will begin their movement upon receipt of the code word DAVIS COMPLETE and report to these Hdqrs., by phone or runner when in their positions.

3. Machine Gun Companies will accompany their respective Battalions in all moves directed.

4. These Hdqrs. will remain at 233-807.

ALLEN.

Major.

Recd 315 A.M. Oct. 13, 1918.

E.B.

Copy

PADLOCK #1

13th Oct 1918 - 1:30 P.M.

Secret

FIELD ORDER

1. The reorganization of the line held by this command, as outlined in Confidential F.O. #38, Pliable P.C., and F.O. these Hdqrs. night 12/13th Oct. 1918, will be carried out on the night of 13th & 14th Oct. 1918, as follows:—

2. The 3rd Bn., 131st Inf. will retire to the line of resistance in accordance with verbal orders given yesterday. The movement will begin at 7 o'clock P.M., 13th Oct. 1918, and will be covered by outpost furnished by the 3rd Bn. 130th Infantry.

3. The C.O. 3rd Bn., 130th Inf. will furnish strong outpost along the line now held by companies I, K, and L, of 3rd Bn., 131st Inf. Line. This outpost will be in position at 6:30 P.M. tonight and will remain until dawn to cover readjustment of 3rd Bn. 131st Infantry line.

4. The C.O. 2nd Bn., 129th Inf. will outpost the line now held by the 1st and 3rd Bns. 129th Inf. and 1st Bn. 131st Inf. from 11:30 P.M. 13th Oct. 1918, to dawn 14th Oct. 1918 to cover retirement of these troops. Outpost will be in position not later than 11:30 P.M.

5. (a) The 1st and 3rd Bns. 129th Inf. will retire from present positions to reserve positions at 12 o'clock midnight 13/14th Oct. 1918.

(b) The 1st Bn. 131st Inf. will retire to Support position in rear of Bois de CHAUME 222-811 to 230-811, at 12 o'clock midnight 13th/14th Oct. 1918.

6. Battalion Commanders will report to these Hdqrs. as soon as movement ordered is completed, by the code word "Peaceful."

7. Location of Battalion P.C. and special units attached to Battalions, will be submitted in writing to these Hdqrs. not later than 9:00 o'clock A.M. 14th Oct. 1918.

ALLEN.

Major.

Recd. 3:15 P.M. 13th Oct. 1918.

E.B.

Copy

*Confidential*P. C. PLIABLE
AM. EX. FORCES.

13, Oct., 1918.

F. O. #39.

REORGANIZATION

1. (a) At dark tonight, rearrange the main line of resistance as follows:
 - (b) 3rd Bn. of 130th Infantry will take over the sector now held by the 3rd Bn. 131st Inf. in addition to what they may now hold.
 - (c) 2nd Bn. of 129th Infantry will connect with the right of 130th Infantry and extend to grid line 24, connecting with 115th Infantry.
2. 1st Battalion 131st Inf. and 3rd Bn. 131st Inf. will withdraw to trenches south of CONSENVOYE at East End of MEUSE Foot Bridge.
3. 2nd Battalion 131st Inf. will remain in its present position of support.
4. (a) No troops will be in position north of grid line 82.
(b) C. O. will see that this order is obeyed promptly and immediately.
5. Major Allen will retain command of the lines.

SANBORN,
Colonel.

P. C. PLATTE, A.E.F.

14th October, 1918. 10:30 A.M.

FIELD ORDERS: }
#20 }MAPS: VERDUN "A" 1:20,000.
" " "B" "

BRANDEVILLE "

1. In accordance with Addendum #1 to Field Orders No. 29, Headquarters 33rd Division, the 65th Inf. Brigade will relieve the 66th Inf. Brigade on the East Bank of the MEUSE River, and the 66th Inf. Brigade will take over the Sector now occupied by part of the 65th Inf. Brigade on the West bank of the MEUSE River.
2. (a) The reliefs necessary to accomplish this will commence at dusk on the night of 14th and 15 October, 1918, and will be carried out incessantly while darkness lasts. Any movements incomplete will be finished the following night.
 - (1). The 132nd Inf. now on the West bank of the MEUSE, on the night of 14/15th October, 1918, will relieve the units of the 65th Inf. Brigade holding the line on the west bank of the River. The units of the 65th Inf. Brigade will then march to the east bank at once.
 - (2). The units of the 65th Inf. Brigade on the east bank of the River, will relieve the units of the 66th Inf. Brigade

holding the line, and the latter will then be marched to the west bank of the river.

(3). The CONSENVOYE Bridge will be used for this purpose, the right of way being given to the units of the 65th Inf. Brigade crossing from the west to the east bank of the river.

(4). Machine gun units will be so adjusted between the two Brigadiers, as to return them to their respective Brigades. Cos. A and B of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion will be assembled in reserve near point 210-780. In the Bois de FORGES and their Headquarters will be notified when move is completed.

- (b) The relief on the east bank of the river will be in charge of the Commanding General, 65th Infantry Brigade, who will confer with the Commanding General, 66th Inf. Brigade as to the situation and take charge, upon being informed thereof.

At the same time, the Commanding General, 65th Infantry Brigade, will inform the Commanding General, 66th Inf. Brigade of the situation on the left bank of the river, and upon being so informed, the Commanding General 66th Inf. Brigade will take charge on the left bank of the river.

All details of this relieve will be arranged today, 14th October, 1918 during daylight.

- (c) Necessary billeting parties will be sent at once on receipt of this order to arrange tentative billets for the Battalions of the 131st Infantry. Guides will meet incoming troops at the cross roads in Bois de FORGES.
3. (a) The 132nd Infantry Regiment will relieve two battalions of the 130th Inf. on left bank of MEUSE RIVER and will take over the front lines held by the 65th Inf. Brigade with the 3rd Battalion, 132nd Inf. in line and 1st and 2nd Battalions, 132nd Inf. in support.
- (b) The 131st Inf. Regt. will take position in Reserve in the Bois de Forges and trench system from CÔTE 281 to 205-764.
- (c) On the night of the 14/15 October, at dusk, the 1st Bn. of 129th Inf. will relieve the 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. now in support of the front line on east bank of MEUSE. Upon being relieved, the 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. will report to Commanding Officer, 131st Inf. for orders and the command of the front line of the 66th Inf. Brigade Sector will pass to the Commanding Officer, 129th Inf.
- (d) Co. B 123rd M.G.Bn. now in front line of DANNEVOUX sub-sector is to remain in position until relieved by Co. C., 124th M.G. Bn. on the night of 15/16th October, 1918. Upon being relieved, the Commanding Officer, Company B, 123rd M.G.Bn. will report to

Commander of 65th Inf. Brigade for duty, and the Commanding Officer Co. C, 124th M.G.Bn. will report to the Commanding Officer, 3rd Bn. 132nd Inf., for orders. Necessary details for relief will be arranged by commanding officers of companies concerned.

Other Machine Gun Cos. now attached to Battalions of the Brigade will remain with them.

(e) All maps, trench stores, and intelligence data will be turned over to Officers designated by Commanding Officer, 129th Inf. upon completion of relief.

4. SUPPLY AND EVACUATION:

(a) Ammunition and supply dump at CUMIÈRES.

(b) Evacuation (unchanged).

5. LIAISON.

Combat Liaison will be maintained by the 132nd Inf. with the unit of the 4th Division in front line on left by a combat liaison group of one platoon of Infantry and one section of Machine Guns.

6. P. Cs. after relief:

P.C. 66th Inf. Brigade	215-775
P.C. 131st Inf.	Côte 281
P.C. 132nd Inf.	160-796

7. When respective reliefs are completed, report to this effect will be sent to these Headquarters by a sketch showing disposition of all units.

WOLF
Brigadier General.

Distribution:

C.G., 33rd Div.	C.O. 129th Inf.
C.G., 4th Div.	C.O., 132nd Inf.
C.G., 66th Bde.	C.O., 122nd M.G.Bn.
C.G., 65th Bde.	C.O., 123rd M.G.Bn.
C.O., 130th Inf.	C.O. 124th M.G.Bn.
C.O., 131st Inf.	W.D.
	File.

HEADQUARTERS 131ST INF.
AM. EX. FORCES.

FRANCE, Oct. 25th, 1918.

From: C. O. 131st Inf.

To: COMMANDING GENERAL 66th Bde.

Subject: Addendum to report on captured material since Oct. 8th, 1918.

1. Information received since our report to you of 19th of Oct. 1918 indicates that the following German Guns and material were captured since October 8th, 1918.

	Numbers
14 Lewis Guns	37335
	75089

numbers on balance of guns missing.

4 heavy Machine Guns.
 4 Light Machine Guns.
 2 Anti-Tank Rifles
 1 Field Piece 77 mm—number not available.
 250 rounds 77 mm ammunition for above field piece.
 30,000 rounds Lewis Gun ammunition.

JOSEPH B. SANBORN,
 Colonel Comdg. 131st Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS, 131ST INFANTRY.
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE: October 19, 1918.

FROM: PLIABLE I, A.E.F.

TO: PLATTE I, A.E.F.

SUBJECT: Reports on Captured Material since Oct. 8, 1918.

MAP SHEET VERDUN "B" BRANDEVILLE.

CANNON

(a)	NO.	CALIBRE	LOCATION	REMARKS
	429	77 mm.	235831	Sights and breeches intact apparently in good condition.
	407	"	"	
	678	"	"	
	22879	"	"	
	8834	"	"	No breech lock attached.
	12653	"	"	No sight attached.
	4	"	232832	Sights and breeches intact condition apparently good.

NOTE:—Owing to intense shelling during day and night we occupied this position, we were unable to remove sights or place guards on them. We were ordered to fall back to grid line 82 and left guns in position, although they were dominated by our rifle fire, and were not recaptured by the Germans.

(b) RIFLES

200 rifles.

(c) TRENCH MORTARS.

No. Location

4 223832

(d) HEAVY AND LIGHT MACHINE GUNS.

20 Heavy Machine Guns.

3 Light Machine Guns.

5 Lewis Automatic Rifles

4 Anti-Tank Guns.

(e) 1500 rounds 77 mm Ammunition

100 " Trench Mortar ammunition.

72000 " Small Arms Ammunition

1000 Stick Grenades.

- (f) The rations found were salvaged and used by the men.
 (g) Clothing, shoes and enemy equipment could not be estimated.
 It was strewed in large quantities over the ground in area,
 211817 218818.

J. B. SANBORN,
 Colonel, Pliable.

Secret

Copy
 P. C. PLIABLE,
 AM. EX. FORCES.

14th Oct. 118.
 (Time Issued)
 3:00 P.M.

Map Sheet VERDUN "B"

FIELD ORDER

#40.

1. A relief will be accomplished between the 2nd Bn. of the 131st Inf. and a Bn. of the 129th Infantry.
2. 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. will be prepared to move out of their present position in trenches south of Bois de CHAUME as soon as unit from 129th Inf. arrives.
3. Relief will be accomplished on night of Oct. 14-15.
4. C.O. 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. will send guides to C.O. 129th Inf. to guide their Battalion into position.
5. *C.O. 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. will send guides to locate trenches and bivouacs intended for occupying in line of trenches extending from Foot Bridge south of CONSENVOYE over MEUSE River and East, not occupied by the 131st Inf. (1st & 3rd Bns.)
6. Immediately upon arrival in new position, report will be made to these Hdqrs., sending runners who will report to Adjutant 131st Inf., for duty.
7. Exact location of the Bn. and Bn. P.C. will be furnished these Hdqrs., immediately upon arrival.

By Order of Col. SANBORN,

Copy to Pine Tree C.O. & 1 Bn.

Operations.

Paralysis

Platte

Padlock #1

File,

War Diaries

Operations.

- (*)—(5) Changed to read "C.O. 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. will proceed and locate themselves in FORGES WOOD".

(Change was made at 3:30 P.M.)

Confidential

Copy
P. C. PLIABLE
AM. EX. FORCES.

13, Oct. 1918.

F.O. #39.

REORGANIZATION

1. (a) At dark tonight, rearrange the main line of resistance as follows:
 - (b) 3rd Bn. of 130th Infantry will take over the sector now held by the 3rd Bn. 131st Inf. in addition to what they now hold.
 - (c) 2nd Bn. of 129th Inf. will connect with the right of 130th Infantry and extend to grid line 24, connecting with 115th Infantry.
2. 1st Battalion 131st Inf. and 3rd Bn. 131st Inf. will withdraw to trenches south of CONSENVOYE at East end of MEUSE Foot Bridge.
3. 3rd Battalion 131st Inf. will remain in its present position of support.
4. (a) No troops will be in position north of grid line 82.
(b) C.O. will see that this order is obeyed promptly and immediately.
5. Major Allen will retain command of the lines.

SANBORN,
Colonel.

Operations.

Copy
MESSAGES RECEIVED AND SENT FROM PLIABLE P. C.

TIME	SENT TO	MESSAGE	FROM
13:00	Plymouth (1st Bn.)	October 10th, 1918. Enemy is getting into valley on left in squad column, small detachments of D Co. on left and 25 men of M.Co. on right. Enemy also attacking in front.	D Co. 131
1:30 P.M.	Pliable	I Can take my objective any time the right swings up to take theirs. Am now sitting on ridge 1000 yds. N. E. of P.C. 1st Bn. I have asked C.O. 1st Bn. for 2 companies to hold what I have taken. No help as yet. Have about sixty five men from A D & C Cos. and 1 platoon of 122nd M.G.Bn. (Co. B.) Haste is imperative as enemy is massing on right for counter attack.	Capt. Wilson

DISTRIBUTION OF MACHINE GUNS BETWEEN RIVER MEUSE AND
GRID LINE #24.

Time:—16:00 Hr.—October 11th, 1918.

Forward

With Major Hemenway— 6 guns, Capt. Algeo —122 M. G. Bn.
 “ “ “ — 6 “ “ Daly — “ “ “
 “ “ “ — 3 “ B Co. of —124 M. G. Bn.
 —

15

Support

With 2nd Bn. — 4 guns, Capt. Algeo —122 M. G. Bn.
 “ “ “ — 4 “ “ Daly — “ “ “
 “ “ “ — 6 “ “ Melville—131 M. G. Co.
 —

14

Reserve

1st Bn. 132 —11 guns, Capt. Dodd —124 M. G. Bn.
 2nd Bn. 132 — 6 “ “ Brown — “ “ “
 2nd Bn. 132 — 4 “ “ Carr —129 “ Co.
 At CONSENVOYE —12 “ “ Inship —124 “ Bn.
 2nd Bn. 131 — 4
 —

37

SUMMARY.

Forward	15	122 M. G. Bn.	— 20
Support	14	131 M. G. Co.	— 10
Reserve	37	124 M. G. Bn.	— 32
		129 M. G. Co.	— 4
	66		—
			66

TIME	SENT TO	MESSAGE	FROM
2:25	Pliable Maj. Allen.	October 14th, 1918. Corrected positions of Coys I, K, & M, 130 Inf. Co. I. 217-816 to 220-816, Co. K. 220-816 to 224-817 Co. M. 224-817 to 227-818. Co. I has orders to occupy a position under cover of woods during the day, taking position facing north in open at night, 3 M.G's assigned to C.O.I. with field of fire north. Co.K. in cen- ter, Co. M's right of line curves to right rear facing N.E. with 3 M.G's located at 227-819, sweeping same valley. All Coys have out- posts forward day and night and patrols north edge of woods at night.	C.O. 3rd Bn. 130th
20:00	Platte 7	Forward relief of 131st completed at 7:30 P.M. Pliable P.C. not moved, we will notify you of move.	Pliable 7

TIME	SENT TO	MESSAGE	FROM
20:45	Pinetree 1	"Illinois" (code for change of control of Pliable P.C. command of all forward area transferred to Col. Myer, 129th Inf.	Pliable 1
13:00	Platte 1	October 15th, 1918. Last unit of Pliable crossed MEUSE over CON-SENVOYE Bridge going west at 11:30.	Pliable 7
13:20	Platte 1	All Pliable troops complete in trenches as per F.O. Pliable 7 #20—66th Bde. at 12:25 P.M.	Pliable 7

Legend:

Pliable—131st Inf.

Pliable 7—131st Inf. Operations Officer.

Plymouth—1st Bn. 131st Inf.

Platte 7—66th Bde. Operations Officer

Pinetree 1—C.O. 129th Inf.

Platte 1—C.O. 66th Bde.

Secret

15 Oct. 1918.

REPORT ON FIELD OPERATIONS FROM 10TH OCT. 1918.

TO EVENING OF 14TH OCT. INCL.

1. Complying with Verbal Orders of Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn, 131st Infantry, I reported to Paralysis P.C. 234-807 at 10:30 A.M. 10th, Oct. 1918, to assume command of fighting troops in forward area of operations.

Upon my arrival I found existing a general misunderstanding as to which particular headquarters was to receive reports and issue orders. This was immediately straightened out by informing the officers concerned that the Commanding General had placed Colonel Sanborn in command and that all orders, etc., would be given by him or in his name, and all reports must go through him, also that as I was his representative in the forward area I would require all communications to go through my headquarters.

2. My first orders were to definitely locate all troops in the command and establish the line in accordance with the wishes of the commanding officer. Owing to the uncertainty as to the action of troops on our right flank, several changes in plans were made and it was finally decided by the Commanding Officer, to leave our troops in a position approximately as follows:

Front Line:—On our Right—1st Bn. 129th Inf. from 237-826 to 239-823. in liaison with the 115th Inf.

Right Center—3rd Bn. 129th Inf. from 237-832 to 231-829

Left Center—1st Bn. 131st Inf. from 231-829 to 228-828

Left—3rd Bn. 131st Inf. from 228-827 to 223-825 with one company from 213-820 to 219-822 the gap being covered by patrols.

Support:— 3rd Bn. 130th Inf. along the 82 Grid from 228-819 to 232-821.

Reserve:— 1 Bn. 131 Inf. and 2 Bns. 132nd Inf. located south of Bois de CHAUME.

3. Upon receipt of Confidential F.O. #38, 12th Oct. 1918, PLIABLE P.C. a reorganization of the line was ordered, but before the order could be carried out, a verbal order from Pliable #1 was received postponing the move 24 hours, to permit proper preparation of the defensive line before occupying it. This plan contemplated 3 bns. in front line with 2 Bns. in support line.

4. On 13th Oct. 1918, at 2:30 P.M. a further change in plan was ordered verbally by Pliable #1 which placed 2 Bns. in front line (new) line, 1 Bn. in support and 4 Bns. in reserve near CONSENVOYE, no friendly troops to be left North of 82 Grid Line. This movement was completed and the same was reported to Pliable #1 the same night. The line is now as follows:—

Front Line:—Right—2nd Bn. 129th Inf. from 240-819 * 235-817 * 228-819 in liaison with 115th Inf. on East.

Left—3rd Bn. 130th Inf. from 227-816 * 222-818 * 217-817.

Support:—2nd Bn. 131 Inf. South of Bois de CHAUME approximately 228-812 to 238-812.

5. My P.C. moved to 225-794 on 14th Oct. 1918 and communication established at 2 P.M.

A relief ordered between the 1st Bn. 129th Inf. and 2nd Bn. 131st Inf. was completed at 8:20 P.M. 14th Oct. 1918. I was relieved of command of the line at 9 P.M. 14th Oct. 1918.

(Signed) ALLEN,
Major.

131ST INFANTRY OPERATIONS.

ST. HILAIRE—BOIS d' HARVILLE & BERTAUCOURT FARM,
November 7th to 11th, 1918.

MAP REFERENCE: VIGNEULLES A & B, 1/20000

Night of November 5th and 6th the Third Battalion moved out of CHAILLON and relieved the first Battalion of the 132nd Infantry at C R ST MAURICE. The Second Battalion moved out of DEUXNOUDS night of 5-6th and relieved the Third Battalion, 132nd Infantry at C. R. HANNONVILLE. In the night of 6-7th the First Battalion located at DEUXNOUDS relieved the Second Battalion 132nd Infantry at C R VIÉVILLE and the 131st M.G. moved to LONGEAU FARM. The morning of November 7th the various units of the 131st Inf. were located as follows: Headquarters BOIS DE LA MONTAGNE (48.2-48.6) First Battalion at C R VIÉVILLE, Second Battalion at C R HANNON-

VILLE, Third Battalion at C R ST MAURICE and Machine Gun Co. at LONGEAU FARM. The position was defensive with centers of resistance on the line HANNONVILLE—ST MAURICE—VIÉVILLE. Patrol zone, the terrain between the outpost zone and the enemy.

MISSION—

1. To keep in touch with the enemy.
2. To keep the integrity of the position of resistance.
 - (a) During normal situation in this sector, to repel local raids and local attacks, maintaining the integrity of its position, avoid losses from gas and shell fire by keeping the outpost system lightly held by means of strong points.
 - (b) In case of general attack to concentrate its defensive on a line of resistance, supported by reserves and by all available means of defense.

PATROLS: (See patrol map attached)

Following the extensive attack which resulted in the capture of the salient north of ST MIHIEL, enemy activity on this immediate front seems to have gradually lessened and at the time of our occupation there appeared to be some question as to where the enemy's lines were located with suspicions in some quarters that he had withdrawn from the immediate front. The only indication of occupation were a few shells sent over every night apparently searching battery positions, and an occasional aeroplane making observation in the day time. In consequence of this uncertainty it was determined that patrols should be sent well forward until they came in contact with the enemy, identification secured and No Man's Land covered in an aggressive manner preventing enemy reconnaissance or activity except in force. To that end strong patrols went out nightly, later, when contact was obtained raids were organized, soon clearing up the situation and resulting in the capture of a number of prisoners and gaining additional territory.

PATROL No. 1—Night of Nov. 6-7; Two officers and 40 other ranks passes outpost near WADONVILLE toward BUTGNÉVILLE along the stream northeast to east of ST. HILAIRE. Patrol left at 6 P.M. returned 2:30 A.M. Saw no enemy but observed signs of recent occupation in trenches near ST. HILAIRE.

PATROL No. 2—Two Officers and 40 other ranks leaving 4 A.M. and returning 8 A.M. the 7th of November. Reconnoitered BOIS DE WARVILLE and BOIS DES ÉPINES.

Returned on account of fog clearing up, located no enemy in woods reconnoitered.

PATROL No. 3—One Officer and 25 other ranks left at 11 A.M., returning at dark November 7th, route to 500 yards southwest of south and of Bois les ÉPINES, thence through the village of DONCOURT thence north about 100 yards returning without encountering the enemy.

PATROL No. 4—Three officers and 40 other ranks left at 11:30 P.M. November 7th and returned 2:30 A.M. the 8th. Route from WOËL northeast along the WOËL-JONVILLE Road to opposite Bois de la HTE. VOYE thence north to Bois la VACHÈRE through southern edge of wood and return. No enemy encountered.

PATROL No. 5—One officer and 40 other ranks left at 3 A.M. and returned 8 A.M. the 8th. Route—AVILLERS-DONCOURT—to S.W. of BOIS DE WARVILLE at which point they captured 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, eight privates and a light machine gun. Prior to reaching this point German signals were sent up from BOIS D' HARVILLE which were answered in three or four minutes by artillery. Barrage was laid down 250 yards west of BOIS DE WARVILLE and moved slowly in the direction of DONCOURT. Before the patrol reached DONCOURT the Barrage lifted and was placed in the village for forty minutes. BOIS DE WARVILLE was found to be heavily wired. Patrol was fired upon by at least four machine guns from edge of BOIS D' HARVILLE—road between DONCOURT and BOIS DE WARVILLE was found to be barricaded in two places.

PATROL No. 6—Consisting of 1 officer and 40 other ranks left HANNONVILLE at 3 A.M. returned at 7 A.M. the 9th of November. When patrol reached the eastern edge of WADONVILLE enemy put down a barrage in their front. Patrol returned. No observation of value.

PATROL No. 7—Consisting of two officers and 40 other ranks went out at 11 A.M. the 9th to 4:30 P.M. the 9th in the direction of BOIS DE WARVILLE. After the patrol crossed the DONCOURT-ST. HILAIRE ROAD and had advanced about 350 meters, they received machine gun fire from 52.6-54.7 and rifle fire from 52.5-55.5. Saw eleven enemy. Drove the enemy into BUTGNÉVILLE. A rocket was fired from the south of the town which was followed by machine gun fire in front of the town and toward the east men were

seen moving at about 53.0-54.3 which rocket was sent up from that point. Also, enemy aeroplane flew over directing artillery fire on the patrol. Barrage was laid down in front of ST. HILAIRE for five minutes then moved down the road in the direction of DONCOURT. By this time machine gun fire was coming from front and flanks and patrol withdrew. No captures. Casualties—no officers, 3 other ranks.

PATROL No. 8—Two officers and 40 other ranks left WADONVILLE at 9:30 P.M. Nov. 9th returned 2:30 A.M. November the 10th. Proceeded to ST. HILAIRE and found the town flooded with water. Enemy patrol of eight men seen retreating. At 52.6-55.5 there was an enemy post, enemy seen withdrawing with light machine gun. Patrol received heavy fire from northeast direction beyond ST. HILAIRE-BUTGNÉVILLE Road. Strong point located at 52.7-55.7 ST. HILAIRE unoccupied by the enemy. Machine gun emplacements at 52.3-55.3 and 51.9-54.9. Patrol withdrew without capturing any prisoners. Casualties, officers—0, other ranks—2.

RAIDS:—

Pursuant to Memorandum from Commanding General, 66th Inf. Brigade, A.E.F. Nov. 6, 1918, a raid was carried out on the village of ST. HILAIRE on Nov. 8th, 1918. 4:45 A.M. for the purpose of taking prisoners and obtaining identification and killing Boche.

The composition of the force participating in the raid was two provisional companies of the 131st Inf. of 100 men each, four stretcher bearers and two scouts attached to each company.

Officer Commanding Raid: Captain WILLIAM M. WILSON.
Second in Command: 1st Lt. THOMAS V. CASEY.

FIRST PROVISIONAL COMPANY:—

Officer in Command— 1st Lieut. GEORGE M. DUNFORD
Second in Command— 2nd Lt. WALTER U. BEAUVAIS

SECOND PROVISIONAL COMPANY:—

Officer in command— 1st Lieut. JULIAN L. DOUGLAS
2nd in command— 2nd Lieut. PAUL F. HUNNEWELL

PLAN OF THE RAID

One platoon was sent from WADONVILLE to take position near the saw mill MONCEL facing ST. HILAIRE. This platoon to remain in position during the raid for the purpose of cutting off escape of enemy to southwest and to take prisoners.

Two companies less one platoon, to proceed along the west bank of MONTRU stream forming up between points 52.3-55.0 and forming up line 52.4-55.4 facing ST. HILAIRE

Troops were equipped in light marching order without identity of any kind, 100 rounds of ammunition and at least two hand grenades per man.

ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

Destructive fire on MARCHÉVILLE and St. HILAIRE Road. BUTGNÉVILLE southwest edge of BOIS D' HARVILLE.

Smoke on MARCHÉVILLE and BUTGNÉVILLE southwest edge of BOIS D' HARVILLE.

A standing barrage in crescent shape immediately north of the town of St HILAIRE from 51.3-55.6 to 52.5-55.5 from H hour to H plus Fifty five minutes.

A creeping barrage in front of the forming up line from about 52.3-55.7 to 51.8-55.0 in a general direction, northeast and southwest, standing for 15 minutes and moving forward at the rate of 100 meters each three minutes, through St. HILAIRE. Troops were to proceed when 200 meters off the rolling barrage follow same in St. HILAIRE, remaining there until H hour plus forty five minutes at which time they were to return to our line by way of St. HILAIRE-WADONVILLE ROAD.

The officer commanding the raid reports they left the assembling point (cross roads 48.5-48.7) at 1:10 hour with 50 men from the second battalion proceeded down the road to THILLOT and thence via St MAURICE, AVILLERS, WOËL Road to DONCOURT, arriving there at 4:30 hour. Encountered no opposition up to this point, but chased two sulkers out of some bushes, whom they did not fire upon for fear of disclosing their position. On the way from WOËL to DONCOURT he noticed that the telephone wires were all in good repair and that they were singing as though the current was being used through them. Protected by a fan shaped patrol of 11 men with flankers on either side they left DONCOURT and started for the objective at 5 hour. At a point about 52.3-53.6 they encountered approximately 40 feet of various kinds of barbed trip wire which they were forced to remove from the road. At a point about 52.2-54.0 they encountered a barricade 3 feet high and 2 feet wide, made of wood exterior and sod interiors, stretching completely across the road. He examined this barricade very closely before allowing troops to cross it, and while ascertaining whether it was safe or not for them to proceed up the road discovered that the sod was laid in since the last rain which had been about 10 o'clock the evening previous. Beyond the barricade there were about 5 feet of trip wire which they were forced to cut. also 7 feet of French wire which they were forced to remove from the road before they could proceed. Beyond this there was a strip of about 40 meters of various kinds of trip wire arranged in irregular style.

At a point where this barricade crossed the road they heard whistling in a clump of bushes to the right, but a patrol sent to investigate found nothing.

When 51.9-54.5 was reached it was discovered that the bridge over the stream DE MONTRU had been destroyed. The stream at this point was about 6 feet wide and three feet deep.

Raiding party formed on the objective 52.0-54.5 to 52.3-55.3 along road, M & I Companies in the front line, second battalion provisional Company in the second line, this being at about 5:35 hr. At the H hour the front line plunged through the stream and formed up on the jumping off line. Reconnaissance was made to the front and up the ST. HILAIRE-DONCOURT Road to a point approximately 51.8-54.9, and no signs of the enemy was seen, also on the east side of the stream among tree stumps and bushes nothing was seen. The ground was soggy, but far from being a swamp. No wire or enemy works were observed.

On the south side of ST. HILAIRE-BUTGNÉVILLE Road there are heavy thick bushes, and when an attempt was made to reconnoitre through these bushes an enemy white flare was thrown up in front of the bushes, immediately followed by heavy machine gun fire, which forced the troops to take shelter in shell holes. A German was seen carrying a machine gun about 70 to 110 yards up the road coming towards DONCOURT with evident intentions of getting in our rear. A squad was sent towards the machine gunner and on seeing them he turned around and ran back towards the town. Seven machine guns were observed along the ST HILAIRE-BUTGNÉVILLE Road between the town and the point 52.4-55.7 Four machine guns in a large building at the corner of the town, three in a small building adjacent to the large building, both of these at a point approximately 51.9-55.6 and 12 guns along the ST HILAIRE-DONCOURT Road, from the town to a point about 5.7-51.1. At this point 30 men, unable to stand the fire, dropped back about 25 yards and withdrawal orders were issued immediately. Troops fell back slowly and in good order, dropping back 10 or 15 yards at a time firing volleys at each halt.

Route returning was across the country towards THILLOT to prevent casualties. The entire party crosses the ST HILAIRE-DONCOURT road and the stream successfully. After crossing a stream at 51.9-51.5, machine gun fire was encountered. At this time the enemy put up a heavy strafe on the area in front of WADONVILLE, in the square, 51,52,54,55, and shelled the ST HILAIRE-DONCOURT Road with whiz bangs and guns of heavy calibre and overhead shrapnel. Our own artillery fire was weak, barrage that should have fallen on ST. HILAIRE was reported as nil.

REMARKS

In view of the fact that the officer commanding this raid has been in action several times, and expected proper co-operation from the artillery as he has been accustomed to see in the past, it may not be fair to judge or criticize his decisions and acts. He being on the ground at the time, but it would appear that some effort might have been made even without entering the town of ST HILAIRE to send

experienced details out for the purpose of capturing some of these machine guns.

CASUALTIES:—Officers—0

Other ranks—1 killed, 3 wounded.

Prisoners captured—1.

SECOND RAID

The first raid on the town of ST HILAIRE having been productive of no results, of importance, the second was organized by Major Francis M. Allen, 3rd Battalion, the zone of action, limits of raid composition and object being identical to the first raid. Major Allen being ill was unable to accompany the troops, organization of which was as follows:

Commanding Officer Captain JAMES C. STOCKWELL.

Second in Command 1st Lt. GEORGE M. DUNFORD.

FIRST PROVISIONAL COMPANY:

Officer in command 2nd Lieut RICHARD H. BUVENS, Jr.

2nd in command 2nd Lieut. WALTER U. BEAUVAIS.

SECOND PROVISIONAL COMPANY:

Officer in Command 1st Lt. THOMAS V. CASEY,

2nd in Command 2nd Lt. PATRICK CRONIN.

Companies were formed up at 5:35 A.M. Nov. 9th across the ST HILAIRE—BUTGNÉVILLE ROAD facing the village of ST HILAIRE. Hour of attack was placed at 5:45 A.M., prior to which time destructive artillery fire was placed in the town for 45 minutes. Artillery fire was also directed on the towns of MARCHÉVILLE and BUTGNÉVILLE and on the SW edge of Bois d' HARVILLE, which continued for an additional 45 minutes. Smoke shells were also fired on the three latter points. All units advanced as ordered, passed through and around the town. No opposition was encountered. No enemy was seen except two men who escaped to the west at the beginning of the attack. On the east and south edge of the town were located about 6 machine gun posts partly destroyed. On the western edge of the town in two buildings were machine gun posts destroyed. Town found encircled with wire entanglements, except at the main road entering the town from the northeast. Raiding party returned to quarters at 8:30 A.M. no captures. No casualties.

November 9th, 1918—The Brigade commander ordered two companies sent out to gain and keep contact with the enemy. These companies were to clean out the BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES and BOIS DE WARVILLE. From these companies were to be sent patrols through BOIS VACHÈRE, BOIS VIEUX, and to LA BERTAUCOURT FARM.

Companies A & B, 1st Battalion under command of Captain William M. Wilson were detailed for this duty and left DONCOURT about 7 P.M., marching Northeast in the direction of BOIS DES HAUTES ÉPINES. A detachment from Co. B. preceded the column into the woods followed by the remainder of the company. A few enemy

were driven out. Complete possession was gained at 8 P.M. and Battalion P.C. established at 54.1-55.6

1st Lt. Herman B. Gegenbach with Company A. occupied Bois la VACHÈRE about 10 P.M. a detail under 2nd Lt. Burl F. Hall, attempted to occupy Bois VIEUX, but on account of wire entanglements and enemy resistance was obliged to withdraw.

2nd Lt. Patrick D. Cronin with a detail of forty men overcame enemy machine gun resistance in Bois DE WARVILLE, occupying same at 2 A. M. the 10.

ENEMY INFORMATION OF RAIDS:

It was observed during the operation of these various patrols and raids that in some instances the enemy made dispositions which led to belief that he had information in advance. A number of civilians were allowed to remain in the town of St MAURICE by order of higher authority, on some of whom suspicion was directed, although no proofs were forthcoming. In one instance our wire had been cut, one end drawn into a building and was found with the insulation stripped back, indicating possible use.

CHANGES ON ENEMY FRONT.

Following the signing of the armistice with Austria by the Allies all Austrian troops were shortly thereafter withdrawn from the front. In the sector on our immediate front they were replaced by Prussians and a considerable change was noticed in the character of the resistance as well as the efficiency of the troops. Prisoners did not come forward and give themselves up. Machine gunners were very active in occupying flanking positions and withdrawing promptly when threatened with envelopment. The N.C.O. of one machine gun company stated that he had observed our large patrols, one of which passed close to their nest in the dark without seeing it. He stated that when large patrols passed they kept perfectly quiet [and] afterwards made report of what they had seen. The group were afterwards captured by a night patrol, a member of which heard slight noise in the bushes and went over to investigate it. Localities that were occupied by numbers of machine guns were found deserted at other times. Evidently their efforts were directed in making dispositions which would cut off a patrol. They apparently studied the routes usually taken. Once at least the enemy was in position on three sides of a patrol which retreated.

Bois d' HARVILLE

Inasmuch as our operations during the 10 and 11th of November and until the cessation of hostilities lay principally in this wood, a brief description is submitted. This wood lies between the towns of JONVILLE AND HARVILLE, through which towns the enemy trench line extends. The Southeastern edge of the wood lies 600 meters northeast from the northeast edge of the Bois DE WARVILLE. The wood is from 500 to 600 meters wide, extending northeast 1,700 meters, where it joins the Bois DE MONTELLE. The JONVILLE-

HARVILLE Road crosses the woods in the rear of the enemy trench line about 800 meters from the southwest edge. It was recognized early in the operations of November 10th that this wood was a veritable stronghold, occupied in force. A prisoner stated it was held by a Regiment of Infantry. Penetration into the wood developed the fact that strong wire entanglements ran through it in every direction, cleverly concealed by brushes and dominated by machine gun nests on the paths as well as on platforms in the trees. Strong wire and machine gun nests on the outer edges made penetration by our patrols impossible.

FIRST ATTACK ON BOIS d' HARVILLE

At 11:30 A.M. November the 9th, warning orders were received from Commanding General 66th Brigade to prepare for an advance and be ready to move out full equipped. when ordered. At 4:30 P.M. orders were received making the following dispositions of the 132nd Infantry. Second Battalion and machine gun company from DEUXNOUDS to ST MAURICE. First Battalion from WOIMBEY to DEUXNOUDS, balance of the Regiment to be ready to move whenever ordered. At 9 A.M. November the 10th the Commanding General, 33rd Division in F. O. No. 34 states "Reports received indicate that the enemy is withdrawing progressively on our front from west to east, leaving a shell to cover his departure. The 81st Division is pushing forward on our left, the 28th Division on our right and other Divisions of the Second Army pushed forward at 7 A.M. today. The 33rd Division will carry out the mission laid down in "CONDUCT IN CASE OF WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY." Annex No. 11 to Defense Scheme TROYON-CHAILLON Sector, dated November the 8th, 1918. Movement will commence at once."

The Commanding General, 66th Brigade, thereupon issued orders for a reconnaissance in force, object to seize a limited portion of the enemy's main line of defense and to exploit any weakness shown to exist.

The following paragraphs of Regimental F. O. No. 49, issued the morning of November the 10th covered the general instructions governing the attack:

2. (a) The 131st Infantry Regiment will raid on D day at H hour in the direction of LA BEUVILLE.

MISSION: To clean Bois d' HARVILLE, to take prisoners and kill BOCHES. Neighboring units will be requested to make a demonstration simultaneously to this action.

- (b) Zone of action: West boundary point 52.2-53.3 west edge of Bois de WARVILLE and Bois d' HARVILLE.

East boundary DONCOURT, along RAU DE RÉMONVILLE to BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES to Côte 222, thence to

south center of BOIS d' HARVILLE and along southeast edge of BOIS 'd HARVILLE to 54.8-55.6.

OBJECTIVE: 54.5-55.9 to 54.8-55.6

3. (a) The second battalion less one company and third battalion will assemble immediately and march to DONCOURT, head of column at DONCOURT, DONCOURT-WOËL Road where they will both come under command of Captain Walter H. Magner in charge of forward troops and will be there at 5 A.M.
- (b) One company of second Battalion, plus four machine guns as per orders previously received will proceed to ST HILAIRE and occupy that town placing machine guns in a general direction toward the enemy. They will support the action during the attack as it arises.
- (c) Machine Gun Companies now attached to the 2nd and 3rd Battalions will assemble at their respective battalion headquarters and await further orders. The Machine Gun Co., of the 1st Battalion if not already assembled with two companies at WOËL will do so at once.
4. The 131st Infantry minus 1st Battalion will attack with the 3rd Bn. in front and 2nd Bn. in support with Co. A, 124th Machine Gun Battalion attached to 3rd Bn and Co. B, 124th M.G. Bn. attached to 2nd Bn.
 - (a) By H hour minus 30 minutes the attacking Bn. (3rd Bn.) will be in position in BOIS DE WARVILLE, and the supporting Bn. (2nd Bn) will be in position in BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES.
 - (b) At H hour minus 5 minutes, the 3rd Bn. will move up to within 300 yards of the falling barrage which will start on the southwestern edge of BOIS d' HARVILLE.
 - (c) At H hour the barrage will move forward at the rate of 100 yards each 5 minutes.

NOTE: Troops must not approach closer than 300 yards to the rolling barrage.
 - (d) Support Bn. (2nd Bn) will not move forward except on orders of PLIABLE ONE. Its purpose will be to cover the flanks of the 3rd Battalion.
 - (e) The attacking Battalion, 3rd Bn., will clear up the territory as it proceeds and upon reaching its objective and completing its task, the 3rd bn. will withdraw to the main position of resistance, leaving one company at DONCOURT.
 - (f) After the withdrawal of the 3rd Bn. the 2nd Bn. will withdraw, leaving one company in BOIS DE WARVILLE and BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES, with one platoon of Machine Guns, one company in WADONVILLE and one company on main position of resistance.

- (g) The 2 companies of the 1st Bn. under Captain Wilson, now clearing out the BOIS DES HAUTES ÉPINES will join the supporting battalion (2nd Bn) and come under the command of the Commanding Officer of forward troops.

5. **REPORTS.**

Commanding Officers of troops will send a constant stream of messenger[s] communicating progress and conditions of attack to this P.O., so that the same may be forwarded to General Headquarters through channels, as the reports of the raids being made and the number of prisoners taken with positions of same is very important under the present peculiar conditions of affairs on our front.

6. **PRISONERS.** Must be taken and forwarded to this P. C. constantly.
7. **SIGNAL OFFICER:** will follow troops in this operation and maintain constant communication by means of buzzer phone and all other available means.
8. **EQUIPMENT:** Troops will be equipped with regulation battle dress, wire cutters, (for two attacking companies) one to each four men, two hand grenades and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man. Two days field rations will be carried.
9. **ADMINISTRATION DETAILS:** unchanged. P.C's unchanged. Liaison plan, unchanged.
10. **ARTILLERY: (PLAN TO FOLLOW)**

Artillery will deliver rolling barrage from H hour minus five minutes. A standing box barrage, 300 yards beyond objective line from 54.4-55.0 to 55.0-56.0 thence down meridian 56, to 54.8 from H hour to H hour plus one hour. Interdiction and harassing fire will be made at following points, from H hour to H hour plus one hour and thirty minutes. BUTGNÉVILLE-MOULOTTE, HARVILLE. BOIS DE DAMES, JONVILLE and along southern edge of BOIS MOULOTTE. Smoke at points (as per sketch) artillery preparation and standing barrage on LES RAFFAILES, OUTRELEAU, BERTAUCOURT FARM, from H Hour minus five minutes to H Hour plus one hour. Counter Battery work under direction of Artillery Commander.

D Day Nov. 10, H Hour 11 A.M.

ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

Artillery rolling barrage, interdiction and harassing fire was weak, especially barrage fire on the BOIS d' HARVILLE. between 10 and 11 A.M. Officers who were in observation state that a few shells fell in the woods but not in sufficient volume to destroy wire entanglements or drive out enemy machine gun posts. Some officers reported no shelling on their front.

ATTACKING FORCE:

The 3rd Bn. was designated to make the attack with the 2nd Battalion in support. Captain James C. Stockwell commanding the Battalion made disposition for the attack, but did not follow them up sending the message that artillery support was necessary. In reply to inquiry as to when he would be ready to attack he set the hour at 2 P.M. but did not advise as to disposition of his forces. After conference with Brigade commander it was decided that in view of the situation more troops might be required and at 11:45 message was sent to Captain Walter H. Magner, commanding 2nd Bn. to take command of the 3rd Battalion and to attack at once with authority to use the 2nd Battalion if needed. The 3rd moved forward at 2:18 P.M. and were met by very heavy machine gun and artillery fire. At 3:15 it became necessary to send a company to the right for the protection of their flanks. Co. H, 2nd Battalion under command of 1st Lt. William E. Simpson moved forward. As they neared the woods they suffered many casualties, Lt. Simpson being killed. The company was at once re-enforced and consolidated with Company G, 1st Lt. Julian L. Douglas was placed in command of the combined force gaining a position to the right of the Battalion. With this aid the line moved forward cleaning up the woods and driving the enemy beyond the JONVILLE-HARVILLE Road.

ACTIVITY OF FRIENDLY TROOPS to the right and left of our sector of attack appeared to be lacking, no appreciable effect was observed. Further advance was checked and rendered impossible by heavy wire encountered. Many machine guns were forward of this wire in position, others were enfilading the position from the right and enemy shells were falling in increasing volume. An enemy detachment was observed approaching on the left from the direction of BUTGNÉVILLE, threatening that flank. Troops held on to the position however until about 6 P.M. at which time gas became so dense that further occupancy either by our own or enemy troops became impossible and they withdrew to the northeast edge of the Bois de WARVILLE.

MACHINE GUNS:

Co. A, 124th M.G.Bn. was attached to attacking battalion. One platoon on the left flank to cover the advance to take position as soon as troops entered the woods on the left edge. One platoon on the right to advance with and in rear of attacking infantry, to take position on the southeast edge of woods when objective was reached. One section each of the support platoon were sent to the right and left center of the woods. All guns placed in depth. Right platoon withdrew with the infantry the other platoon remained in position until 3 A.M., the 11th. About 3000 rounds of ammunition were expended on advanced enemy strong points. Machine gun casualties 3 privates slightly wounded by shell fire.

Co. B. 124th MG Bn., sent forward one platoon with company G & H 2nd Battalion when these companies went forward supporting the right of the line, Lieut. Hill with his platoon reached a point nearly on the objective taking position on the right of the infantry. Upon reconnoitering some of these positions, Sgt. Sly of the Machine Gun Co. met and captured 11 prisoners single handed.

ASSISTING ATTACKS.

The 110th Infantry on our immediate right operating toward JONVILLE in position with their left at the northwest corner of HARAVILLERS WOODS, were put in liaison with our line by sending to them 1st Lt. William C. Sanger, Jr., and 50 other ranks.

At 11 A.M. Nov. 10th, Company A. 1st Lt. Herman B. Gegenbach commanding, made an attack from the edge of the BOIS DES HAUTES ÉPINES on LA BERTAUCOURT FARM, which succeeded. At 3 P.M., a second attack was made. In the meantime enemy forces at that point had been reënforced and although accomplishing its mission the Company met with considerable resistance, losing one man killed and 7 wounded. A Machine gun with abundance of ammunition was captured, and afterwards used against the enemy.

About 6 P.M., the enemy were observed forming up in three waves in the La VACHÈRE Woods for attack. The formation was broken up and the enemy dispersed by machine gun automatic rifle and rifle fire. During this time enemy barrage was put down on the company position and one man was killed.

No assisting actions developed on our immediate right or left during the day.

PLANS FOR NOVEMBER 11TH.

It was the plan of the Brigade Commander as expressed by him to take advantage of the ground gained in the BOIS d' HARVILLE. November 10th the following morning. Advance the left of the 3rd Battalion line, pivoting on the right thence attacking southeast along the enemy trench line, take DAME WOOD and advance inside the wire toward JONVILLE. At the same time the 2nd Battalion were to make a secondary attack on the front. It was believed that this movement would result in the capture of JONVILLE and open a wide breach in the enemy's main line of resistance. In support of this movement attacks were to be made on LA BERTAUCOURT FARM and BUTGNÉVILLE. The 132nd Infantry was ordered forward where it would be available if required.

For the purpose of neutralizing enemy efforts on the left protecting that flank and gaining vantage ground from which supporting movement might be launched Co. F, 131st Infantry with four machine guns attached stationed at ST HILAIRE were specified by the General as the force which should make an early attack on BUTGNÉVILLE and at 5:15 P.M., Nov. 10th the following message was sent the Company Commander at ST HILAIRE:

"At 5 A.M. Tomorrow a heavy artillery destructive fire will be laid down on BUTGNÉVILLE About one mile northeast of you. You will advance to town and following the artillery shoot take this town of BUTGNÉVILLE and hold same using your entire force of the company and four machine guns. Acknowledge receipt of this message and keep us advised hourly or oftener of your moves. Also have phone communication made with ST HILAIRE and WOËL tonight and have signal officer at WOËL FOLLOW you in the attack with a wire."

PLAN OF THE 65TH BRIGADE

It was the plan of the 65th Brigade on our left to also advance at 5 A.M. the 11th push rapidly forward covering the entire ground and occupying important points within the Brigade zone of action, which included the town of MARCHÉVILLE.

ATTACK ON BUTGNÉVILLE.

Company F, 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Schnepf, commanding with attached machine guns (2 platoon Co. H. 132nd Inf. in reserve) left ST HILAIRE at 5:20 A.M. the 11th, advancing northeast toward BUTGNÉVILLE, after crossing the RAU DE MOUTRU the scouts drew enemy fire, the first wave closed on the scout line and advanced. A number of flares were sent up by the enemy and machine gun fire increased. A trench mortar also opened fire on the advancing troops. Machine guns were placed on the flanks and under their fire an advance was made until wire entanglements in front of the town which were still intact were reached. Right of the advance was held up by machine gun fire. As the left advanced it was also met by machine gun fire. Heavy rifle and machine gun fire came from the town. The Company Commander stated he was receiving no artillery support. The shell fire which was supposed to be put on the town fell short and did little if any damage. The machine gun officer states that the barrage never fell, and that the enemy outnumbered them. Six machine gun men were killed and five wounded. Infantry casualties, one officer wounded, three other ranks killed, twenty wounded. Troops returned to ST HILAIRE at 9 A.M.

ATTACK ON LA BERTAUCOURT FARM.

This attack was not started due to the troops who were to carry it out being relieved by the 132nd Infantry.

FINAL DISPOSITIONS:—

Shortly after 4 o'clock the morning of Nov. 11th the Commanding Officer of the 131st Infantry established his forward battle station at WOËL, where the Commanding General, 66th Brigade, arrived shortly after. Steps were at once taken to concentrate the 131st Infantry (less Co. F and four machine guns at ST HILAIRE) and Company C which furnished the liaison, detailed to the 110th Infantry and other details for bringing up ammunition, etc. The 131st Infantry Machine Gun Co. reported at WOËL during the night [of] November 10-11th. Sent two guns to relieve the detachment of the 124th M.G. Bn. on duty with the Liaison group, on the left of the 110th Infantry,

remainder of the company were sent to DONCOURT. No changes were made in the general plan of attack except to place progressive artillery fire on the BOIS DE HARVILLE, northeast of, and along the JONVILLE-HARVILLE Road, gradually moving forward and resting on the northeast edge of the woods in support of the advance, also continued fire along the northwest edge of the same wood.

NOTICE OF ARMISTICE.

While the troops were being assembled in the BOIS DE WARVILLE, at 8:30 A.M. telephone notice was received that the armistice had been signed, that all firing on our part was to cease at once, except to repel counter attacks, which information was conveyed to troops in position and reinforcing battalions successfully as they arrived. The enemy gradually ceased fire from the trenches and machine gun positions, but it was not until 11 o'clock sharp that a complete cessation was noticed. One machine gunner ran out into a position and shot at everybody in sight up to the last moment. Artillery fire with shrapnel also did not cease until a few minutes after eleven.

Faithful to their trust, true to their traditions, Noble in their sacrifice the men of Illinois were suffering, wounded and dying when the curtain came down at the end of the great world tragedy.

MACHINE GUNS.

Full use appears to have been made of machine guns and automatic rifles. The men of the 124th M.G.Bn. attached to the different battalions did splendid work and suffered heavily. They went into positions which they believed untenable without hesitation and fought their way through without ever a thought of turning back. During the last hours they were in the fight, many were completely worn out, still they fought on with no word of complaint or request for relief. Their fortitude under trying circumstances will ever remain an example worthy of emulation, meriting the highest praise from this Regiment.

TRENCH MORTARS AND 37 MM GUNS:

Although there appeared to have been many opportunities for the use of these specialties during the engagement of the 10th and the morning of the 11th, reports failed to record a single instance of their use. This may be due to the fact that Battalion commanders were line captains not fully familiar with their employment. The only excuse appears to be they were afraid of drawing enemy artillery fire.

ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

Our artillery action was weak and ineffective, some light pieces well forward were badly needed, both for retaliation and counter battery work.

AERO ACTIVITY

Enemy planes were not present in large numbers but such as appeared were permitted to signal back without molestation.

SUPPLY

Reserve ammunition was delivered promptly and in ample quantities. The problem of company delivery of rations caused no difficulty until the evening of November the 9th when the units took position on the WOËVRE PLAIN. It became impossible to deliver rations until the evening of NOVEMBER the 10th when hot meals were supplied to all the units. Considerable hostile artillery fire was encountered especially in the vicinity of DONCOURT.

SIGNALS AND LIAISON

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient wire causing annoyance and delay in telephone operations. Mounted orderlies and runners were obliged to cover long distances between units resulting in slow delivery of messages. Fog and smoke rendered visual signaling impracticable.

CAPTURES

Prisoners: Nov. 8th 1918	Officers 0
Other ranks 9	Total 9
Nov. 10th, 1918	Officer 1
Other ranks 61	Total 62
Nov. 11, 1918	Officers 0
Other ranks 6	Total 6

Grand Total Officers	1
other ranks	76

Material:

Nov. 8th 1918—Light machine gun No. 3527
Nov. 10th 1918—Light machine gun No. 2180

CASUALTIES

Officers		Enlisted men
KILLED	1st Lt. WILLIAM E. SIMPSON 1st Lt. MILTON E. WILSON 2nd Lt. WALTER U. BEAUVAIS	KILLED 23
WOUNDED	1st Lt. LEON L. BROWN 2nd Lt. BENJAMIN P. HINKLE 1st Lt. THOMAS V. CASEY 1st Lt. RICHARD H. STORRS	WOUNDED 122
MISSING	1st Lt. JULIAN L. DOUGLAS 1st Lt. GEORGE M. DUNFORD	MISSING 21

Casualty list compiled up to November 19—1918 not complete.

P. C. PLIABLE
AM. EX. FORCES

Secret Copy
7th Nov. 1918.

FIELD ORDER #47

MAP SHEETS VIGNEULLES A & B.

1. A RAID will be made on the town of ST. HILAIRE by two provisional companies of this regiment assisted by artillery fire.

"H" HOUR WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER:—

2. OBJECT OF RAID:—To secure identifications, dead or alive, also destroying and capturing of enemy material.
3. COMPOSITION OF PARTY:—
 - Officer commanding raid:—Captain William M. Wilson.
 - 2nd in command:—Lieutenant Thomas V. Casey.
 - 1st Prov. Co. furnished by PADLOCK.
 - Officer in command:—1st Lt. Geo. Dunford.
 - 2nd in command:—2nd Lt. BEAUVAIS.
 - To consist of 2 full platoons of infantry not less than 100 men.
 - 2nd Prov. Co. furnished by PARALYSIS.
 - Officer in command:—1st Lt. Julian L. Douglas.
 - 2nd in command:—2nd Lt. Paul F. Hunnewell.
 - To consist of 2 full platoons of infantry not less than 100 men.
 - 4 stretcher bearers with each company.
 - 2 scouts with each company (who have been out on previous raids.)
4. (a) ASSEMBLING POINT:—for troops taking part in this raid will be at cross roads 48.5-48.7.
- (b) TIME OF ASSEMBLY:—1:00 A.M. 8th, October 1918.
5. (a) Troops will march in small groups from ASSEMBLY POINT to enroute DONCOURT-ST. HILAIRE Road to cross roads 51.9-54.5.
6. CONDUCT OF RAID:—
 - (a) Two (2) companies less one (1) Platoon will form up between points 52.0-54.6 and 52.3-55.3 along road.
 - (b) At "H" Hour troops on forming up line will proceed to within 100 yards of ROLLING BARRAGE and will follow same at the rate of 100 yards each three (3) minutes, going into and through ST. HILAIRE, mopping up the town, then swinging on a pivot towards the SOUTH, driving enemy prisoners into our out-post line.
 - (c) One platoon will proceed to "SAW MILL MONCEL" at 50.6-55.2 proceeding through WADONVILLE, thence to "SAW MILL MONCEL."
 - (d) Platoon at Saw Mill will remain in position during raid for the purpose of cutting off escape of enemy to the South West and to take prisoners.
 - (e) At "H" Hour PLUS 45 minutes troops will return to our line by way of ST. HILAIRE-WADONVILLE Road.
7. (a) Troops will be formed in depth on the forming up line.
- (b) Scouts will accompany parties equipped with heavy wire cutters and cut out all wire where necessary and will take

charge of prisoners as fast as taken sending them to a designated collection point until the completion of the raid.

(c) Automatic Rifle squads will be detailed to protect the Right and Left flanks to insure the success of the raid.

(d) Scouts and Intelligence men will search all wounded and dead enemy for papers and identification and secure such documents from the town as may be of use to the higher command.

8. ARTILLERY ACTION—(See Map Attached)

9. SIGNALS:—Signalers will accompany the Commanding Officers for the purpose of sending prearranged signals.

Signal for assembling and returning at the conclusion of raid will be agreed upon by officers concerned in the raid.

Signal will be made known to friendly outposts so that same may be repeated for information of Commanding Officer at this P. C.

10. ROSTER of all officers and men engaged in this raid will be made by Battalion Commanders concerned.

11. EQUIPMENT:—Troops will be equipped in light marching order with 100 rounds of ammunition and at least two hand grenades per man and such other supplies as commanding officers may prescribe.

12. MEDICAL OFFICER will detail one doctor of forward Battalion to establish a temporary aid post until the completion of raid at WADONVILLE.

13. No IDENTIFICATION marks, papers, diaries, or maps will be carried by any member of the raiding party.

14. PRISONERS will be handled by a special detail made for that purpose and will immediately forward them to Regimental P.C., communicating the number secured upon arrival at the out-post company. The detail guarding prisoners will be in charge of an officer.

SEE ARTILLERY MEMORANDUM ATTACHED.

SANBORN,
Colonel.

OPERATIONS.

Distribution:

Operations.

Platte

Signals

2nd Prov. Co.

Pilot

M.G. Co. 131.

File

1st Bn. 2nd Bn. 3rd Bn.

Patterson

1st Prov. Co.

Med. Officer.

Ruby

W.D.

O.C. Raid

REPORT OF CAPT. WILLIAM M. WILSON ON OCCUPATION OF NEW POSITIONS NIGHT OF NOV. 9, 1918.

With Companys A and B, Lieut. Cronin and 40 men from D Company, Lieut. Hall and 25 men from C Company left DONCOURT about 7 P.M., Nov. 9, and, marched in a north-easterly direction, towards Bois des Hautes Épines. Lieut. Weyrick with 20 men of B Company proceeded the column into Bois Épines to patrol woods, and report enemy presence or absence. Lieut. O'Dea with remainder of B Company followed, and secured possession of these woods, driving out a few enemy. These woods completed the occupation by 8 P.M. Nov. 9, Battalion P.C. established at 54.1.53.6.

Lieut. Gegenbach with A Company, Lieut. Hall and C Company occupied La Vachère Bois. There were a few enemy, and much enemy wire which hindered his progress. The occupation of these woods was completed by 10 P.M. Nov. 9, Lieut. Hall and detail from C Company then attempted to occupy Le Vieux Bois, but on account of wire entanglements, and strong enemy resistance were driven back to La Vachère Woods.

Lieut. Cronin and 40 men from D Company entered Bois de Warville at a point about 53.9 53.4 and in spite of enemy machine gun fire, succeeded in occupying the woods, and driving out the enemy without loss. This occupation was completed at 2 A.M. Nov. 10, The runner from Lieut. Cronin did not reach my P.C. until 6.40 A.M. Nov. 10th.

At 6 A.M. heavy movement heard on Doncourt-Labeuville road. I sent Lieut. Lane with a patrol to discover if enemy was getting to our rear, and sent runner to Woël to bring over re-enforcements from C Company. Lieut. Lane reported that it was the 2nd and 3rd Bns. of the 131st Infantry moving to the attack. Received order that at 12:20 A.M. Nov. 10th from Pliable 1 ordering guides to be sent at dawn to meet other battalion at Doncourt. Sent runner to Woël to cancel order for re-enforcements.

At 9:30 A.M. Nov. 10 received orders to support the 3rd Battalion in the attack on Bois d' Harville which attack was to happen at 1 P.M. Nov. 10th. At 11:05 A.M. received word, verbal orders from Capt. Magner, to attack Bertaucourt Farm in support of 3rd Battalion who were to attack Bois d' Harville at 11 A.M. Ordered Lieut. Gegenbach to attack the farm from the right flank, withdrew Lieut. Cronin and D Company from Bois de Warville, and ordered them to attack from the left. At 11.20 A.M. received word from Capt. Magner that he had changed time of attack to 11.45 and for me to attack farm at that hour. Withdrew A and D Company to edge of the woods. No casualties. At 11.45 A.M. advanced to the attack, but met heavy enemy flanking fire from La Vachère Bois which had been vacated when our troops complied with order of 12.20 A.M. Nov. 10th. A Co. lost 7 wounded but though unable to continue the attack, kept up heavy frontal fire on farm to prevent enemy flanking

3rd Battalion. Fell back to edge of Bois Épinés when 3rd Bn. fell back from Bois d'Harville. Stayed in our positions night of November 10-11. Enemy reported as massing in Bois la Vachère. Reported same to Pliable. Subjected to heavy enemy machine gun and Minnenwerfer fire. A Company had 2 men killed. Enemy shelling from rear of farm and direction of Jonville.

Capt. Magner sent for help. Unable to send it to him. Ordered to support the other two battalions and attack Bois Harville as soon as relieved by 132nd, verbal orders C.O. Major Dodd and 1st Bn. 132nd relieved me at 10.00 A.M. Nov. 11. Moved into Bois Warville and prepared to attack. Notified at 10.00 A.M. that Armistice had been signed. Ordered to return to Hannonville with battalion. Left Woods at 5.00 P.M. arrived in Hannonville at 6:15 P.M. Nov. 11.

Captain 131st Inf. Cmdg. 1st Bn.

HQ. 2ND BATTALION.

131ST INF.

FRANCE, Nov. 15, 1918.

From: C. O. 2nd Battalion.

To: C.O. 131st Infantry.

Subject: Narrative of operations Nov. 6-11, 1918.

This Battalion relieved the 3rd Battalion, 132nd Infantry on the night of Nov. 5-6. Company F furnished the men for the outpost position at Wadonville and the balance of the battalion were billeted along the line of resistance, located on the heights west of Hannonville.

On the night of Nov. 6-7 a combat patrol of 2 officers and 40 O.R.'s commanded by Lt. Douglas, left Wadonville, reconnoitered the ground south of St. Hilaire, going as far as the St. Hilaire-Butgnéville road and returned the same way, encountering none of the enemy.

On the night of Nov. 7-8, Co. E relieved Co. F in the outpost position at Wadonville. On the morning of Nov. 8 a provisional company of 3 Officers and 100 O.R.'s combined with a company of the same number from the 3rd Battalion under command of Capt. Wilson, attempted to raid St. Hilaire but was driven off because of strong resistance encountered.

On the morning of Nov. 9, a patrol of 1 Officer and 40 O.R.'s were ordered to reconnoiter Bois de Warville and bring back prisoners. They were met with heavy shell fire, the officer was hurt and the patrol returned. A daylight patrol was sent out at 11 A.M., consisting of 2 Officers and 40 O.R.'s on the same mission with orders to return at 5 P.M. They were met with machine gun fire from the front and from the left flank and were unable to capture any prisoners. The patrol reported back at 4:30 P.M.

Orders were received about 3 P.M. Nov. 9 to send a combat patrol of 2 officers and 40 O.R.'s to mop up St. Hilaire which the

3rd Battalion had raided the night before, and proceed towards BUTGNÉVILLE, obtain contact with the enemy and get prisoners. No one was encountered in St. Hilaire and the enemy was found in Butgnéville and occupied a strong position.

About 10 P.M. an order was received to send 1 company and 1 platoon of machine guns into St. Hilaire and occupy it at daybreak. This was accomplished with no resistance.

At 1 A.M. orders were received to assemble the battalion, less troops in outpost position, and report to Doncourt at 5 A.M. Nov. 10th to Major Allen. The battalion left its position at 3:30 A.M., arriving in Doncourt at 5 A.M., where orders were received placing the writer in command of both battalions and ordering the 2nd Battalion to Bois de Warville, from where they attacked Bois d' HARVILLE, at 2:18 P.M. Nov. 10. Heavy resistance was met but supporting the 3rd Battalion, we were able to advance to 543-554 to 546-553. On account of the numerous casualties caused by heavy machine gun fire and artillery fire we were unable to hold the ground gained and at 5:30 P.M. fell back to the edge of Bois les Hautes Epines, the 3rd Occupying Bois de Warville.

One Officer and 67 O.R.'s were captured by the two battalions in this operation. Orders were received at 8:30 A.M., Nov. 11, to fire only in defense as the Armistice had been signed. We were relieved at 1:30 P.M. by the 132nd Infantry and returned to Hannonville.

WALTER H. MAGNER,
Captain, 131st Infty.

3RD BATTALION,
HEADQUARTERS, 131ST INFANTRY,
A.E.F.—FRANCE.

15th November 1918

From: C.O. 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry.

To: The C.O., 131st Infantry.

Subject: Operations, from 5th to 11th Nov. 1918, inclusive.

1. Pursuant to F.O. #46, Hq. 131st Infantry, 4th Nov. 1918, this Battalion left CHAILLON at 6 P.M. 5th Nov. 1918, marched to ST. MAURICE arriving there at 7:30 P.M., relieving the 1st Battalion, 132d Infantry; one platoon of Co. L, relieving one platoon of Co. C, 1st Battalion, 132d Infantry in outpost zone. Balance of Battalion went into billets in ST. MAURICE.

2. The 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of November 1918, the battalion cleaned billets.

3. Patrols were sent out on the nights of 6th-7th; 7th-8th; 8th-9th November 1918. The patrol of the night of 8th-9th November, under command of Lieut. A. G. MILLER, of Co. L, returned with eight prisoners.

4. Pursuant to Field Order #49, Hq. 131st Infantry, 10th November, the battalion left ST. MAURICE at 3:20 A.M., 10th Nov.

1918, marched to DONCOURT a distance of seven kilometers arriving 5:20 A.M. At DONCOURT was met by Captain WALTER H. MAGNER, who was in command of the 2nd Battalion, 131st Infantry. A short conference was held, when we proceeded to the Bois de WARVILLE where troops took cover and rested preparatory to the attack. Captain JAMES C. STOCKWELL, was placed in command of this battalion, when MAJOR FRANCIS M. ALLEN fell sick, held a conference with the officers and made plans for the attack.

5. Company L, under command of Lieut A. G. MILLER, was placed in the first wave on the right, Company I in the first wave on the left, Company M on the right in support, and Company K, on the left in support.

6. At 11:00 A.M. message was received from C.O. that our artillery fire would cease on Bois d'HARVILLE at 11:00 A.M. and that we should attack at that hour. Message was sent to CAPTAIN MAGNER that Bois d'HARVILLE was heavily protected by Machine guns and that we needed artillery support. Later a message was received from C.O. that we should let him know when we were ready to attack. Message sent to C.O. that we would attack at 2:00 P.M. Attack commenced at 2:22 P.M. Companies advanced about 100 yards when enemy sent S.O.S. Troops advanced 250 yards and took cover from machine gun fire, advanced by squad rushes to within 150 yards of Bois d'HARVILLE. At this time the enemy's barrage was put down, and fell in Company M's line. Lieut. A. G. MILLER in order to save his troops immediately gave the order to charge which was done the enemy being driven back and our troops occupying the edge of the Bois d'HARVILLE. Our troops pushed on and reached their objective, the sunken road in Bois d'HARVILLE at 3:20 P.M. During the attack the troops were met by heavy fire from light and heavy machine guns and from enemy infantry. At dusk Lt. MILLER called a conference of the officers and it was decided that it would be best to withdraw at dark as his force was too small to hold the line. At dark the troops were withdrawn to edge of Bois de WARVILLE where a line of resistance was established.

7. Orders received from Captain MAGNER to attack the enemy in Bois d'HARVILLE at 5:45 A.M., 11th Nov. 1918. Replied to Captain MAGNER that on account of our small force we could not attack unless we received reinforcements. Captain MAGNER informed me that reinforcements would arrive later. The artillery fire on Bois d'HARVILLE was to continue for another hour. Word was received that artillery fire would continue until reinforcements arrived.

8. At 7:40 A.M., orders received to cease firing and hold positions and watch movements and fire of enemy and report the same. Firing of the enemy continued until 11:00 A.M. Enemy put over two barrages one at 8:30 to 8:35 A.M. and one at 9:45 to 9:50 A.M. All operations ceased at 11:00 A.M. upon receipt of orders from C.O. that armistice was in effect.

9. Verbal order received at about 12:30 P.M. to prepare to remove troops to rear area, upon relief. Verbal order received at 3:30 P.M. to proceed to THILLOT at once. Marched to THILLOT arriving there at 7:30 P.M.

JAMES C. STOCKWELL,
Captain, 131st Infantry,
Acting. C.O. 3rd Bn.

Oper-K

NARRATIVE OF OPERATIONS NOV. 8TH TO 17TH, 1918.

On Nov. 8th the MG Co. 131st Inf. was in billets at Longeau Farm and received orders to relieve the company attached to 3rd Bn. 131st Inf. in the front line (B Co. 124 M.G Bn.) We marched to St. Maurice and relieved the rear guns by 5:30 P.M. and completed the relief of the 4 forward guns at Avillers by midnight.

The battalion to which we were attached was moved forward on the night of the 9/10 Nov. with another MG Co. attached, as we could not have assembled our company in time, we were left in position until later. At 2:30 A.M. 10 Nov. we received orders to assemble the company and wait orders, which assembly was completed at 7 A.M. During the afternoon of the 10th Nov. we were ordered to WOËL, in reserve, to await orders and also instructed to relieve one section of D Co. 124th MG Bn. which was with a liaison group of the 110th Inf. on the south of the WOËL-JONVILLE road. This relief was completed about midnight 10/11 Nov. 1918.

About daylight on the 11th Nov. I received orders to proceed to the Bois de la Vachère and cover with the full fire of all my remaining guns (10) two areas East of Bertaucourt Farm and to report my arrival in position, through our battalion P.C. in the Bois les Hautes Épines. This was to cover the operations of our troops in and around the Bois d'Harville. Before reaching my position I received orders to stop at DONCOURT and await further orders. I reported by telephone from Doncourt and received instructions to remain for orders.

I remained at DONCOURT until 3:45 P.M. on the 12th Nov. when I received orders to rejoin the 3rd Bn. 131st Inf. at THILLOT and moved to that town at once reporting to Co. 3rd Bn. 131 Inf. the same evening. Moved with this battalion to Hannonville sous-les-côtes on the evening of the 14th Nov. 1918. My liaison group was relieved and brought in with the company.

Casualties: 1 man accidentally wounded at DONCOURT by pistol.

JAMES D. MELVILLE,
Captain MG Co., 131st Inf.

COMPANY "F" 131ST INFANTRY.
FRANCE, AMER. FORCES.
November 13th, 1918.

From: C.O., Co. F 131st Infantry.

To: The C.O. 131st Infantry, (Thru the C.O. 2nd Bn. 131st Infantry.)

Subject: Daylight Raid and occupation of St. Hilaire.

1. Per memorandum on the Special memorandum.

On the 9th day of November, Lieut. Storrs, forty men and myself started on a daylight Patrol to the Bois de Warville and vicinity to come in contact with the enemy. We left our billets in the Bois de Hannonville at 11:00 A.M. on the above date and proceeded thru the village of Hannonville down the Hannonville-Wadonville road. We followed this road and turned to the right on the Doncourt road. Left this road at 507-524 following the Rau de Moutru up to 516-535, where we moved in the direction of Bois de Warville. Arriving at 526-545 we drew machine gun fire from points 529-549, 527-551 and from the edge of Bois de Warville. Flares were sent up by the outposts in front of Butgnéville and from the woods on our right. Two squads under Lieut. Storrs advanced towards 527-551 in an effort to take prisoners. The enemy could be seen coming out of the woods on our right and from St. Hilaire, starting what seemed to be a flanking movement. An enemy aeroplane was directing artillery fire upon us, while we drew machine gun fire from the right and left as well as from in front. It was therefore necessary for us to withdraw and impossible to continue further towards Bois de Warville. We returned via the same route arriving at our billets at 5:00 P.M. per instructions. Our casualties were very light, viz: one slightly and two seriously wounded.

2. Following is a report on the occupation of St. Hilaire: The occupation of St. Hilaire was per instructions, to consist of the entire "F" Company and one platoon of machine gunners under the command of Lieut. Goodwin of Co. C. 124th M.G. Bn. We left the western edge of Hannonville and proceeded thru the village of Wadonville. While enroute we were under considerable artillery fire and a shell landing a few yards from one platoon slightly wounding four men. We then advanced on to St. Hilaire in combat formation. We arrived there at 5:45 A.M. taking one prisoner and causing a few enemy casualties. Few of the enemy were seen retiring to Butgnéville. Outposts were placed around the village. The men were so placed that they would be available in case of an attack. No casualties occurred during the occupation.

CARROLL D. SCHNEPP,
1st Lieut. 131st Infantry.
Comdg. Co. "F."

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BATTALION
131ST INFANTRY.

FRANCE 17th Nov. 1918.

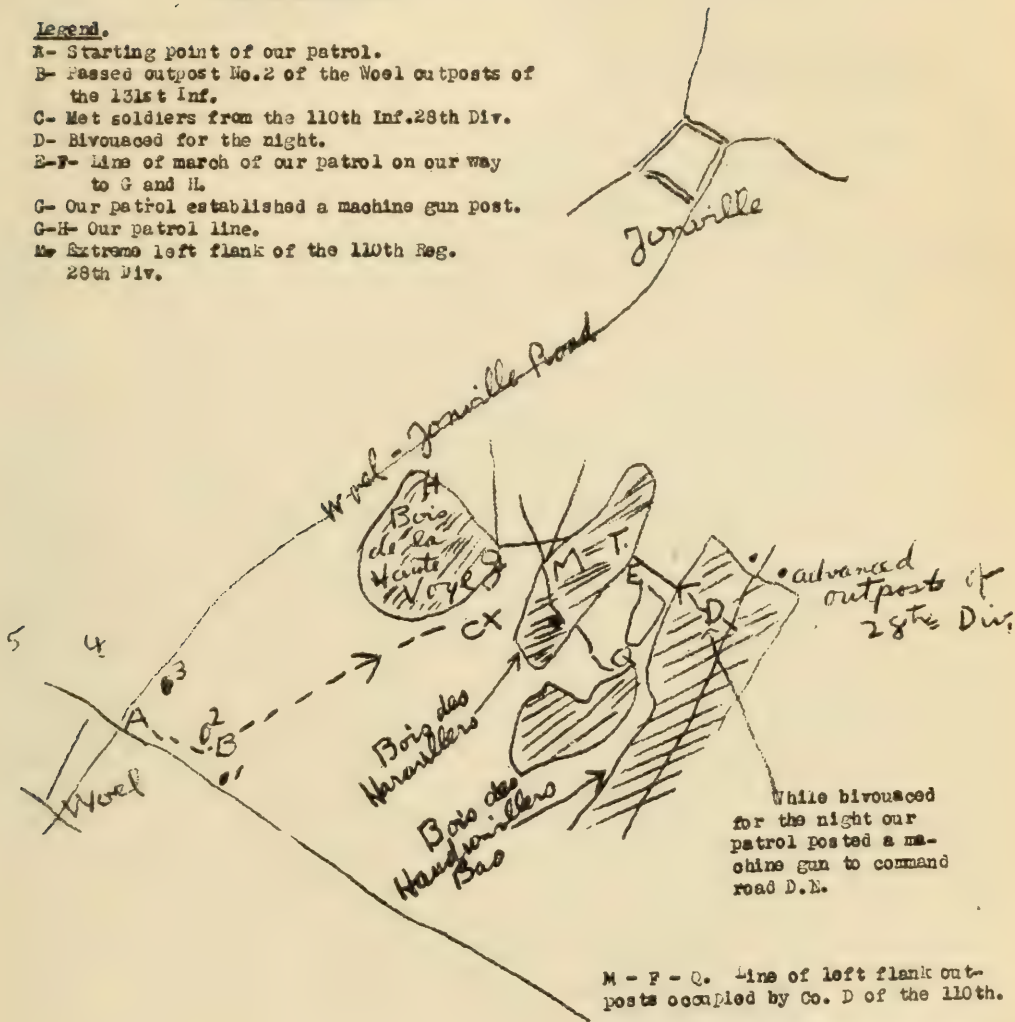
NARRATIVE OF PATROL SENT FROM WOËL TO ESTABLISH CONNECTION
WITH THE 110TH REG. OF THE 28TH DIVISION, ON
NOVEMBER 10TH, 1918.

On the afternoon of Nov. 10th I received orders from Lt. Davis of Co. C to take a patrol of 60 men from Woël to connect with the 110th Regiment of the 28th Division which was operating on the right of the 33rd. The patrol consisted of about 45 men from D Co. under 2nd Lt. Dent and about 15 men of the 124 M.G.Bn. with two machine guns. We left Woël about 2/30 P.M. I and six riflemen formed the point and I gave Lt. Dent instructions to follow with the rest of the men keeping at least 200 yards behind us. We passed beyond our outposts at Woël and in accordance with our instruction advanced along the southeast edge of the Bois de la Haute Voye. Between the Bois de la Haute Voye and the Bois des Haravillers we came in touch with men of the 110th Reg. (at about 3/15 P.M.) I accordingly sent back a runner to report this to Lt. Davis who was at Woël and who had instructed me to send reports to him in order that he might forward them to Plymouth and Pliable. I inquired for the nearest Co. P.C. of the 110th Reg. and was directed to advance to a point near the northern end of the Bois des Haudronvillers Bas. I accordingly did so and reported to Co. K of the 110th Reg. which was forming the advanced left flank of the 110th Reg. One of the Majors of the 110th Reg. was present and as it was getting late he suggested that my platoon bivouac for the night near Co. K. I accordingly did this, posting a guard and placing a machine gun so as to command the road leading from the Bois des Haudronvillers Bas to the Bois des Haravillers, and I sent a runner back to notify Lt. Davis of our position. At intervals throughout the night and early morning the enemy shelled the northern end of the woods with H.E. shells but though some of the shells landed near by we had no casualties. During the night the men of the 124th M. G. Bn. which formed part of my patrol were relieved by an equal number of men from the 131st M.G. Co. During the night Co. K of the 110th was withdrawn. Early on the morning of the 11th I got in touch with Co. D of the 110th Reg. who were situated to the west of us and behind us and who occupied a line across the Bois des Haravillers as shown (see map which accompanies this narrative) Company D of the 110th had been notified that our platoon was situated in advance of their line. In compliance with their request I took my platoon along the edge of the Bois des Haravillers (see map) and established a machine gun post in the eastern end of the Bois de la Haute Voye (on the left flank of Co. D of the 110th Reg. 28th Division). I also patrolled the eastern end of the Bois de la Haute Voye and sent reports of my position to Lt. Davis and Plymouth and Pliable. At

Sketch by
Lieut. W. C. Sanger, Jr.,
Co. C. 131st Inf.

Legend.

- A- Starting point of our patrol.
- B- Passed outpost No.2 of the Woel outposts of the 131st Inf.
- C- Met soldiers from the 110th Inf.28th Div.
- D- Bivouaced for the night.
- E-F- Line of march of our patrol on our way to G and H.
- G- Our patrol established a machine gun post.
- G-H- Our patrol line.
- M- Extreme left flank of the 110th Reg. 28th Div.



M - F - Q. Line of left flank outposts occupied by Co. D of the 110th.

NOTE. The 110th Reg. had withdrawn its outpost from T. because the enemy had raided this point frequently and captured men of that outpost.



11 A.M. all firing ceased and we received orders through the 110th Inf. to be on the defensive only as the armistice had gone into effect. I accordingly notified my platoon and awaited orders. In the afternoon I received an order from Lt. Davis to assemble my platoon and return at once to Woël and to notify the C.O. of the 110th on my right of this. I accordingly did so and that evening returned with my platoon to Woël.

WM. CARY SANGER Jr.
1st Lt. Inf. 131st Co. C.

COMPANY "F" 131ST INFANTRY.
FRANCE, AMER. FORCES.
November 13th 1918

FROM: C.O., Co. F 131st Infantry.

TO: THE C.O. 131st Infantry, (Thru The C.O. 2nd Bn. 131st Infantry.)

SUBJECT: Attack on Butgnéville.

1: Per Special Order from Pliable #1, received at 9:00 P.M. 10th November 1918, We left St. Hilaire at 5.20 A.M. with entire company and one platoon of machine gunners of Co. C. 124th M.G. Bn. under Lt. Goodwin. Two platoons of Co. H 132nd Infantry were in support. Proceeding with the 3rd and 4th Platoons of my company, in the first wave, followed by the 1st and 2nd platoons at about 150 yards. All platoons deployed as skirmishers, while the machine gun platoons were divided in sections with a section on each flank. Two platoons of Co. H 132nd Infantry in artillery formation at about 200 yards with a thin line of scouts preceeding my first wave, by about 150 yds. The 3rd and 4th platoons were to enter from the right side of town thru gaps in the barbed wire caused by artillery preparations. The 1st and 2nd platoons to continue and attack the front entering likewise. After crossing Rau de Moutru the scouts drew enemy fire. Our first wave closed up on them and advance was started by infiltration. A number of flares were sent up by the enemy and machine gun fire increased. A trench mortar also went into action against us at this time. Our machine guns went into action at this time on our flanks. Under this fire and our fire we advanced until we were near the enemies wire entanglements which was still intact. Movement was started to the right but was hindered by enemy machine guns on our flank. Were about 300 metres to our right which were getting enfladed fire. As the left advanced it was treated in a similar manner. We also received severe rifle and machine gun fire from BUTGNÉVILLE. We were not receiving Artillery support, and being under heavy enemy fire as above stated our casualties rapidly increased necessitating our withdrawal. We arrived at St. Hilaire at 9:00 A.M.

Our casualties were 3 dead, 20 men wounded, 1 officer wounded. The casualties of the M.G. platoon were 6 dead, 5 wounded. Have been unable to ascertain the casualties suffered by Co. H. 132nd Infantry.

CARROLL D. SCHNEPP,
1st Lieut. 131st Infantry.
Comdg. Co. F.

HEADQUARTERS 131ST INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
LAROCHETTE, LUXEMBOURG
February 25th 1919

From: COMMANDING OFFICER, 131st Infantry.

To: THE COMMANDING GENERAL, 66th Infantry Brigade.

Subject: Moves and events from Nov. 11th 1918 to date.

1. In compliance with Memorandum, Hq. 66th Inf. Brigade, Feb. 22d, 1919 requesting a list of dates showing important moves and events from November 11th 1918 to date the following is submitted:

November 11th 1918 Armistice signed. Hostilities ceased at 11:00 A.M.

November 12th 1918— Regtl Hq. at 482-486 (BOIS DE LA MONTAGNE)

Map. VIGNEULLES B—

1st Bn. Moved to HANNONVILLE

2nd & 3rd Bns—THILLOT

November 13th to December 5th—

Regiment at rest—Nothing of importance to report.

December 5th 1918

Provisional Battalion left for METZ.

December 7th 1918

Regiment left for LEUDELANGE area, staged at MARS-LA-TOUR.

Prov. Bn at LONGUEVILLE

December 8th 1918

Provisional Bn paraded in METZ at presentation of MARÉCHAL's Battalion to General PÉTAINE.

1st Bn located—In mine bldgs, across river from MOINEVILLE.

2nd Bn—VALLEROY

3rd Bn—HATRIZE

R.H.Q.—MOINEVILLE

December 9th 1918

1st Bn & RHQ—MANCIEULLES

2nd Bn—MAIRY

3rd Bn—ANOUX

Prov. Bn—BRIEY

December 10th 1918

RHQ and 3rd Bn—MERCY-LE-HAUT

2nd Bn—BOUDREZY

- 1st Bn—SERROUVILLE
Prov. Bn—Rejoined Regiment.
- December 11th, 1918— Regiment except 3rd Bn—SCHIFF-
LANGE
3rd Bn—ESCH
- December 12th, 1918— RHQ—SIREN
1st & 2nd Bns—CONTERN
3rd Bn—WEILER and ASPELT
- December 13th, 1918— Regiment rested
- December 14th, 1918— RHQ—EHNEN
1st Bn—COSTINGEN
2nd Bn—WORMELDINGEN
3rd Bn—LENNINGEN
- December 15th, 1918— Regiment crossed MOSELLE RIVER into
GERMANY
RHQ—BEURIG
1st Bn—SCHODEN
2nd Bn—SERRIG
3rd Bn—IRSCH
- December 17th, 1918— Regiment moved back to LUXEMBOURG
RHQ—EHNEN
1st Bn—COSTINGEN
2nd Bn—WORMELDINGEN
3rd Bn—LENNINGEN
- December 20th, 1918— RHQ—LAROCHETTE
Sup Co—LAROCHETTE
Hq. Co—LAROCHETTE
E & F Cos—LAROCHETTE
G & H Cos—HEFFINGEN
I L & M Cos—FISCHBACH
K Co—SCHOOS
MG Co—SCHOOS
B C & D Cos—OETRINGEN
A Cos—WECKER
- December 22nd 1918— 1st Battalion took over guard of Ger-
man dumps and salvage—
A Co—WECKER
D Co—STEINFORT
C & B Cos—ARLON
- December 22nd 1918—to December 27th 1918—Regiment rested,
cleaned equipment and began weekly
drill schedule training.
- December 28th 1918— Co. I & K—Moved to GODBRANGE
- January 5th 1919— Cos G & H—Moved to MEDERNACH
Cos I & K—Moved to HEFFINGEN
- January 12th 1919— Co K moved to NOMMERN

- January 20th 1919— Presentation of British Decorations to Personnel of this regiment by BRIG-GEN WAGSTAFF, British Army. LAROCLETTE.
- January 25th 1919— 1st Battalion relieved of Guard over German property and dumps at ARLON, moved to WECKER area:
 Co. A—WECKER
 1 plat—MANTERNACH
 10 Men—BETZDORF
 1 plat—BERBOURG
 Co B—WECKER
 1 plat—WASSERBILLIG
 1 plat—MERTERT
 1 plat—BERBOURG
 Co C—OETRINGEN
 Co D remained at STEINFORT.
- February 22nd 1919— Co F moved from LAROCLETTE to REULAND
- February 24th 1919— Co C moved from OETRINGEN to GREVENMACHER
 Co B moved from WECKER to WASSERBILLIG.
 Brigade Horse show held at LAROCLETTE.
- February 25th, 1919— Regimental Inspections, etc.
 JOSEPH B. SANBORN,
 Colonel, 131st Infantry.,
 Commanding.

XXII. 132ND INFANTRY

OPERATIONS OF 132ND INFANTRY AMERICAN E.F., FRANCE.

- May 24th, 1918. Arrived in France, Harbor of Brest.
- May 26th, 1918. Disembarked at BREST. Proceeded by marching to camp at PONTANEZEN.
- May 30th, 1918. Entraining at BREST for training area.
- June 1st, 1918. Detrained at OISEMONT. Units marched to following areas and billeted:
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Regimental Headquarters | ALLERY |
| 1st Battalion | HEUCOURT |
| 2nd Battalion | ALLERY |
| 3rd Battalion | MONTIGNY |
- June 10th, 1918. Regiment ordered from this area and proceeded by marching to:
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Regimental Headquarters | GAMACHES |
| 1st Battalion | GAMACHES |
| 2nd Battalion | GUERVILLE |
| 3rd Battalion | BAZINVAL |
- June 21st, 1918. Regiment left this area and proceeded by lorries to MOLLIENS au BOIS where entire Regiment was camped. This was a period of intensive training. Attached British officers attached to the Regiment assisted in training. On July 1st two companies were ordered to report to 4th Australian Infantry Brigade for front line instruction. While in line they participated in a successful attack at HAMEL and VAIRE Woods on morning of July 4th, 1918. Later the Regiment was attached by platoons to the 173rd Infantry Brigade (British), then in line in front of ALBERT. This work was followed up by placing battalions in line as units and came under the supervision of the British Brigade Commander.
- Aug. 6th, 1918. Regiment left MOLLIENS au BOIS, and took position in line in front of ALBERT. The Regiment functioned for the first time as a whole in front of the enemy.
- Aug. 11th, 1918. Relieved by 139th Infantry Regiment (USA) and marched to QUERRIEU Woods for billets.
- Aug. 15th, 1918. Left QUERRIEU Woods by lorry and proceeded to vicinity of HARBONNIERS, reporting to 4th Australian Infantry Division, then in line in vicinity of HARBONNIERS.

- Aug. 19th, 1918. Left HARBONNIERS area by lorry and placed in rear area. Began preparation for transfer to American Sector.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Regimental Hdqrs. | CAMON |
| 1st Battalion | CAMON |
| 2nd Battalion | LONGEAU |
| 3rd Battalion | LONGEAU |
- Aug. 24th 1918. Entrained at LONGEAU and arrived American Area, Detraining at LIGNY and TRONVILLE.
- Aug. 26th, 1918. REGIMENT DISPOSED AS FOLLOWS:
- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Regimental Hdqrs. | RESSON |
| 1st Battalion | CULEY |
| 2nd Battalion | CULEY |
| 3rd Battalion | RESSON |
- Sept. 6th, 1918. Regiment ordered to FROMERÉVILLE area and attached to 2nd French Army. Proceeded by lorry.
- Sept. 7th, 1918. Regiment at BOIS BRULÉ.
- Sept. 8th, 1918. Billeted in BOIS DELOLIME; BOIS BOURRUS, West; BOIS BOURRUS, East.
- Sept. 9th, 1918. Relieved 408th Infantry Regiment (French) in the MORT HOMME Sector, part of 3rd American Army Corps.
- Sept. 10th, 1918. Command of sector passed to C.O., 132nd Infantry, Regtl. P.C.—P.C. La Hutte.
- Sept. 26th, 1918. This sector was held until morning of Sept. 26th, 1918. From its position in line this regiment was the pivot on which the First American Army made its successful attack west of the River MEUSE. This Regiment attacked and dislodged the enemy from his positions in front of and in BOIS de FORGES, and organized a line for defense 5 Kilos. from its jumping off place of the morning.
- Sept. 27th, 1918. In line BOIS de FORGES and west bank of River MEUSE.
- Oct. 4th, 1918. Withdrawn from line and placed in Corps Reserve and ordered to proceed to vicinity of MALANCOURT.
- Oct. 6th, 1918. The 3rd Bn. reported to and was attached to 4th Divn. (USA) and played a prominent part in their operation at BOIS de FORÊT. Rejoined Regiment October 14th, 1918.
- Oct. 7th, 1918. Balance of Regiment returned to old positions on West bank of River MEUSE preparatory to its operation east of River.
- Oct. 8th, 1918. Advanced across River MEUSE and participated in attack of 17th French Corps on enemy positions

- in CONSENVOYE, BOIS de CONSENVOYE, BOIS de CHAUME, and PLAT du CHÊNE.
- Oct. 10th, 1918. Relieved in line and became Brigade reserve.
- Oct. 14th, 1918. Crossed river and relieved 65th Infantry Brigade in line at DANNEVOUX Sector.
- Oct. 21st, 1918. Relieved by French troops.
- Oct. 22nd, 1918. Staged at VERDUN enroute to rear area.
- Oct. 23rd, 1918. Arrived rear area. Regiment disposed as follows:
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| Regt'l Hdqrs. | MONTHAIRON |
| 1st Battn. | MONTHAIRON |
| 2nd Battn. | MONTHAIRON |
| 3rd Battn. | GÉNICOURT. |
- Oct. 26th, 1918. Relieved 316th Infantry Regiment in line at TROYON Sector.
- Nov 6th, 1918. Relieved from position in line and placed in Brigade Support. Disposition as follows:—
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regt'l Hdqrs. | CHAILLON, |
| 1st Bn. less Co. B, | CHAILLON, |
| 2nd Bn. | DEUXNOUDS, |
| 3rd Bn. | WOIMBEY, |
| Co. B, | ST. MIHIEL. |
- Nov. 9th, 1918. Ordered to front line area and placed in immediate support to troops of the 66th Brigade in line at TROYON Sector.
- Nov. 10th, 1918. One company placed in line at ST. HILAIRE. Balance of Regiment disposed as follows:—
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Regt'l Hdqrs. | ST. MAURICE, |
| 1st Bn. | BOIS les ÉPINES, |
| 2d Bn. less Co. H, | AVILLERS, |
| 3rd Bn. less 2 Cos. | WOËL, |
| 2 Cos. | DONCOURT. |
- Nov. 11th, 1918. Cessation of hostilities, regiment occupying out-post positions.

F. ABEL DAVIS,
Colonel.

REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF 132ND INFANTRY
SEPTEMBER 26TH TO NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918.
BOIS DE FORGES

- Sept. 26th, 1918. 1. On the morning of September 26th, 1918, this regiment took part in a general attack against the enemy which extended from METZ to the North Sea. Its position on the West bank of the MEUSE placed the regiment as the pivot for the general advance which was carried on west of River MEUSE.

THE 33RD DIVISION

The operation was carried on in compliance with the following orders:

Field Order No. 23, 33rd Division.

Field Order No. 16, 66th Inf. Bde.

Field Order No. 34, 132nd Infantry.

2. At H hour, 5:15 A.M., we advanced from our positions in line in the CORBEAUX and CUMIÈRES WOODS with the mission to attack the enemy positions in front of and in the BOIS de FORGES and organize a line of defense in vicinity of west bank of River MEUSE from Côte de l'OIE (incl.) to the road at point 0993 (400 meters north of north corner of BOIS de FORGES (excl.))

3. Our troops were in position at H-2 with first battalion on the right, 2nd battalion on the left, and third battalion in support. Each battalion had two companies in line, and two companies in support. Companies were organized in two waves each.

4. Each battalion had attached to it a section of the 37 mm. and Trench Mortars. The first Gas Regiment detailed a section to each battalion to form a smoke screen.

Machine Gun Companies were assigned as follows, and advanced with their respective battalions:

Co.D., 124th M.G. Battn—1st Battalion

Co.A., 124th M.G. Battn—2nd Battalion

M.G Co., 132nd Infantry—3rd Battalion

Two companies of 108th Engineers were attached to the regiment with the mission to construct bridges across FORGES RIVER and the swamps adjacent thereto, and to assist in the organization of the line of defense.

5. The advance was preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, which started at 1:00 A.M. and was increased in volume at 3:00 A.M. At H hour a standing artillery and machine gun barrage was laid down for 45 minutes.

The battalions passed from their trenches through lanes which had been cut through our wire along a taped line laid out by our Intelligence Section. The lines ran directly to the bridges which the Engineers constructed during the early hours of the morning, under protection of covering parties made up from

our front line companies. The material for the bridges had been stored in the front line trenches on the night of the attack and the preceding night. The noise of the bombardment offered protection to the Engineers' work, and the heavy mist which hung over the valley screened the movements of the carrying parties.

6. The advance to the River and the crossing of same was made very rapidly and without any casualties, although under continuous enemy machine gun fire. The fire of the enemy proved to be too high.

7. Under the protection of a standing barrage, lasting 20 minutes, our lines quickly reformed on the opposite side of the river, using as a guide the FORGES-BÉTHINCOURT ROAD, which practically paralleled the river. At the order to advance which was given as the rolling barrage started, the front line battalions moved off, keeping 300 meters behind the barrage and arriving at DIOGENES trench and southern edge of the woods at 6:30 A.M. At the edge of the woods some machine gun fire was encountered and quickly silenced by flanking platoons. The advance continued.

8. The heavy fog continued throughout the morning and materially assisted us in gaining the edge of woods, our right flank resting on FORGES-DRILLANCOURT ROAD and left flank touching S.W. edge of Woods. It was here that more concentrated opposition was met in the shape of machine gun nests. The enemy machine gun system was echeloned in depth in five lines. The Infantry fire was rather weak. It became evident that we could not advance in line, so troops were formed in small combat groups, continuing the advance, flanking strong points and other forms of opposition, and bombing isolated posts supported by Trench Mortars. Snipers were making themselves felt, some of them operating from positions in trees. Our riflemen took care of them.

9. The right battalion swung to the east to advance to its objective and became sub-

jected to heavy machine gun fire from commanding positions along the RAVINE des RAPILLEUX. The troops worked forward and assisted by fog, which still hung very low, rushed these positions, killing the gunners and capturing guns. The progress continued until its objective was reached on the railroad tracks paralleling the west bank of the MEUSE.

10. The right company of the right battalion had the special mission upon reaching DIOGENES TRENCH to swing to the right and clean up the trenches and any strong points found in the direction of the town of FORGES and in the town itself. They brushed aside opposition encountered, captured the town of FORGES, and proceeding east reached their objective in time to establish liaison with the balance of the battalion when it reached its objective.

11. The left battalion executed the turning movement toward the RIVER MEUSE along the narrow gauge railroad, running about 300 yards west of FORGES-DRILLANCOURT ROAD, until its right flank struck road running east and west through center of woods, when it advanced in a due easterly direction. The opposition encountered was similar to that of the right battalion with same result. It reached its objective in schedule time.

12. The support battalion followed the left battalion at 500 yards until it struck the edge of BOIS de FORGES, when it inclined to the west and went around the outer edge of same and filled the gap between this Regiment and the Regiment on our left, created by our turning movement to the east. Part of this battalion was placed in commanding positions near center of woods for cleaning-up work and for holding approaches in case of a counter-attack.

13. After advancing 5 kilos. the objective of the Regiment was reached at 10 o'clock when the work of organizing the line was begun. The machine gun companies offered splendid assistance while the line was being organized, in silencing harrassing fire, which came from both banks of RIVER MEUSE. The 37 mm and

Trench Mortar sections took up defensive positions.

14. Our casualties were one officer, and fifteen men killed, and seventy-two men wounded.

15. Captured material:—

4 Howitzers (6"), large quantity of ammunition.

10 Field pieces, large quantity of ammunition.

10 Trench mortars.

109 Machine guns, large quantity of ammunition.

2 Anti-Tank Guns.

A large quantity SAA, grenades and pyrotechnics.

A dump of engineering material.

1 Wagon load signal apparatus.

8 railroad cars (60 centimeter)

Many other miscellaneous, stores.

16. Approximately 800 prisoners were sent to the Division Cage.

17. The following enemy units were engaged.

115th R. I. R.

72nd R. I. R.

Miscellaneous detachments of signalmen, minenwerfers and others.

IN LINE ON WEST BANK OF RIVER MEUSE

Sept. 27th to
October 6th, 1918.

18. During this period we held the line on the west bank of River Meuse at Bois de FORGES and strengthened it for defense. The front was actively patrolled and reconnoitered from CONSENVOYE to BRABANT in anticipation of attack by our troops involving the crossing of the River MEUSE. On account of commanding positions and dominating heights held by the enemy our troops in the valley were under direct observation and harrassed by enemy fire.

On October 4th, 1918, we were withdrawn from the line and placed in Corps Reserve per Field Order No. 26, 33rd Division.

BOIS DE FAYS AND BOIS DE FORÊT

Oct. 6th to
14th, 1918.

19. While Regiment was in Corps Reserve in vicinity of MALANCOURT the 3rd Battalion was attached to 4th Division and reported to

C.O., 59th Infantry Regiment October 6th, 1918. On the night October 6th-7th it relieved the 58th Infantry and a battalion of the 59th Infantry in position at BOIS de FAYS. The position taken over was a salient in the line, with enemy on either flank and strongly lodged in BOIS de MAULAMONT directly north of it. The Battalion was exposed to intense artillery and machine gun fire from both flanks.

20. This position was maintained on October 6th-7th and 8th. Combat patrols were continually in contact with the enemy. At 11:00 P.M. October 8th, orders were received, that on the next morning the 30 Infantry would attack, passing through our line to engage the enemy in his positions in BOIS de MAULAMONT, clean up woods and continue the advance to the north edge of BOIS de FORÊT. Our battalion was to hold its position. The attack was not made as planned, but on the morning of the 10th an advance was made with two companies of this battalion in support. The attacking troops advanced through the BOIS de MAULAMONT on the 10th and renewed the attack on morning of the 11th. During the night October 10th-11th the two support companies were ordered to the front position to continue the attack. The remaining two companies of this battalion were assigned the task of protecting the right flank. The battalion carried the attack to a successful termination including its objective, the north edge of BOIS de FORÊT on scheduled time.

21. A trench mortar section, a 37 mm section and the machine gun company of the regiment assisted the battalion in holding the line and making its advance.

22. The battalion advanced the line for two kilometers.

23. Captured material was accounted for by the units to which the battalion was attached.

24. Approximately 450 prisoners were sent back to the Division Cage.

25. Our Casualties were: 1 officer, and 37 men killed and 11 officers and 315 men wounded.

26. The following enemy units were engaged.
212 R. I. R.

CONSENVOYE, BOIS DE CHAUME, AND PLAT DU
CHÊNE

Oct. 8th, 1918.

27. On the morning October 8th, 1918, the 17th French Corps attacked on east bank of River MEUSE and had for its normal objective the road from CONSENVOYE to the Bois de CONSENVOYE. On reaching this objective, exploitation was carried on by detachments of the 33rd and 29th Divisions, U.S.A.

The detachment of the 33rd Division, per Field Order No. 27, 33rd Division, under command of Colonel Abel Davis, consisted of the following troops:

1st & 2nd Battns.	132nd Infantry
2nd Battalion	131st Infantry
M. G. Company	131st Infantry
Companies A & D.	124th M.G. Battn.
2 Companies	108th Engineers
2 Battalions	104th F. A.
2nd Battalion	105th F. A.
2nd Battalion	106th F. A.

28. To perform this mission the troops crossed the MEUSE from their positions in BOIS de FORGES. The forming-up line was a line running east and west just north of BRABANT.

Formation for the attack:—

2nd Bn. 132nd Inf. with Co. A.,
124th M.G. Bn. on right.

1st Bn. 132nd Inf. with Co. D.,
124th M.G. Bn. on left.

2nd Bn. 131st Inf. with M.G. Co.,
131st Inf. in support.

Attached to each Bn. were sections
of TMs and 37 mms.

29. Our advance started at 9.00 A.M. On notice from the Division that the French Corps had reached its normal objective. The 2nd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, leading crossed the River MEUSE over the bridge at BRABANT, and was followed over the same bridge by the 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry. The 2nd Battalion, 131st Infantry, crossed the bridge at CONSENVOYE in time to follow as support to the attacking battalions. The advance by

battalions started at the forming-up line at 11:00 A.M.

30. The operation orders showed the normal objective to be reached the road from the town of CONSENVOYE to the northern edge of BOIS DE CONSENVOYE. It was taken for granted that the territory from BRABANT north to such normal objective had been cleared by the troops preceding us. Our experience was quite to the contrary. The right flank shortly after leaving BRABANT came onto the enemy's machine gun fire delivered from the southwestern edge of BOIS de CONSENVOYE. The left flank came under heavy enemy fire delivered from the town of CONSENVOYE. Were it not for the precaution taken in the formation of the troops which was in line of combat groups preceded by scouts, the enemy would have succeeded in surprising us by the heavy flank fire on both flanks. The troops met the situation as they found it. Combat groups of half platoons with automatic riflemen playing the leading part proceeded to both flanks engaging enemy machine gun nests and holding the fire on both flanks while the main line advanced to normal objective. In covering the territory from BRABANT to the normal objective a number of casualties were sustained from machine guns and rifle fire. The enemy also used anti-tank rifles against our Infantry. These guns were subsequently captured in the advance. The normal objective was reached at 12.30 P.M. The battalions re-formed for the continuation of the attack and awaited the order to proceed to the first exploitation objective.

31. At 3.00 P.M. the order came to make the advance at 4.00 P.M. Accordingly, the battalions started off under the protection of a rolling barrage keeping 300 meters in the rear of the barrage. The advance proceeded without much opposition until darkness when the attacking battalions at the south edge of BOIS de CHAUME there halted and dug-in for the night.

October 9th.

32. At 6.00 A.M. the advance was resumed under the protection of an artillery barrage. When the middle of BOIS de CHAUME was reached the right battalion encountered strong opposition, suffered some losses from machine gun fire, but continued its advance, being only slightly behind the left flank. It successfully disposed of the enemy machine gun nests found in BOIS de CHAUME directly in front of its line and on its immediate flank. In its advance it continued to be disturbed by machine gun fire some distance away from its right flank coming from the east and north-east. It was apparent that the fire was coming from the front covered by the Division on our right. As the advance continued through the woods the fire on the right flank increased in density and delayed the progress of the right battalion.

33. The left battalion reached the first exploitation objective at 11.00 A.M. The right battalion on account of heavier opposition did not reach same until an hour later.

34. On reaching the first exploitation objective both battalions sent out strong combat patrols to the front in the direction of the second exploitation objective. All the patrols met with considerable opposition, particularly the patrols of the right battalion. During the time that the patrols were active both battalions were digging-in on the line of the first exploitation objective. The support battalion dug-in in the rear of the right battalion except for the assistance given on the right flank by employing one company.

35. The strong combat patrols reached the second exploitation objective, over-coming small groups of the enemy and machine gun nests. Throughout the morning and the entire period of the advance a very heavy fog was hanging over the territory covered in the advance. About the time that the second objective was reached the fog lifted. Both the enemy and our own troops were surprised to find that the lines were separated only by about 50 meters. The enemy immediately

retired several hundred yards, leaving a few machine guns in his main defense line.

36. Throughout the advance from the normal to the second objective our right battalion looked in vain for liaison with the Division on our right. Under orders, our troops were to attempt to reach their second objective independently of the action of the troops on our right. On reaching the final objective it became certain that the troops on our right failed entirely to advance from the normal objective. In fact the troops on our right had even failed to reach the normal objective. This situation left an exposed flank on our right of approximately 2000 meters. The enemy took advantage of the situation by pressing hard against our right flank, filtering through the gap left open by the failure of the troops on our right to advance. The activity of small groups of the enemy was followed by a counter-attack directed against the exposed right flank. The employment of the battalion in support and the two companies on the extreme right flank was not sufficient to overcome the counter-attack and hold the line at the same time. It became necessary to bend the right flank in an effort to connect up with the extreme left of the Division on our right. In the counter-attack the enemy employed Infantry assisted by machine guns, played quite heavily with his artillery on our lines and used a large number of airplanes which were flying low and firing directly at our troops. The enemy failed to break up our lines. He was repulsed after inflicting many casualties on us and sustaining more himself. The line was then re-organized with the extreme right flank resting on the line of the normal objective. The left flank remaining on the second exploitation objective.

37. That night it was decided to employ another regiment. The following morning in an advance to the second exploitation objective in coöperation with the Division on our right, which was to make another effort in the advance in which it failed that day. Accordingly an attack was delivered the following

morning through our lines. Our troops retired and formed the reserve for the troops ahead of us.

38. The enemy encountered in this operation belonged to the 1st Austro-Hungarian Division. These troops were of poor quality and low morale. They were supported by German machine guns and minenwerfers. The counter attack was delivered by 232d RIR, & 105 Sturm Bn.

39. The regiment in its attack advanced six kilos.

40. Approximately 700 prisoners were sent to the Division Cage.

41. A number of machine guns, and artillery were captured and accounted for by the troops which went through our lines.

42. Auxiliary weapons such as trench mortars, 37 mms and machine guns were used in the same manner and to the same advantage as was described in the operation of Bois de FORGES on September 26th, 1918.

43. The advance of the troops was assisted materially by the artillery barrage which was well delivered except for shells dropping short at the forming-up line when the barrage started.

44. Our casualties were 2 officers killed, 7 officers wounded, 34 men killed, and 191 men wounded..

Oct. 11-14th.

45. In Brigade support on East bank of the MEUSE south of CONSENVOYE.

Oct. 15-20th.

46. On night of October 14th-15th this Regiment moved to the west of the River MEUSE as per field Order No. 29, 33rd Division, and relieved the 65th Brigade in the DANNEVOUX SECTOR where we held the line until night of October 20-21st. Our stay in this sector was without special incident. The enemy artillery harrassed our forward positions continuously with high explosive and gas shelling, resulting in few casualties.

Oct. 21-24th.

47. At rest in rear area.

Oct. 25 to
Nov. 6th

48. On night of October 24th-25th the Regiment took over the TROYON SECTOR, and remained in the line until night of November 6th-7th. The occupation of this sector was

Nov. 7-9th.
Nov. 10-11th.

marked by unusual patrol activity. In compliance with orders contact was had with the enemy nightly and identification secured on every part of the line. Our combat patrols continually harassed the enemy and drove them to the rear. Our patrols penetrated the town of ST. HILAIRE, BOIS de WARVILLE, BOIS les ÉPINES and southern edges of BUTGNÉVILLE. During the occupation of the line twenty-nine prisoners were secured.

49. Brigade reserve in TROYON SECTOR.

50. Ordered to the front line of the TROYON SECTOR to participate in the work of the Brigade engaged in the energetic pursuit of the enemy.

51. On the night of November 10th-11th the Regiment moved forward and was disposed of as follows:

1st Battalion	*BOIS les ÉPINES
2nd Bn. less Co. H.	AVILLERS
Co. H	ST. HILAIRE
3rd Bn. less Cos. L & M	WOËL
Cos. L and M	DONCOURT

52. At 5.45 on November 11th, Co. H, in coöperation with other troops of the 66th Brigade was engaged in attacking the town of BUTGNÉVILLE and driving the enemy to the north edge of such town. This company's casualties were one man killed, one officer and six men wounded.

53. The 1st Battalion was coöperating with other troops of the Brigade in attacking BOIS de WARVILLE when hostilities ceased.

54. At the cessation of hostilities this Regiment took over the front lines held by the Brigade with one battalion in the outpost zone, one battalion in support, and one battalion in reserve. These positions are now held by the Regiment.

CONCLUSIONS

55. The following points are considered essential to insure the success of an operation:

(1) Training of platoons and half-platoons as combat units is of prime importance.

(2) Our experience demonstrated the

value of intelligent leadership by platoon commanders. There were many instances where they had to depend on their own ingenuity and resources without an opportunity for consultation with superior commanders.

(3) It is absolutely essential that the next in command be known to every member of the unit and that he assert himself when the proper occasion arises. In one engagement there were only six officers left in the battalion. The battalion was commanded by a 1st Lieutenant, nevertheless each platoon and company continued functioning properly because succession of command was thoroughly understood.

(4) It is of tremendous value to receive orders sufficiently in advance to permit their transmission in detail to all platoon commanders, who in turn have a chance to explain the plan of attack to the members of their respective platoons.

(5) Maps are of great assistance. An ample supply furnished in time enabled our intelligence section to show the lines of advance, boundaries of battalions and objectives. In some instances we received enough maps to have a distribution down to include platoon commanders who made good use of them in leading their units.

(6) Special units operating with battalions, such as machine guns, trench mortars, 37 mms, signal men, and intelligence sections remained with their respective battalions from one operation to another with the result that there was coördination and coöperation. The officers and men came to understand one another, and were all interested in the common success of the battalion. Such policy also facilitates the movement of a battalion on short notice eliminating the necessity of making details from Headquarters Company and Machine Gun Battalion or other units.

(7) The battalion intelligence sections when properly utilized are of great value. The battalion scout officer assisted by members of the Intelligence section was of great value when employed to assist the advancing

waves in keeping directions and executing flank movements. The service was of inestimable value in making attacks through woods and particularly in one instance when an encircling movement was executed.

ABEL DAVIS,
Colonel.

HDQRS. PARISH,
27th Sept. 1918.

OPERATIONS REPORT.

1—On Sept. 26th, 1918, at 5:30 A.M. the 1st Battn. attack the enemy with the mission capture the trenches in front of BOIS de FORGES from point 0558 to point 0258. Pushed forward, from there North thru FORGES Woods with our left flank on the road which run N.E. thru point 0375-9570-9368, to our final objective which was the territory between the railroad and left bank of RIVER MEUSE. Our main body resting along railroad bank with out post out between there and River.

2—Under cover of our Artillery and Machine Gun Barrage our troops advance to first part of objective aided by a heavy fog. They crossed the Marsh and FORGES CREEK with little difficulty and arrived in front of DIOGENES Tr. about 6:30 A.M. from which we received considerable Machine Gun fire. The advance was in no way delayed here and the men pushed on to the woods where we met our first real opposition.

The attack thru the woods was characterized by strong opposition by the enemy in the shape of a succession of Machine Gun Nests, snipers in trees, and a few isolated parts supported by hostile trench mortars.

The center of operation of this system was a Battn. hdqrs. located at 2145:7790. From the nature of the layout there appears to be five lines of M.Gs in the course we followed. These were successively overcome under cover of the heavy fog which was of great assistance to us, the enemy in some cases retiring to positions further back. The methods we employed were those of mostly flanking and bombing. As we entered the lower ridges of RAV du RAPILLEUX one coy. was met by heavy opposition from a M.G. occupying a commanding post. Our men worked quietly forward, rushed the guns and wiped out entire crew. Our left Coy. closed on the Battn. hdqrs. already referred to, at about the same hour Position was strongly held by M.Gs but was completely surprised. The Commanding Officer of the hostile troops and part of his staff escaped across the bridge to CONSENVOYE, covering their retreat by two M.Gs placed in strong positions in the MEUSE VALLEY. A considerable number of prisoners were taken at this point.

The left and center objectives were reached in good time, even before the Aerial Observer called for second signal asking for position of line.

Our right Coy. Coy. D having a special mission to swing to the right immediately the first trench was reached, were acting more or less independent of the other units. They however fulfilled their mission very competently and established themselves in position very soon after the other parts of the line. During the operation we found it necessary to refrain from making use of our own M.Gs because of the danger arising from the possibility of firing on our own troops. The Guns, however, were advanced very rapidly and in most cases were available for use very soon after our objective was reached Trench Mortars and 37 mm. were, owing to the rapid advance of the Infantry, left some distance in the rear. They were in position and available for action during the afternoon.

During the early stages of our advance our progress placed us beyond touch of the Signal Corps and Artillery Liaison Officers.

The general advance was very rapid and it is the opinion of Coy. Commanders whose Coys. first entered the S.E. part of Bois de FORGES that our barrage or searching fire did not pay much attention to this locality. After the occupation of the line the enemy inflated [enfiladed] the ravine with M.G. fire from the direction of CONSENVOYE across the river.

After a couple hours we were successful in silencing these guns.

3—Our casualties were very light, totaling nine killed and 31 wounded, fifteen unaccounted for.

We are unable to tell how many of the enemy were killed. Our parties have come in contact with about a dozen whom we buried.

4—Among the material captured from the enemy are two 3" field pieces and large quantity of Amm. for same. Three T.Ms (minenwerfers) and large quantity of Amm. Eight light M.G. 6 Heavy M.G. (27 guns were left behind in Woods which coys. could not carry with them). A large quantity of S.A.A. and grenades, heavy wire cutters were captured, Blankets and Overcoats were found in small quantities. Our search has not yet been completed owing to the fact that we have been obliged to spend considerable time in organizing our position here. A Search party has been thru the woods and will continue the work tomorrow.

Full report will be rendered at the earliest possible moment.

5—Coy. reports show that this Battn. captured 305 prisoners Coy. A, 150, Coy. B, 40, Coy. C, 75, Coy. D, 40. This includes all ranks.

6—Several maps, papers, and documents were found and forwarded to Regt. Intelligence Officer.

B. J. DODD,
Capt. 132nd Inf.,
Comdg. 1st Bat.

2ND BN. 132ND INF. 9-26-18

OPERATIONS REPORT

ENGAGEMENT OF SEPT. 26, 18.

1. This Bn moved into position in Massin Trench and Babut Trench and report made at 3:25 A.M. that all were in position.

Massin Trench was occupied by H Co. on the right and E on left Babut trench was occupied by G Co. on Right and F on left.

During the night Lt. Wolf taped the direction in 3 places from Massin trench to Swamps. Lanes were cut in wire by E and H in front of Massin trench and by F and G from Babut trench to Massin trench.

Engineers worked all night bringing up duck board and bridge material to trench Massin and from 3:30 A.M. they carried material to Edge of Creek. At 4:30 A.M. received word that 4 Bridges would probably be completed. E and H Cos. furnished 1 plat. ea. as covering parties for this work. I know that at least 2 of these bridges were completed.

At 5:15 both front line Cos. moved out into position in front of wire. A heavy fog assisted us greatly, at H hour (5:30 A.M.) all Companies started the advance in platoon columns, each company in 2 waves E and H attacking Companies and G and F support Cos.

The support followed at 300 yds. Bn. Commander and Hqts. follow Co. H.

The Gas Co. detachment put over a smoke barrage 10 minutes after H hour which in addition to the fog screened all our movement, in fact we were unable to distinguish anything 25 yds. in advance. The direction was maintained to creek and bridges solely by tape. The Engineers having taped from bridge across north stream over swamps to tapes laid by Lt. Wolf. When I arrived at Edge of Swamps it appeared as if all the men were trying to cross at one place this was due to heavy fog as I found later that crossing was made at four points at least. I advanced with Bn. Hqts. by wading and ordering others waiting for bridge crossing to do likewise.

I arrived on BÉTHINCOURT-FORGES ROAD at 6:00 A.M. H Co. had arrived but were about 100 yds. to right of their sector. I checked up on E and found them forming up on road at 6:10 A.M. sent runner to locate G and F Cos. and got reports that they were across Creek at 6:15. Up to this time we had no casualties in the advance 3 men of Co. G were wounded by shell fire of enemy in trenches before the H hour.

Co. A 124th M.G. attached to this Bn. advance with the Infantry with 1 platoon on left flank of E Co.—1 plat. on right of H Co. and 1 plat. between front line Cos. and support. Owing to the fog they were unable to fire until after they had reached edge of wood when left platoon assisted the advance by firing just north of Wood.

The fog had thickened considerably while we were on road and the line did not advance until 6:30 as it took considerable time to

form up. I advanced with Bn. Hq. to the woods by compass as we were unable to see objects ahead until nearly on them. I was unable to see any of my companies and with the exception of one lone Hun we did not come in contact with enemy until we had entered the Wood although Enemy M. Guns were playing at us most of the way across but his elevation was high and with the exception of 1st Lt. Lewis P. Rogers, Co. A 124th M.G. who was killed by shell fire on left bridge I know of no other casualties until we struck the Wood. I had entered the woods about 50 yds. when I decided that I was in advance of our front line. Waited about 5 minutes when Capt. Mallon came through with a part of E. Co. From then on others came through in small groups and advanced through the woods. Machine Gun fire seemed to come from all directions, these groups went ahead and when held up took cover and in most cases were able to capture Machine guns and gunners by locating gun and getting around on their flank. These groups fought their way through to Narrow gauge R.R. about 300 yds. West of DRILLANCOURT-FORGES-ROAD where we again formed up fairly well. Up to this point the companies were quite mixed. At this point I remain and directed the different groups towards their objective. The woods were very thick in most places and men easily got lost. However the Companies arrived on their objective without being very much mixed although they were in small groups. The enemy shelled the woods rather heavily just before we arrived on our objective but did little damage.

Numbers of cases occurred where 3 or 4 men captured Machine Guns with 7 or 8 prisoners. Capt. Mallon of Co. E with a small group of men captured 4 Howitzers while the Gunners were still firing—about 40 to 50 M.G. were captured also 4 Trench Mortars. I estimate that this Bn. took at least 300 prisoners. Majority of troops were on objective at 9:45 A.M. when the Machine Guns did effective work against Machine Gun. Trench Mortars and 11b cannon were late in arriving. Trench Mortar got in position about 8 P.M. 11b cannon got in position early this morning.

The smoke screen was very effective although the fog was so thick that we probably could have got along without it. Signal men came along with the wire which would have been very useful except that the Batteries were weak and we were unable to make ourselves heard.

Our casualties were 6 killed, 35 wounded and 13 missing.

2 Platoons of Engineers assisted us to dig in.

All the men seemed to be in fine spirits and were anxious to keep going.

PAUL C. GALE,
Maj. 2nd Bn.

3D BN.

September 27, 1918.

REPORT ON OPERATIONS:

1. FORMATION:—

Bn formed in south slope of hill on north side of Cumier Valley (9736). Co's L and M in front and Co's I and K in rear. Gas detachment in rear of Co L, Trench mortar in rear of Co. M. Bn Hdqtrs in center. All were in platoon column, 37 men detachment and Co of Engineers joined Unit as Forges was crossed. Formation was complete at 12:40 A.M. Bn was fully protected by hill and no casualties resulted from shelling.

Bn. started its movement at six o'clock. Reached FORGES crossing at 6:20. On reaching the valley the fog and smoke was so dense that one could not see another over 10 yds away. Crossing was effected without casualties excepting one man accidentally injured.

Bridges had been constructed by Engineers and aided very much in crossing. The Engineers themselves remained and acted as guides for the platoons.

During crossing there was a little shelling and much M. G. firing but most of the latter was high.

2. After crossing the Companies passed through the west edge of Bois de Forges, and Company L continued to its objective on left.

3. CASUALTIES:—

The total known casualties at present time are six men wounded and one man killed, Lt. Stein, Co. L. In connection with conduct of latter officer I attach hereto report of his company Commander. I have made independent investigation and find the Captain's statement to be correct. I would recommend special consideration in his case.

4. PRISONERS.

Most of our prisoners were passed to us by advance Bns. Company L took a great many prisoners, from 150 to 200.

5. MATERIAL CAPTURED.

Separate list is hereto attached. It includes seven cannon 28 M.G's, three Trench Mortars, 3000 rds. 77 mm. and 400 rds of 150 mm, one ammunition dump containing S. A. A. grenades, pyrotechnics, also dump of engineering material, 2 wagons, one wagon load of signal apparatus, 8 RR cars, (60 centimeter) Two anti-tank guns, two artillery scopes, one listening instrument, and many other stores.

6. MISCELLANEOUS:—

Artillery barrage killed many Germans in trenches but few observed in woods.

JOHN J. BULLINGTON,
Major.

3RD BATTALION
132ND INFANTRY.

November 14th, 1918.

Summary of Operations of 3rd Battalion, 132nd Infantry at Bois de FAYS and Bois de FORÊT from October 6th to 14th, 1918.

1. While regiment was in 3rd Corps reserve in particular vicinity of MALANCOURT, the 3rd Battalion was attached to 4th Division and reported to Commanding Officer, 59th Infantry, October 6th, 1918. On the night of October 6th-7th it relieved the 58th Infantry and One Battalion of the 59th Infantry in Bois de FAYS. The position taken over was a salient in the line with enemy on either flank and strongly lodged in Bois de MAULAMONT directly north of it. The battalion was exposed to intense artillery machine gun fire from the front and both flanks.

2. During the 6th, 7th and 8th this position was maintained. No advance was made but patrols maintained contact with the enemy through the forests in front. At 11:00 P.M., October 8th, orders were received that on the next morning the 3rd battalion, 59th Infantry would attack, passing through our lines and engage the enemy in his positions in Bois de MAULAMONT, clean up woods and continue the advance to the north edge of Bois de FORÊT. This battalion was to maintain its position. The attack was not made as planned, but on the morning of the 10th an advance was made. Companies L, and M, of this Battalion constituted the support. The attacking troops having advanced through the Bois de MAULAMONT on the 10th and renewed the attack on the morning of the 11th. During the night of 10th-11th companies L and M were ordered to the front line and on the morning of the 11th the attack was continued and the objective was reached at 3:30 P.M. The line was consolidated and this position was maintained until the battalion was relieved. Companies I and K remained in the Bois de FAYS, as they were assigned the task of protecting the right flank.

During the entire time the battalion was subjected to heavy artillery fire and many casualties resulted. A large percent of the shells contained gas. The battalion was relieved on the 13th. Excepting orders received on night of the 8th all movements were made in accordance with verbal orders of Regimental Commanders.

3. The prisoners passed to the rear through our lines were from the 212th R.I.R. Information obtained from the men of this regiment indicated that the morale was not very high.

4. (a) 450 prisoners were sent back to the Division Cage.

(b) No record was kept of material captured. This was accounted for by unit to which we were attached.

(c) Killed one officer, 37 men; wounded 11 officers and 315 men.

(d) The advance of this battalion was preceded by an artillery barrage.

(e) The attack was made through forests with heavy undergrowth, containing several ravines.

JOHN J. BULLINGTON,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS
132ND INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

January 31st, 1919.

LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK L. HUIDEKOPER,
Adjutant, 33rd Division, American E. F.

1. Captain Harry R. Chadwick, the commanding officer of the Machine Gun Company, was wounded at Bois de FAYS and has just returned from the hospital. He submits the enclosed report on the Operations of the Machine Gun Company. I am transmitting same to you for such use as you may desire to make of it in connection with the history of the Division.

ABEL DAVIS,
Colonel.

F.

M. G. Co., 132ND INFANTRY, January 30, 1919.

From: COMMANDING OFFICER, Machine Gun Co., 132nd Infantry.

To: COMMANDING OFFICER, 132nd Infantry.

Subject: Report on Action of the Machine Gun Company, 132nd Infantry, while Holding Salient in Bois de FAYS from October 6th to 12th, 1918.

On the night of October 6-7, 1918, this Company relieved the Machine Gun Company, 59th Infantry, as per verbal order of the Commanding Officer, Third Battalion, 132nd Infantry. This salient being in the form of a horseshoe, I directed Lieut. Henry S. Dutch and the Second Platoon to take their position at the apex of the horseshoe, in support of the Companies "L" and "M", 132nd Infantry. I then ordered Lieut. Williams, in command of the First Platoon, to place one section on the right flank in support of Company "I" and another section in support of Company "K" on the left flank. I retained the Headquarters Platoon and the Third Platoon at my P.C. at the junction of two paths, which gave me access to all positions, I, in that manner, being able to keep in close touch with my guns by means of runners. I was also enabled to maintain a general supervision over all ration carrying details coming to the rear. This position, although being the best from a strategical point of view, was subjected to an intermittent artillery fire from Brioules on the right flank, consisting of minenwerfer fire, artillery fire from a battery located to the right of the Bois de Forêt, and from a battery located near Cunel, to our left front. I instructed all men to dig in to afford head cover.

On the afternoon of October 7th, I was advised by runner that the enemy was attacking on our right front, occupied by Company "M", who asked for machine gun support. I instructed Sergeant Dean to go forward with one gun and crew, reporting on his arrival to Lieut. Yagle. Received another report by runner that the enemy was attacking in force. I immediately ordered "Stand By Reserve Guns." The minenwerfers on the right flank then opened, making the position of the machine guns in the right flank untenable, one shell mortally wounding Private Scalzetti. Upon consultation with the Commanding Officer, Company "I", we decided to withdraw the troops to a better position in the Wood, leaving an observation post and keeping in touch with Company "M" by means of connecting files. We were advised that the American artillery would bombard the woods to our left front. The bombardment being in the nature of a searching and traversing fire, I was advised by Lieut. Williams that it would be necessary to withdraw the first section of his platoon from its position. I, on the contrary, decided to allow it to remain. It was subsequently cut off from all communication for about two hours. The section suffered only one casualty, Private Powers being slightly wounded in the left hand. The enemy then opened a terrific bombardment, causing a number of casualties in the infantry companies. The nature of the terrain to our rear precluded any possibility of establishing a First Aid Station in our immediate vicinity. I then suggested to the Battalion Commander that a detachment of the Hospital Corps be sent up to our position to establish an Advanced First Aid Post. These men came up that night. During the entire day of the 8th wounded kept coming in.

On the morning of October 9th, the 39th Infantry and a part of the 11th Machine Gun Battalion, advanced through our lines and were held up by machine gun and artillery fire in the Bois de Malau-mont, near the Fond de Cunel. In the afternoon a second battalion advanced to their support. Enemy aeroplanes were overhead during the entire day observing the positions of our troops and bringing down artillery fire, Privates Schieve, Reeves and Ogren of this Company being killed. I instructed Lieut. Dutch to change his position from the left to the right flank (heavy fire coming from that direction) to locate enemy machine guns. On reconnaissance, Lieut. Dutch reported that a Company of the 11th Machine Gun Battalion had taken up a position in that vicinity and that he had returned to his old position and was awaiting orders. I dispatched a runner to his position, advising him to remain but to keep clear of a number of barracks that had been occupied by the Germans. This runner was unable to get through. I later dispatched another runner who succeeded in delivering the message. The source of the machine gun fire was almost impossible to locate on account of the thick woods. Later, one of the gunners of the second platoon caught the flash of a Boche machine gun, and, returning the fire, silenced it.

On the evening of the 9th, we again put over an artillery barrage which was answered in kind by the enemy so that it was impossible to communicate with Sergeant Dean and his section with Company "M". It created havoc with the ration parties and practically destroyed the trenches now occupied by us and formerly by the Boche, so that nothing was left but shell holes. The gunner and No. 4 of this section were killed. This evening, about 6:00 o'clock, "M" Company and the Machine Gun Section went across the valley in support of the First Battalion of the 39th Infantry. They were subjected to gas, a number of men were incapacitated and sent back. They reached their objective about 10:00 P. M., dug in, the Machine Gun Section mounting its gun and awaiting daylight. The Battalion Commander ordered the one pounders forward to join Company "M".

Verbal report of Sergeant Dean:—

"At dawn the following day (October 10th), the Boche located some supporting one pounders crossing the valley towards us. The Boche opened with minenwerfers and whizzbangs. We attacked through a dense woods which had formerly been occupied by the Boche and which contained a large number of buildings badly torn by shell fire. Our attack carried us through up to the edge of the wood and across an open space. The Boche opened on us with machine guns from the opposite woods and inflicted several losses upon the Infantry. We crossed the open space and were forced to go into some trenches for cover. Upon entering the wood, we split up and began hunting snipers. We drove the Boche out of the fortified machine gun positions on the crest. An hour and a half after our occupation of these woods, the Boche returned our fire with utmost vigor, using all the artillery at his command. We located ourselves in a small gulley at the edge of the Wood. That evening the artillery fire was considerably reduced but on the morning of the 11th, at about 10:00 o'clock, the Boche barrage came down. Our iron rations had given out and for that day and the two days following, nothing edible was found excepting a few slabs of German bacon. No water was available, the wounded being given a sort of substitute for coffee left by the Germans. At about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th, the Boche opened with a barrage, immediately following it with an infantry attack. Our gun was at the extreme right of the line with an interval between it and the 47th Infantry. The Boche came in behind us and opened fire on the Infantry. My No. 2 man was severely wounded. We turned our gun about and opened fire, cutting off their escape. They broke and run. We inflicted a number of casualties. Shortly after a small patrol came up the gulley on our right. We being unseen by them, allowed them to advance to within thirty yards. The patrol was annihilated by machine gun and pistol fire. About 7:30 P. M., the same night, they again came on us, this time from the front. We opened fire, forcing them to retire.

At about midnight, 11th-12th, about fifty men of the Infantry were sent down and I connected them up with the 47th Infantry. We were relieved the following morning at about 8:30 by the 61st Infantry of the Fifth Division. I came out of the line with a Corporal and two men."

On the afternoon of October 10th, the enemy succeeded in getting the exact range of the reserve Machine Gun Platoon, 132nd Infantry. The casualties multiplied rapidly due to his alternating high velocity shells with gas. Lieut. Williams having asked permission to assist at the First Aid Station, it being overwhelmed by the number of wounded coming in, I granted him permission to do so. He, assisted by the men of Headquarters Platoon and such men of the Third Platoon as could be spared, now resolved themselves into litter-bearing parties and assisted in first aid at the Dressing Station. The Dressing Station was blown up by shell fire about 2:00 P. M., the First Aid men moving into the woods to the right and rear of their former position. Lieut. Williams, Sergeant Milloy and Privates Seal and Hazlett lost their lives while giving first aid. The Hospital men were tireless in the performance of their duties, barely stopping for food and drink.

At this time I went over to report to Major Bullington and, while in conversation with him, a high velocity shell exploded near us, killing two men and wounding me in the jaw and right thigh. We used our first aid pouches for temporary relief, and upon my arrival at the cross roads I called for Lieut. Williams to take command. I then learned of his death. I sent a runner to Lieut. Dutch's position telling him to come to the rear and take command, at the same time dispatching a runner to Lieut. Dorman, my Second in Command, at the picket line, telling him to come up and relieve Lieut. Dutch. I then proceeded to the First Aid Station and was ordered to the rear.

Verbal report of Lieut. Henry S. Dutch, Commanding Second Platoon:—

"On the evening of October 10th, I was notified by the First Sergeant to come to Company P. C. to take command. Upon reaching there I was informed that the Captain and Lieut. Moriarity had been wounded and had gone to the rear, that Lieut. Williams had been killed, thereby leaving me the only officer in the line with the Company. The gas at this place was very thick and, I, therefore, asked permission of Captain Wise, who was Acting Battalion Commander (Major Bullington having gone to the rear for orders) to move the Company P. C. up to the position of my Platoon, where the gas was less thick. Company Headquarters at this time consisted of the First Sergeant and one runner, the remainder having been either killed, wounded or gassed. Upon inquiry, I ascertained that the other two platoons had been reduced to about five men each by casualties. As their guns were in support positions, the front line having advanced, I ordered the few men who were left to stay in

their fox holes so as to reduce the possibility of more casualties. The following two days and nights, our positions were heavily shelled, killing two men, wounding several, and putting one of my guns out of action. The evening of October 11th, I received orders to report to the Battalion Headquarters where I met Lieut. Dorman, who had received word of the Captain's injury and had come up to take command of the Company. The following morning we were relieved and went back to Septsarges, proceeding the next day to Hill 281."

Strength of Company on taking positions, 165 men. (This includes Transport and Kitchen.) Fighting men 130. Total casualties 105.

H. R. CHADWICK,
Captain, 132nd Infantry,
Comd'g. M. G. Co.

HEADQUARTERS 132ND INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

December 27th, 1918

From: OPERATIONS OFFICER.

To: ADJUTANT, 33RD DIVISION, AMERICAN E. F.

Subject: REPORT.

1. This regiment was not relieved from its position on October 10th or 11th, 1918. Troops of the 66th Infantry Brigade advanced thru our lines to attack. On October 12th we were withdrawn from position and placed in Brigade Reserve.

2. The right flank of our line rested on normal objective at edge of CONSENVOYE WOODS. Left flank was on second exploitation objective line in front of SIVRY.

3. Report of 1st and 2nd Battalion Commanders attached.

4. Have no record of report of C. O. 3rd Battalion, 130th Infantry. They were not attached to this regiment during our operation.

5. Report of activity of 2nd Battalion and M. G. Co., 131st Infantry attached.

H.

CHARLES J. McNAMEE
Captain, 132nd Infantry.

HQS. 2ND BATTALION
132ND INFANTRY.

LUXEMBOURG, 27th December, 1918.

From: C. O. 2nd Battalion

To: C. O. 132nd Infantry.

Subject: Report on action of 2nd battalion 131st Infantry at Bois de Chaume Oct. 8 and 9, 1918.

On the night of October 8th, 1918 during the attack on Bois de CHAUME my battalion had arrived at the south edge of Bois de CHAUME and was digging in. About 7 P.M. a captain of the 131st

Infantry, either Captain Porter or Captain Marr, I do not recall which, reported to me that the 2nd battalion 131st Infantry was in the valley below and asked as to what disposition should be made. According to my instructions the battalion was disposed with one company protecting our right flank, which was exposed to the enemy, with two companies in support, and one company was utilized during the night to bring up ammunition from CONSENVOYE. After the disposition was made, I explained to the Captain in command of the battalion that unless we received orders to the contrary, we would advance through the woods to our final objective the next morning and instructed him to follow our right flank at 500 yards, making such disposition on the advance that he would be able to hold the enemy and protect our right from a flank attack. My battalion arrived at the final objective on the morning of October 9th at 9:30 A.M. I was unable to get in communication with the captain who was apparently in command of the 2nd battalion, 131st Infantry until about 3 P.M.

From 11 O'clock that morning we were under heavy shell and machine gun fire and about two hours later we were able to see small groups of the enemy passing into the woods on our right through which the 29th Division was expected to advance. We had been unable to connect up with the 29th Division and when I learned that our right and rear was in danger, I made every effort to locate the 2nd battalion 131 Infantry and at about 3 P.M. found that two companies were deployed along the road running diagonally through the woods in rear of the left of my line. Prior to this time we had experienced several counter-attacks of the enemy on different parts of the line and believing that we were in great danger from flank attack from the enemy and possibly of being cut off altogether, I was arranging with the Senior Captain (Captain Porter I believe) to make re-disposition of the two companies under his command, when I learned that my own line was falling back, the enemy having advanced to the ridge which was the final objective and had previously been held by us. It was impossible to stop the retirement at this point and I gave orders to re-establish the line at the south edge of the woods, instructing Captain Porter to withdraw his two companies and do likewise. I am unable to state as to what became or what disposition was made of the other two companies of his battalion. When I found Captain Porter on the afternoon of the 9th, he knew nothing of them. After retiring to the south edge of BOIS de CHAUME with the men we had left, we re-established the line in the old position occupied the night before and I reported to Colonel Davis, whom I met at this point.

Major Ridgway of the 131 Infantry, who was in the bivy in the valley in rear of this position told me, if I remember correctly, that

the other two companies of the 2nd battalion, 131 Infantry were held up at the south edge of the woods and had been unable to advance from that position.

PAUL C. GALE,
Major, 132nd Infantry,
Comdg. Battalion.

HQ PARISH
October 8th, 1918.

REPORT OF ENGAGEMENT

TO O.C. PANCAKE:—

In the A.M. of the 8th, about 10 A.M. the 1st Battn. left BOIS de FORGES and proceeded south along the railroad to a point opposite BRABANT under heavy shell fire and crossed the river MEUSE at BRABANT, deploying in two waves of platoon column, proceeded north toward CONSENVOYE. The enemy was not encountered until our troops were within a 1000 yards of CONSENVOYE, and we received heavy M.G. fire from the valley of the MEUSE Co B on the left and Co. D. on the right formed the 1st wave of our lines. Co. A on the left and Co. C. on the right in the second. The left of our line rested about 50 yards east of the CONSENVOYE ROAD with a scout patrol operating beyond that point toward the river MEUSE. Our advance was held up because of this M.G. fire for a short while, and apparently the enemy retiring moving toward CONSENVOYE covering his retreat with M.G. fire.

Our line pushed forward and became very aggressive about 500 yards south of CONSENVOYE. About noon, the left group of Co. B. came in active touch with the enemy M.G.Co. in the valley, and captured the gun and 23 prisoners.

Our troops halted for a short while one line about 100 yards South of the town before continuing their advance. Mopping-up squads then entered the town and we pushed on to the northern outskirts and halted. Several groups of prisoners were taken with very little opposition from buildings in the town. Following instructions we proceeded no further awaiting preparation barrage for the furthering of our attack.

Our main line was from behind CONSENVOYE.

During the afternoon, message was received from PARLIAMENT by PARISH ONE for a consultation on the situation. Before the purpose of this conference could be conveyed to the troops of this battn. and before the zero hour for the barrage was communicated to us our artillery commenced their operations about 4:00 P.M. It was with great difficulty that our front line was moved to a place of safety on account of short fire from the guns supporting, causing us several casualties. The officers and men of the front line companys are to be highly commended for the morale they displayed in this trying situation. As soon as the barrage lifted, our line was reorganized

and started forward. Realizing the nature of the objective laid before us and the difficulties of advancing toward it in the darkness, the battn. comdrs ordered a halt for the night, and established the line about 700 yards North of CONSENVOYE in some partially arranged trenches.

A heavy mist rising from the river district materially assisted the enemy and a shell gas attack which he put down in the district a number of men had to be evacuated on this account. The area was shelled considerably during the night. We established liaison with PARLIAMENT and found his front line had been pushed further north by some 300 or 400 metres. During the night orders were received for the advance under protection of a barrage to start at 6.00 A.M. in morning of the 9th.

We moved forward at 5.30 A.M. to establish our line in conjunction with PARLIAMENT.

I regret to have to record that during the 1st stage of the barrage of the 9th one of the left batteries was firing short at least 300 metres on the objective as scheduled. In many cases the shells were falling West of the CONSENVOYE ROAD. A dense fog prevented signal communication being seen to have this corrected. Altho we used many flares endeavoring to accomplish this purpose. We were informed that telephone communication would be possible from CONSENVOYE forward during the attack, but for some reason or other this liaison was not developed, cutting us off from all possibility of having this condition corrected as there was not artillery liaison with Bns.

Immediately our barrage lifted our troops went forward to the objective, and encountered considerable opposition at the edge of the Bois de CHAUME. Our second wave was delayed some time on account of enemy barrage but on entering the woods pushed on with remarkable activity overcoming the opposition they encountered with slight losses. Several M.G. positions had to be flanked, but between 9 and 10 o'clock situation was well in hand as far as our territ[or]y in the woods was concerned. By 11 o'clock our front line had penetrated the northern extremity of the Bois de CHAUME, and at noon were digging in on the second exploitation objective. Our second wave, experienced a little more difficulty on the right having a deeper penetration in the woods to accomplish, and was somewhat delayed beyond the hour mentioned above.

In endeavoring to effect liaison with PARLIAMENT the right Coy. of our second wave extended itself beyond the eastern limits of our objective, and was obliged to cover more territory than was called for in the schedule.

Arriving eventually in the front line and covering a large gap that existed between the two Bs., I found it necessary to handle the situation in this manner, as a flank protection. The following disposition was then made of the Bn. on the 2nd intermediate objective. Cos. C and D in a series of disconnected posts with patrols to

the front on a line from 22.3-82.1 to 21.1-83.1 In support of this Battn. were Coys. B and A in a series of larger disconnected groups extending along a line from 219-81.2 to 24.4-82.2 slightly in front of our first objective. Four machine guns covering any approaches on our left flank from Sivry in the support line. Two were used for the same purpose on our outpost line on the same flank to which we added a captured enemy gun in good condition as well as some captured Lewis automatics. We had two MG.s mounted on the high ground above our support line covering approaches about 250 metres east of Sivry. Two other guns were sent to help PARLIAMENT in the early phases of the attack. The territory to our front was a valley with a high rising well-wooded back ground with two main road approaches from the East and north east. These were well covered in our field of fire. Our position was heavily shelled all during the afternoon to our front and right rear. The valley occasionally at places was filled with gas shells. Repeatedly the enemy sent numerous aeroplanes which poured a constant m.g. fire on our troops. Enemy patrol came forward under cover from Sivry and captured one of our sentries on the outpost line about 3.00 P.M.

Shortly after our troops captured a similar patrol to the east consisting of 4 Prussian Reserves. These prisoners were exceptionally fine soldiers, and informed us on being questioned that their battn. occupied Sivry, and that they had a strong line of reserves to the N.E. in the woods. This information was immediately forwarded to the higher command.

Apparently fearing a raid on Sivry from our outpost line, the enemy put down a barrage on the southern outskirts of the town, and placed large quantities of gas shells on route 64, north and south of Sivry.

Shortly after reaching our objective PARLIAMENT sent us a request for support. At the time we had only two coys, C and B on the line and we were unable to be of assistance to him.

During the afternoon some rumors reached our Hdqrs. that the enemy was preparing a counter-attack. But no apparent sign of it was visible from our lines.

A shortage of wire prevented the establishment of telephone communication to our front line position, and runners were the only means at our disposal to secure information.

An SOS signal was soon [seen] on our right and receiving no response from the artillery on its being repeated we relayed the signals by 6 successive rockets and reported by runner to the higher command the result of our observation. All troops were ordered to stand to in the battle position. Four separate patrols were sent to our right with a mission to either gain contact with PARLIAMENT or locate the enemy line. No contact could be made with PARLIAMENT in their previous position, and our patrols found the enemy entering the territory formerly occupied by that battn.

We were also informed by some casuals who had strayed from the Battn. on our right that the position had been evacuated. This about 8.30 P. M. Our front line coys were then withdrawn and placed in support facing the right flank in a northeasterly front.

All M.Gs were withdrawn to the support of this new line. Much speculation prevailed as to the actual condition existing and as we were receiving heavy shelling from the right rear, this position was prepared to counter an offensive from that direction.

About 10 PM a message was received ordering our evacuation of the front line position, and retirement to a line south of the Bois de CHAUME.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, nothing could be done to reconnoitre a position requested by the order, so we retired to the position from which he [we] advanced in front of CONSENVOYE that morning.

Our evacuation was attended by very slight losses in view of the heavy shelling the troops had to pass through.

We reached our new position about 2 A.M. still under shell fire, and as there was little protection afforded by available trenches, we were obliged to do some further digging, as a measure of protection.

The men were well nigh exhausted, but throughout the trying operation of the day and even in this last phase they displayed a wonderful morale and willingness to comply with the orders issued.

Rations were pretty short and water was a scarcity. They were almost constantly in a gassed area and too much tribute cannot be paid to their courageous conduct under most trying circumstances. A special list of meritorious cases is being compiled and will be forwarded at the earliest possible moment to Regt'l Hdqrs. as well as a detailed list of casualties.

The bn. now occupies the trenches in the area north of CONSENVOYE, our most advanced coy. (a) in the left at a point about 600 yards from the outskirts of the village, and its left resting about 100 yards east of the CONSENVOYE ROAD. Coys B, C, and D in the order named occupy trenches to the rear of A Co., about 300 yards north of the village. These positions were subjected to intermittent gas shelling the night of Oct. 10th-11th. No casualties from these attacks have been reported. During the last two days the enemy has dropped shells about 150 yards north of our position.

The men are now greatly recovered from their exhaustion being benefited by several good hot meals. In addition the YMCA has provided some cigarettes and candy which has proved a wonderful means of restoring them to their normal condition.

Ammunition supply has been replenished that provided for the attack was not heavily drawn on. It is the opinion of the C.O. of this Bn. that in the progress of such attacks as we have been through, troops are too prone to throw too much of the burden of capturing positions and enemy strong points on M.G. teams. Greater use of the

rifle can be brought into place in such cases than has been evidenced during the whole stage of this attack. Troops must be imbued with the fact that rifle fire is, in many cases, as effective on such missions. It is sad to relate that in many instances our lines approached such obstacles as M.G. nests, relying entirely on automatic rifle fire and M.G. fire as their offensive means. In such cases rifle grenades and individual rifle fire could be very effectively employed from advantageous positions, and if the advance should be delayed on account of such an operation it would, I believe, result in a smaller casualty list. The tendency of men to rush forward in an open field of fire to bomb out strong points should be made a matter of special restraint. While such cases were few in the battn. yet they are worthy of note for corrective measures. Attention is also called to the fact that no artillery liaison whatever was attempted by the supporting battns. with the bns. in the line. Even in operations of minor importance on other fronts there was at least one artillery NCO assigned to Infantry attacking bns. for observation and liaison.

The frequent contact of the regt. operation officer on behalf of the regt. Comdr. is more than worthy of mention in this record as consultation with him was very assisting at various stages of the attack.

Much use was made of the SOS section and they rendered very capable assistance to Bn. Hdqrs. whenever required.

M.G. officers and men of the company assigned to the battn. were tireless in their efforts of assistance to us. Even down to the last stage of occupation of our final objective when stand-to was ordered the C.O. of the M.G.Co. turned every man, except those actually employed on the guns over to the assistance of an infantry coy. to be used as rifle men.

Respectfully submitted,

B. J. DODD
Captain, 132nd Infantry.
Comdg. 1st Battn.

ADVANCE OF OCT. 8TH-9TH, 1918 THROUGH BOIS DE CHAUME NEAR
CONSENOYE BY 2ND BATTALION, 132ND INFANTRY.

On Tuesday morning about 9:00 A.M. October 8th, 1918, our battalion left FORGES WOODS and crossed over to the east bank of the MEUSE RIVER across the bridges which had been built by our engineers. We formed for the assault and amid a few shells which the enemy were dropping near us we advanced about two kilometers without meeting any resistance from the enemy. When our front lines reached the top of the rise we were stopped by terrific machine gun fire from our front and right flank. Small groups of automatic riflemen and riflemen were sent out to flank the machine gun emplacements on the edge of the woods and succeeded in capturing several guns, killing many of the enemy while our front wave fired upon the

enemy to the front and succeeded in silencing many of his machine guns. As the 29th Division which was advancing on our right had not succeeded in advancing this far as they were being held up likewise, our advance from this point was slow for a period of an hour or more. We succeeded in overcoming the enemies resistance and advanced again to the south edge of Bois de CHAUME, here we dug in and remained over night. Many prisoners were captured during this day's advance. At the first resistance which we met Lieut. A. Gulbrandsen of Co.F. gallantly led a platoon into the woods on the flank and here he succeeded in mopping-up many well entrenched machine guns but was killed with many more of his platoon.

On the morning of October 9th at daybreak our advance was again resumed into Bois de CHAUME. Following our barrage we had advanced about half the depth of the woods when resistance was again encountered by heavy machine gun fire from our right flank. It was at this point that great work was done by the right assault company (Co. E.) Small groups of men from this company captured at least a dozen machine gun[s] and their crews. Singlehanded 1st Lieut. Robt. Wigglesworth rushed the flank of one machine gun, killed the gunner, captured two more of the crew while the gun was causing many casualties among our men. Having held up for a short period we again continued our advance although we were continually being fired upon from the right, thinking that the Division on the right was still on the advance we continued on. Little resistance was met with from this point on to our 1st Exploitation objective. It was at this point we captured a battery of 77 mm and 2- 105 and 110 prisoners, including 16 officers, where we reorganized our platoons and started toward our 2nd exploitation objective two kilometres away. From our advance at daybreak we were favored by a heavy fog and mist and reached our 2nd exploitation and final objective capturing many machine guns, and several hundred of the enemy. Our line was established and platoons organized and started to dig in when suddenly the sun broke out from behind the clouds and the fog started to rise. We discovered that the enemy had retired several hundred yards leaving many well dug in machine gun emplacements manned by gunners. When observation became possible for both ourselves and the enemy we were subjected to a terrific machine gun fire from our front and flank. Our front was entirely exposed in open territory while about 1000 yards to our right were dense woods heavily manned with machine guns. The enemy planes came over and obtained photos of our position and dove down close to the positions firing upon our men, who returned the fire with rifles. We had to keep close down in our small holes which we had started to dig as the enemy continued to sweep them with machine gun fire, several times our men rose high enough to fire upon the enemy, but were shot down as the enemy's fire was terrific and continuous. All we could do was seek cover and await darkness. After

the lapse of about one hour the enemy planes again came over and delivered a terrific machine gun fire, dropped a signal and immediately a heavy enemy barrage was laid down on our front line forcing the men to retire back half way down the reversed slope of the ridge. Runners were sent back to BHQ but never reached there as they were either wounded or killed while on their mission. It was at this point 2nd Lieut. Theodore V. Nelson was wounded and was dragged into a shell hole and refused assistance and help to the rear, when the line retired to the reversed slope. Up to the present time he has not been heard of.

The enemy was seen to prepare for a counter-attack as out of range of our rifles about 2500 yards small groups kept continually coming over the further ridge and forming. Word finally reached the front line to retire to the ravine on the north of Bois de CHAUME and establish a line of resistance. This line was established by Coys E and H. Then Coys F and G established a line on the right to protect the flank with the assistance of Co. A. of the 124th M.G. Battn. under command of Capt. Krigbaum. Darkness was fast overcoming our observation when the enemy again laid down a heavy barrage of machine gun fire and artillery throughout the entire ravine. Our men were forced out of the small spaces which they were occupying along the edge of the woods, and it was then we discovered that the enemy had closed in behind us. It being dark control of the men was lost and they retired back through Bois de CHAUME where many were found mingled among members of the 129th Inf. who were to make an advance at daybreak. No trace could be discovered regarding Capt. Wm. Masoner who was in command of Co. G. and 100 men or Capt. C. F. McCormick with 5 men in command of Co. F. whom we discovered were no where to be found. At daybreak October 10th, the 131st Inf. attacked the woods which had been mopped-up by us the day previous. They advanced through them and prisoners soon made their appearance these were many whom had again reoccupied their old positions in the woods to our rear over night.

When the 131st Inf. reached their objective they came upon Capt. Masoner and McCormick who had remained overnight completely surrounded by the enemy but they had withheld their position throughout the night harrassing the enemy with their fire even though their entire command numbered only 100 men. Capt. Wm. J. Masoner sent back patrols which repeatedly attempted to cut its way back through the woods to get in touch with the main body but were unsuccessful owing to the fact that the enemy occupied the woods in large numbers. The Bn. Comdr. had given up all hopes regarding this company thinking that they had been either captured or killed and when the advance was again resumed the following morning by the 131st Inf. this company of officers and men were subjected to the fire of our own barrage which was in advance of

the advancing troops but they succeeded in saving all of their men by taking shelter when the barrage passed over them. They returned through the woods that afternoon when word had been sent to them to do so by their bn. comdr. The greatest praise is due these officers and men who so gallantly remained all night surrounded on all sides by the enemy who continually fired his machine guns all night.

EXTRACTS FROM WAR DIARY FROM NOV. 11TH TO JAN. 31ST, 1919.

Nov. 11th —Regiment located at St. Maurice, with exception of 3rd Bn. located at Woël.

Dec. 7th, 1918 —Regiment proceeded to LABRY. Arrived at 6:00 P. M.

Dec. 9th, 1918 —Regiment proceeded to MANCE, with exception of 1st Bn. located at LANTEFONTAINE. Arrived at destination at 12:00 Noon.

Dec. 10th, 1918—Regiment proceeded to FENTSCH AREA. Regiment disposed of as follows:

Hdqrs, 1st Bn.,	FENTSCH
2nd Battalion	BOLLINGEN
3rd Battalion	LOMMERINGEN

Dec. 11th, 1918—Regiment proceeded to ESCH. Arrived there at 3:00 P. M. Entire regiment billeted in town of ESCH.

Dec. 12th, 1918—Regiment proceed from ESCH to HESPERINGEN area. Arrived there at 3:00 P. M. Regiment disposed of as follows:—

Hdqrs	HESPERINGEN
1st Bn.	HESPERINGEN
2nd Bn.	ITZIG
3rd Bn.	ALZINGEN

Dec. 14th, 1918—Regiment proceeded to REMICH and BOUS. Regt. disposed of as follows:

Hdqrs. }	REMICH
1st Bn. }	
3rd Bn. }	
2nd Bn.	BOUS.

Dec. 15th, 1918—Regiment proceeded to SAARBURG AREA. Disposition as follows:

Hdqrs.	KIRF
1st Bn.	MEURICH-TRASSEN
2nd Bn.	FREUDENBURG
3rd Bn.	WEITEN

Dec. 17th, 1918—Regiment proceeded to REMICH Area. Disposition as follows:

Hdqrs.,	}	REMICH
1st Bn.		
3rd Bn.		
2nd Bn.		BOUS.

Dec. 20th, 1918—Regiment proceeded to vicinity of JUNGLINSTER. Disposition as follows:—

Hdqrs	JUNGLINSTER
1st Bn	FLAXWEILER
2nd Bn	OLINGEN
3rd Bn	FLAXWEILER

Dec. 21st, 1918—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. moved as follows:

1st Bn.	to	GODBRANGE
2nd Bn.	to	EISENBORN
3rd Bn.	to	BOURGLINSTER

Dec. 23rd, 1918—Cos. C and D moved from Godbrange to RODENBURG.

Dec. 28th, 1918—Co. H. moved from WEYER to HUNSDORF. Co. L. moved from BOURGLINSTER to GONDERINGEN.

Dec. 29th, 1918—1st and 2nd Bns. moved. Disposition after move as follows:—

1st Bn. Hdqrs	}	OLINGEN
Co. A.		
Co. B.		
2nd Bn. Hdqrs	}	LORENZWEILER
Co. F.		
Co. G.		
		LORENZWEILER

Jan. 2, 1919—Part of regiment moved. Disposition as follows:

Co. B.	to	BIEDWEILER
Co. D.	to	ESCHWEILER
Co. F.	to	ALTLINSTER
Co. H.	to	BLASCHIED

Jan. 8, 1919—Regiment moved as follows:

Co. B.	from Biedweiler	to BIEWER
2nd Bn Hq	"	Lorenzweiler to CONSDORF
Co. E.	"	Imbringen to CONSDORF
Co. F.	"	Altlinster to BECH
Co. G.	"	Lorenzweiler to ALTRIER
Co. H.	"	Blaschied to CONSDORF

Jan. 9th, 1919—Co. I. moved from Bourglinster to GODBRANGE.

ABEL DAVIS
Colonel

XXIII. 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

HEADQUARTERS
124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION
A. E. F.

17th November, 1918.

From: COMMANDING OFFICER, 124th Machine Gun Battalion,
A.E.F.

To: COMMANDING GENERAL, 66th Infantry Brigade, A.E.F.

Subject: Report of active operations.

1. The following report contains, in chronological order, all occupation of battle positions and all attack operations in which units of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion have been involved since arriving in France. In most instances the routine occupations of defensive positions is given briefly and without comment, while reports of offensive operations are given with few exceptions in the language of reports made by the company commanders concerned.

2. Because of the fact that a machine gun battalion seldom operates independently as such, but its companies are detailed to various units both within and without the brigade (as with the British), it has been most difficult to compile a connected report, but effort has been made to so arrange the material at hand as to trace in a fairly accurate and orderly manner the activities of the units of the battalion in actual operations. No account is given of the activities of the battalion during these periods when it was merely in training or at rest.

OPERATIONS WITH THE BRITISH

3. While the battalion was with the British Fourth Army it occupied battle positions in connection with British and American units, at various periods. During these occupations our officers and men, from the battalion commander down, had their first opportunity for actual trench experience under warfare conditions, and the most valuable training and experience in trench routine, reliefs, drawing orders, supply, etc., was had. The greatest courtesy and spirit of helpfulness was shown by Colonel Portal, Bart., 47th M.G.Bn., B.E.F., Colonel Stewart, 58th M.G.Bn., B.E.F. and their officers to our troops, and their suggestions and methods were of the utmost helpfulness to us.

4. Operations with the British were as follows:

July 16-17—Cos. C & D occupied BAIZIEUX-WARLOY line, III Corps front, Southern sector, for 24 hours.

July 17-18—Cos. A & B occupied positions in BAIZIEUX-WARLOY line for 24 hours.

From July 17 to July 23 all officers and men occupied positions in front line with units of the 47th and 58th Battalions, M.G.C., B.E.F., by details for observations.

July 25-30—Cos. A & B relieved units of the 47th Bn., M.G.C., B.E.F., in front system for tour of four days.

July 26-31—Cos. C & D relieved units of 58th Bn., M.G.C., B.E.F., in front system for tour of four days.

August 6—The battalion changed station from MOLLIENS-AU-BOIS to BAIZIEUX, where it maintained headquarters until its companies were relieved on August 11th.

August 6-7—Cos. A & B relieved units of the 47th and 50th Bns., M.G.C., B.E.F., in LAVIÉVILLE support system, occupying positions until relieved by the 123rd M.G.Bn. on August 11th.

August 7-8—Cos. C & D relieved units of the 58th and 12th Bns., M.G.C., B.E.F., in the right front system, occupying positions until relieved by 123d M.G.Bn. on August 11th.

Casualties during this tour, 2 killed, 6 wounded.

August 12—Battalion removed from British Sector to QUERRIEU WOOD in Australian Sector.

August 15-20—The battalion was stationed in valley near VAUX-sur-SOMME as machine gun reserve of the Australian Liaison Force, being relieved on Oct. 20 when that force was disbanded.

This completes all operations with the British.

OPERATIONS IN FRENCH AND AMERICAN SECTORS

5. On August 24th, 1918, the battalion was transferred from CARDONNETTE in the BRITISH area to GUERPONT in the FRENCH area. Here training was carried on and units were re-equipped with American guns, etc., until Sept. 6, when it was transferred to the FRENCH Sector FROMERÉVILLE, MORT HOMME sub-sector.

September 10-25—Co. C occupied positions in sub-sector RAFFECOURT and Co. D occupied reserve positions in the MORT HOMME sub-sector. The remainder of the battalion remained at LONGBUT FARM until Sept. 25th.

September 24—Cos. C & D rearranged positions preparatory to firing barrage scheme in the operations of Sept. 26th and Cos. A & B moved into positions of readiness in RAVIN des CAURETTES.

OPERATION OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1918. MORT HOMME SUB-SECTOR.

MAP—VERDUN, A & B—1:20,000.

6. On the morning of 26th September, 1918, the companies of this Battalion, together with the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, and Machine Gun Companies of the 131st and 132nd Infantry, participated in the attack on the FORGES Sector as follows:

BARRAGE

The initial advance of the attacking battalions was covered by a machine gun barrage upon enemy trenches and strong points along the entire brigade (Division) front, for a period of from H hour to H plus 60 minutes on the left to from H hour to H plus 70 minutes on

the right. The barrage consisted of forty guns, manned by Companies C & D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and Co. B, and one platoon of Co. A, 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, (Divisional), and was carried out as per barrage scheme laid down in Annex to Field Order No. 16, Hq., 66th Inf. Bde., September, 1918. As far as can be ascertained this barrage was a complete success, and gave valuable covering fire and moral support to the advancing Infantry.

7. In connection with the barrage, four guns, specially mounted for anti-aircraft work, from Co. A, 122nd Machine Gun Battalion, were in position in the RAVIN des CAURETTES, prepared to give protection against hostile aircraft. Two other guns from this Company were stationed on the bend of River MEUSE Southwest of REGNÉVILLE and assisted the operation of the French on our right by firing upon the quarry and enemy positions on the East bank of the MEUSE.

M. G. COMPANIES IN THE ADVANCE.

8. The six brigade Machine Gun Companies went forward in the attack, Companies C & D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, following with the support battalions of the 131st and 132nd Infantry respectively, upon completion of the barrage mentioned above. Very little fire from these machine guns was possible or necessary. The advance was over rough and ascending ground, mostly wooded, and was covered by a dense fog throughout most of its progress. Hence, it was impracticable to distinguish friendly troops or to select suitable fields of fire for machine guns during the advance, except in a few instances, but all guns, (except three, which were knocked out by shell fire) were taken forward and reached the objective with the infantry, and covered the consolidation.

9. Detailed operations of Companies of 124th Machine Gun Battalion in the advance are as follows:

Co. A:

Went forward in attack with 2d Battalion, 132nd Infantry. Left Massin Trench for forming up line at 4:30 A.M., 26th September. Crossed FORGES River at H hour and formed up. Very foggy, which, together with smoke screen made it impossible to see far enough to do much firing and not to exceed 25 rounds per gun were fired. All platoons went through to the objective and got guns into position in FORGES WOOD opposite CONSENVOYE about 11:00 A.M. Company remained in position until Oct. 3rd, when it was sent to assist in operations near BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT.

Co. B:

Went forward with 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry, in following order: 1st Platoon behind 2nd wave of left company; 2nd platoon followed support company; 3rd platoon was used as liaison platoon on left of Division sector. After crossing the FORGES River, which was ably assisted by guides from the 3rd Battalion intelligence section, the troops formed up and moved forward under barrage of machine guns, artillery, and under cover of smoke screen and fog.

The advance was held up for 20 minutes by machine gun fire from guns of the 80th Division, which put on a barrage over our own sector for that length of time after our own machine gun barrage had ceased. For this reason and because of fog, touch was lost with the 319th Infantry (on our left), but advance proceeded. The advance was assisted by the 1st platoon, by firing on strong points in vicinity of GERCOURT from the flank. The 3rd platoon also assisted the 1st platoon in bringing flanking fire upon the BOIS JURÉ, assisting the infantry in advancing through the Eastern part of that wood. Reached objective at 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. and took positions to cover consolidation on left bank of MEUSE valley, the 3rd platoon took position protecting left flank, as the 319th infantry did not reach its objective until following evening. Casualties: 3 killed, 7 wounded. Company remained in positions until Oct. 8th when it was withdrawn for operations on East side of MEUSE.

Co. C:

This company participated in the barrage, after which guns were cleaned, belts loaded, and company followed the 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry. Reached objective without casualties and placed guns in position with 1st battalion covering consolidation. Company remained in position here until Oct. 8th, when it was assembled for operations on East side of MEUSE.

Co. D:

This company also participated in the barrage, after which it followed the 3rd (support) Battalion, 132nd Infantry, and arrived at final position in support near North edge of BOIS de FORGES at 10:30 A.M. No casualties. Company remained in reserve positions until Oct. 3rd, when it was sent to assist near BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT.

OPERATIONS OF OCTOBER 3-7, 1918

BOIS DE LA CÔTE LEMONT

10. On night of Oct. 3-4, pursuant to orders from Division Machine Gun Officer, Cos. A & D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, were relieved from positions in BOIS de FORGES and ordered to support the 4th Division from vicinity of Hill 280 and BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT, to be in position by daylight morning of 4th October.

Transportation did not arrive until nearly midnight and both companies used Company A's transportation, leaving FORGES WOOD about 12:30 A.M. Oct. 4th. All roads were heavily shelled by the enemy, the night was extremely dark and orders gave no information concerning location of enemy or our own troops, notwithstanding which the companies arrived at Hill 280 and had guns in position by 7:30 A.M. On the road the companies had to pass through gassed areas and lost four mules and one horse, and 2 enlisted men from shell fire.

The machine guns of these companies were first in position and did harassing fire on BRIEULLES and TETON trench in support of

our 4th Division. The following day, Oct. 5th, Companies A & D were placed under orders of C.O. 123rd Machine Gun Battalion, and remained in position on Hill 280 protecting the left flank of our 65th Brigade. From these positions harassing fire and direct fire was carried on at intervals until the companies were ordered to withdraw to BOIS de FORGES on evening of October 6th by the Division Commander. This order was received too late for the change to be made before daylight, so the Division Commander directed no move until darkness following night. This was done on evening of Oct. 7th, the companies reaching FORGES WOOD about 9:00 P.M. and reporting to their battalion commander. During practically all the period covered by this report these companies received heavy shell fire and much gas. On the withdrawal, Sergeant Castle C. Williams was killed.

Total casualties:

	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Wounded</i>
Co. A	I	I
OPERATIONS OF OCTOBER 8-13, 1918		
CONSENVOYE		

II. Companies A, B and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, participated in the operations on the East side of the River MEUSE during the period of Oct. 8-13, 1918, as per the following reports by company commanders:

Co. A:

Reported to battalion commander, 2nd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, on the morning of the 8th Oct., 1918 at 8:00 A.M., on the East edge of FORGES WOOD. Platoons were assigned their tasks and the two platoons that had tasks with the attacking Infantry were formed up with those companies, and the support platoon was formed up with the Infantry support. The battalion was formed in single file and marched Southeast towards BRABANT, where they crossed the MEUSE on a newly constructed bridge under desultory enemy artillery fire which played along the valley of the MEUSE. After crossing the River, the battalion formed up two companies in the front line, two companies in support, with a machine gun platoon assigned tasks with each attacking company and with one machine gun platoon held in support, its place being 100 yards in front of the infantry support, infantry being formed in artillery formation or squad column, machine gun platoons taking same formation.

The task given to machine gun platoons with the attacking troops was as follows: They were to take a formation well out to the right and left flanks and in rear of the front line, assisting the infantry in the advance in every way possible by overhead fire, flanking fire, etc., and on arriving on the objective to take positions that would give them command of the ground in front and to the flanks of the new line and cover the infantry while this new line was being consolidated.

The support platoon was under control and to await orders of the machine gun company commander.

The battalion advanced to the road running East out of CONSENVOYE which was known as the first objective, where they awaited the artillery barrage. About 12:30 P.M., 8th Oct., 1918, we were attacked on our right flank by machine gun fire. One infantry platoon and one section of machine guns were sent out to clean up these enemy machine guns. The infantry platoon, one machine gun team and part of the other one were captured. The artillery barrage was started at the proper hour but fell from 300 yards to 500 yards short, and caused our troops to withdraw. We then received an order from C.O. 132nd Infantry to advance until 4:45 P.M. We started the advance about 2:30 P.M. and advanced to a point about 200 yards South of the BOIS de CHAUME, where we dug in.

The battalion commander issued orders to the effect that we would continue the advance the following morning and carry out the same plans with the exception that the H hour would be at 6:00 A.M. unless orders to the contrary were issued. We were on the forming line at 6:00 A.M. the following morning when the artillery barrage fell short again, causing our troops to withdraw about 300 yards. As the barrage lifted the advance was started, and the troops advanced to the first exploitative objective, which was the North edge of the BOIS de CHAUME, and awaited the standing barrage to lift. As the barrage lifted the advance was continued to the second exploitative objective. On arriving at the first exploitative objective, I consulted the infantry battalion commander and was informed that if it was impossible to hold the advanced positions the advanced troops would be withdrawn to the first exploitative objective and that this position would be held.

We started the advance that morning with 10 guns. One platoon was lost in the heavy fog and woods, leaving us with 6 guns. Our right flank being open, I endeavored to protect it with these 6 guns echeloned in depth. At 11:00 A.M. a report came back from the front line stating that the enemy was attacking on our right flank. After numerous counter-attacks by the enemy on our right and right center, these attacks being launched between 11:00 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., we received a message from the front line stating it would be impossible to hold that line. The infantry battalion commander at once called a conference and decided to withdraw from the advanced positions to the first exploitative objective. I at once sent one machine gun section, consisting of two guns, to the right center of the advanced line to cover the withdrawal of the infantry. These guns were both lost. The infantry battalion commander ordered me to report to the C.O. 132nd Infantry and report the situation. On reporting to the P.C. 132nd Infantry, I found the Commanding Officer had gone to the front, and reported to the Commanding General, 66th Brigade. He ordered me to report to the P.C. 1st

Battalion, 131st Infantry, where I would find the C.O. 132nd Infantry. I there found the infantry battalion commander to which I was attached, and also found that the battalion had been withdrawn to the South edge of the BOIS de CHAUME into the positions we had left that morning.

At 7:00 P.M. on Oct. 9th, 1918, I received a report that the support companies which were holding the first exploitative objective had not withdrawn, and that one section of machine guns and two Boche machine guns manned by members of my company were still in action and holding that position. It has been reported that these machine gun teams which stayed in their positions caused the enemy severe losses and broke up their attack. These teams were withdrawn the following morning and took positions in reserve at the South edge of BOIS de CHAUME after the advance of fresh troops. About 10,000 rounds of ammunition were expended, 5 guns put out of action by artillery fire, and 1 gun lost.

Casualties: Killed—1 Officer, 1 Private, Wounded—13, Gassed—2, Missing—19.

W. LUTZ KRIGBAUM
Captain, Infantry.

Co. B:

As a result of hard work during the night of Oct. 7th-8th, this Company placed 12 guns in position at about FORGES 198-808 as per barrage scheme. Fire was opened at 10:30 A.M., Oct. 8th, upon the edge of CHAUME WOOD and the copse along that slope toward the River. The order to cease firing came at 10:45 A.M., as the attack had been held up near the starting point.

On Oct. 9th at 6:15 A.M. this Company received orders to fire harassing fire on SIVRY and that vicinity until 8:00 A.M., which was done. About the middle of that afternoon orders were received to join the 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry at once. This Company moved immediately to FORGES WOOD, thence to the trenches Southeast of CONSENVOYE, where it joined the above named battalion at about 11:00 P.M.

At 1:00 A.M., Oct. 10th, this company moved forward with the 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry through CONSENVOYE to the South edge of CHAUME WOOD, where it formed for attack. At 6:45 A.M. these troops moved forward through CHAUME WOOD, the advance being rather slow on account of the thick undergrowth, the well concealed enemy machine guns, and the lack of artillery support. Upon arriving at the Northern edge of CHAUME WOOD, practically all of the guns of this Company were able to deliver very effective fire upon enemy machine gun positions and bodies of enemy fleeing over the opposite ridge.

This Company then moved forward with the infantry to the top of the opposite ridge under extremely heavy artillery and machine

gun fire from the front and both flanks, which resulted in many casualties and the loss of 4 guns.

One section moved to the right to support the 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry, and delivered fire which silenced several enemy snipers and put to flight parties of the enemy assembling on the extreme right, apparently for a counter-attack. During the afternoon the remainder of the company was organized into 6 gun squads and took up positions in the gap between the two battalions on the top of the ridge. These positions were maintained, even though the 3rd Battalion withdrew to the foot of the ridge to better protect that open flank. The enemy launched a counter-attack on the afternoon of the 11th, when all the guns of this Company did very effective work and stopped it quickly. The 1st Battalion withdrew further down the slope of this ridge that night, and the 3rd Battalion took up positions in rear of gun positions of this Company. Next morning the guns were moved back to this line and placed so as to cover the front to the best advantage. After dark on the 12th, Lieut. White moved 2 guns over to support Co. M, 131st Infantry, in front of SIVRY.

During the night of Oct. 13th-14th, the 131st Infantry and the machine gun companies attached thereto received orders to withdraw to CONSENVOYE, certain battalions of the 65th Brigade moving in during the same night to take their positions.

The casualties during this action in this Company were: 2 killed and 26 wounded or gassed (Captain Irwin and 1st Lieut. Fishburne evacuated on morning of Oct. 10th are included in this total).

WILLIAM R. BOURDON,
1st Lieut., Infantry,
Commanding.

Co. D:

Reported to C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry on evening of October 7th upon return from BOIS DE LA CÔTE LEMONT. Battalion and M.G. Company formed up on camouflaged road West of MEUSE River at about 8:00 A.M., Oct. 8th, and, at about 10:00 A.M. crossed the MEUSE South of BRABANT under quite heavy shell fire, but without casualties. From there advance was taken up, the machine gun platoons being assigned tasks with certain waves of the infantry and advancing with infantry formation, i.e., squad columns. 25 ammunition carriers were assigned from the infantry and most of these men did splendid work during the advance, a few only abandoning their tasks.

About 500 yards South of Consenvoye met with machine gun fire from Southwest of CONSENVOYE. Two machine guns and a group of infantry stopped this fire and captured 40 prisoners. Some opposition was met in CONSENVOYE at the church, where about 70 prisoners and 8 British Lewis guns were taken. After a halt of about 4 hours awaiting orders as to H hour, such order was not received, so the 1st and 2nd Battalions formed up on road running Northeast from

CONSENVOYE and battalion commanders went into a conference. At this time our artillery barrage opened and fell upon our troops, forcing them to withdraw towards the South to a small ravine, which was accomplished by the machine gunners in good order and without casualties. The advance was taken up about 4:30 P.M. and continued until darkness, at which time had reached about 1 kilometer North of CONSENVOYE, where halt was made for the night.

During night orders were received to advance the following morning and that barrage would begin at 6:00 A.M. At 5:30 A.M. Oct. 9, 1918, 1st Battalion moved up about 500 yards to right front to join 2nd Battalion and there awaited lift of barrage. At 6:00 A.M. barrage opened and fell short upon our own men, forcing them to withdraw and await the lift. After barrage lifted, advance was taken up. Was held up several times by machine gun fire from Bois de CHAUME, but this was overcome and final objective was reached about 11:55 A.M. The machine guns were here disposed of, covering consolidation and with guns laid on points from which counter-attack was expected. Here they remained until about 8:30 P.M., when the battalion commander ordered all forward companies to withdraw to the support line towards left of Bois de CHAUME, which was done, as liaison with 2nd Battalion on right had been lost. About 11:00 P.M., Oct. 9th, were ordered to withdraw to CONSENVOYE, which was done during the night.

Casualties: Killed 1, wounded 7, gassed 1.

Co. C:

On Oct. 9th this company was attached to 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry, under command of Major Coady. During the day orders were received from Brigade Commander that this Company would be detached from the 1st Battalion for other duty, and the C.O. 124th Machine Gun Battalion was instructed to so advise the C.O. 131st Infantry, and that a company from the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion would be substituted. This information was given to C.O. 131st Infantry by 'phone and to "C" Company by runner. Shortly afterwards on the afternoon of the same day, the Brigade Commander telephoned that the order was cancelled and that Co. C would remain attached to the 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry. This information was immediately sent by runner to the company commander of Co. C and given to the C.O. 131st Infantry by the C.O. 124th Machine Gun Battalion in person. Co. C prepared to report to the 1st battalion as soon as notified it was wanted by Major Coady, in accordance with former arrangements, but never received any orders and remained in readiness in FORGES WOOD until Oct. 10th, when it was notified it was in reserve. Major Coady stated later that he was never informed of the cancellation of the order substituting a company of 122nd Machine Gun Battalion in lieu of Co. C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, and it also seems that neither was the C.O. or company commander of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalions hence,

when the 1st Battalion moved from FORGES WOOD to cross the River MEUSE on the night of Oct. 9th-10th, it was accompanied by a company of the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion.

OPERATIONS OF OCTOBER 14-20, 1918

DANNEVOUX WOODS

12. On night of Oct. 14th, Co. D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion with 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry took over gun positions in the DANNEVOUX WOOD Sector. Considerable difficulty was experienced in effecting this relief owing to fact that Machine Gun Company of 130th Infantry had no orders including his company in relief. Finally relief was effected about 7:00 A.M., Oct. 15th, this only being possible by mutual agreement of all officers concerned to take over guns of Machine Gun Co., 130th Inf., in exchange for like material of Co. D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, which was done.

On night of Oct. 15th, Co. C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion relieved Co. B, 123rd Machine Gun Battalion in this same sector, relief being made without incident. Both Companies C & D remained in these positions until night of Oct. 19th-20th, when they were relieved by French units. No casualties.

OPERATIONS IN TROYON SECTOR

13. On the night of Oct. 24th-25th the battalion marched from its billets at Camp les TAMARIS and PETITE le MONTHAIRONS, where units had been resting for a few days, to the vicinity of LONGEAU FARM in the TROYON Sector. After a night march of 18 miles covering a period of 12 hours, the battalion arrived at its destination about 6:00 A.M., Oct. 25th, and companies proceeded to take over gun positions from the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, 79th Division, A.E.F., in the MASSACHUSETTS Sub-sector. These reliefs were completed, except as to positions in the outpost zone, by 10:00 A.M. Reliefs in the outpost zone were completed the night of Oct. 25th by 9:00 P.M. Nothing of moment transpired during the occupation of these positions. No suitable positions were prepared and a general re-organization of the sector was made, and on the night of Oct. 30th-31st, the re-organization took place and the machine gun positions of the sub-sector were re-arranged and taken over by Cos. B, C & D, Co. A being placed in reserve. Here these units remained, with Battalion Headquarters at LONGEAU FARM, until the operation of November 10th-11th. 16 gas casualties in "B" Company at AVILLERS.

OPERATIONS OF NOVEMBER 10-11, 1918

14. On the night of Nov. 9th, by orders of the Brigade Commander, Cos. A & B were ordered to report to C.O. 131st Infantry at DONCOURT, and the following day took part in the operations of that regiment as shown in following reports of company commanders. Cos. C & D also took part in the operations of Nov. 10th-11th, reports of which follow:

Co. A:

On the evening of 9th Nov. 1918, received Field Order #49 from C.O. 131st Inf., U.S.A., and at 11:00 P.M. received a message from the C.O. 124th Machine Gun Battalion to the effect that Co. A and Co. B, 124th Machine Gun Battalion were to report to the C.O. 131st Infantry or his representative by 5:00 A.M. on the 10th Nov., 1918, at DONCOURT. Left billets at 3:00 A.M. on Nov. 10, 1918 and reported to Capt. Magner, 131st Infantry, U.S.A., and from there moved to Bois les Ht[es] ÉPINES and remained there under cover until 10:00 A.M. of the 10th Nov. 1918, and under cover of the fog moved to Bois de WARVILLE. At 11:00 o'clock received orders to the effect that sub-paragraph "E" of paragraph 4 of Field Order #49 would be stricken out, and that the position would be held.

Moved up in rear of forming up line at 12:30 P.M., which was on the Northeast side of Bois de WARVILLE, facing the Bois d'HARVILLE which we were to attack at H hour, it being 2:00 P.M., Nov. 10th, 1918. Formation for attack was as follows: One platoon to form on the left flank, their task being to cover the advance of attacking troops across the open ground and, after the attacking infantry had reached the Bois d'HARVILLE, this platoon was to advance to and take positions along the left of the HARVILLE WOODS, guns being placed in depth. One platoon was placed on the right flank to advance with and in rear of attacking infantry, their task being to assist the advance of the infantry until they reached their objective, and take positions along the right of HARVILLE WOODS, guns to be placed in depth. One section of the support platoon was sent forward to take positions, one section on the right center and one section on the left center of HARVILLE WOODS, guns to be placed in depth.

At 8:00 P.M., 10th Nov. 1918, received orders that the infantry were withdrawing on account of gas, and at once sent runners to all platoons to withdraw to forming up line. Right platoon withdrew with infantry, left and center platoons did not withdraw on account of the intensive artillery fire on the open ground between the HARVILLE WOODS and the WARVILLE WOODS until 3:00 A.M., 11th Nov. 1918, and then withdrew to the WARVILLE WOODS and took up their former positions on the Northeast edge of Bois de WARVILLE, where they remained until 2:00 P.M. 11th Nov. 1918, when we received orders to withdraw and return to our billets.

At 8:30 A.M. on the 11th Nov. 1918, received orders from P.C. 131st Infantry to the effect that we would not fire upon the enemy unless ordered, and that we would report all enemy shelling by wire and that all firing would cease at 11:00 A.M., Nov. 11th, 1918. All firing ceased at the appointed hour.

About 3000 rounds of ammunition were expended, targets being advanced enemy strong points. It was reported by prisoners taken

early in the attack that their casualties were heavy, our casualties being three Privates slightly wounded by shell fire.

W. LUTZ KRIGBAUM
Captain, Infantry.

Co. B:

This company arrived at ST. MAURICE at 6:30 A.M., Oct. 25th, and took over from Co. A, 312th Machine Gun Battalion that afternoon and evening eight positions, four between DONCOURT and WOËL and four at ST. MAURICE. Lieut. Price, with the 1st Platoon, took over the four forward guns and the other two platoons followed in turn, doing tours of five days each.

On the night of 30th-31st Oct., Co. B took over four more positions from Co. A of this Battalion near THILLOT. Most of the positions, both forward and rear, were abandoned for better ones, and all had emplacements and shelters constructed during our stay.

1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry had taken over in this sector on the 24th and remained until about Nov. 5th, when relieved by the 3rd Battalion, 131st Infantry. This company was relieved by the Machine Gun Company, 131st Infantry on the night of Nov. 8th-9th.

At midnight of Nov. 9th-10th, this company received orders from 131st Infantry to join that regiment at DONCOURT at 5:00 o'clock next morning. Upon arriving there it was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 131st Infantry, and moved forward into HAUTES ÉPINES and WARVILLE Woods with that regiment. This company was given the task with the 2nd Battalion of protecting the flanks of the 3rd Battalion while it attacked and held a part of HARVILLE WOODS.

The 3rd Battalion attacked about the middle of the afternoon and went right through to the objective, but before it had gone far the 2nd Battalion and this company were called upon to support the 3rd Battalion. These troops moved forward at once, entering the woods from the right under very heavy artillery and machine gun fire.

Lieut. Rockhill, with the 1st platoon, moved forward to support the front line. Lieut. White, with the 2nd Platoon, moved forward almost to the objective and took up positions along the right flank. While reconnoitering some of these positions, Sgt. Ely of this company met and captured 11 prisoners single-handed.

The woods during all this time was under heavy fire from artillery of all sizes from three sides, some of this being at very close range. Enemy machine guns also were covering the edges of these woods. All this, together with the heavy gas caused by the shelling, made the woods untenable, and the troops were ordered to withdraw about 7:00 P.M.

This company moved back to the edge of HAUTES ÉPINES WOODS and immediately took up positions. The C.O. of this company then returned to 2nd Battalion Headquarters, but found no infantry officers there. Capt. Magner at this time was handling operations

from WARVILLE WOODS, so took charge there temporarily. Runners were sent out at once to collect all infantry moving back (many of these misunderstood orders and were returning to DONCOURT) and they were placed along the Northern edge of the woods to support our guns, and in this way a strong line was formed along the edge of the woods.

The next morning orders came to attack again and, while the 131st Infantry was being assembled to carry this out, word came of the truce and these operations ceased. That afternoon Co. D, this Battalion, took over Co. B positions and this company moved back to LONGEAU FARM.

Casualties: 4 wounded, 1 missing.

WILLIAM R. BOURBON
Captain, Infantry.

Co. C:

On the morning of the 25th Oct. 1918, after an all night march, relieved the 316th Infantry Machine Gun Co. of the 79th Division at 6:30 A.M., taking over 4 gun positions of 2 guns each in rear of HANNONVILLE, keeping 4 guns in reserve. Nothing of event but "hold the line" until night of 28th Oct., when the 4 reserve guns relieved 4 guns of Co. D in WADONVILLE. Situation remained thus, with some shelling in this town but quiet in rear positions until 10th Nov., 1918, when 4 guns were ordered to occupy ST. HILAIRE attached to 132nd Infantry (one company). Company F, 131st Infantry, having same orders, came first, and these 4 guns in command of an officer went to ST. HILAIRE with latter company. On the night of 10th Nov., these two small units received orders to take and hold the town of BUTGNÉVILLE after a destructive artillery barrage at 5:00 A.M. 11th Nov. This barrage never fell, yet knowing the enemy outnumbered them and that they were strongly fortified, after a consultation the officers in command decided to make the attempt. Using the usual formation, governed by their strength, they moved to the attack about 5:30 A.M. under a heavy fog. They finally reached the wire which belted the town, but after 62 casualties they decided to withdraw.

No communication from this officer reached Machine Gun Company Headquarters, as same was sent through Infantry Regimental Headquarters as ordered. This platoon withdrew to ST. HILAIRE until afternoon, when they were then withdrawn farther back by order of infantry company commander of Co. F, 131st Infantry, as he had been relieved by regimental order and machine guns had not been mentioned. Eleven of the casualties were machine gunners, 6 killed and 5 wounded, 2 of them severely.

The remaining two platoons were ordered forward at 5:30 this same morning and proceeded as far as DONCOURT, when hostilities

were ordered ceased. Other than the effect of the futile attack, this company's morale has been extremely good to the last.

CHESTER E. INSKEEP
Captain, Infantry.

The morning of November 10th, 1918, Co. F, 131st Infantry, commanded by 1st Lieut. C. F. Schnepp, and the 3rd platoon, Co. C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, 4 guns, commanded by 1st Lieut. Allan R. Goodman, occupied ST. HILAIRE without opposition. We immediately organized the town for defense. About noon I received orders to report to Capt. Becker, with my machine guns, for use in and about ST. HILAIRE, and that he would arrive there in about an hour. He never appeared, but Capt. Wigglesworth of Co. H, 132nd Infantry came about 3 o'clock, with orders from Commanding Officer, 132nd Infantry to occupy ST. HILAIRE. With some difficulty, owing to lack of sufficient shelter from shell fire, he doubled up with his company on our posts.

At 9:00 P.M. this order arrived by mounted messenger from WOËL:

From: C.O. 131st Infantry 10/11/18—6:15 P.M. (by phone)

To: C.O. of Co. at ST. HILAIRE.

At 5:00 A.M. tomorrow morning a heavy artillery destructive fire will be laid down on BUTGNÉVILLE about 1 kilo. N.E. of you. You will advance to town and, following the artillery shoot, take this town of BUTGNÉVILLE and hold same, using your entire force of one company and 4 machine guns. Acknowledge receipt of this message and keep us informed hourly or oftener of your moves. Also have phone connection made with ST. HILAIRE and WOËL tonight and have Signal Officer at WOËL follow you in the attack with a wire.

(Signed)

C.O. 131st Infantry
(Pliable 1)

We had received no water and rations since coming to ST. HILAIRE, and had very little water and one days iron rations left. Messages sent by me to my company commander through 131st Infantry Regimental Headquarters did not reach him. Shortly after 5:00 A.M. a few, not more than ten, shells exploded in or near BUTGNÉVILLE. There was no other artillery fire on the town. At 5:20 A.M. we moved out for the attack. There was a heavy fog, could see about 100 yards.

FORMATION:

Two platoons, Co. F, 131st Infantry, 1st wave. Two platoons, same company, 2nd wave. Two machine guns behind and supporting both flanks.

Two platoons, Co. H, 132nd Infantry, in support at 200 yards. Capt. Wigglesworth gave us these platoons only upon our earnest request, as his orders from his Commanding Officer were to hold ST. HILAIRE. He did this with his remaining two platoons.

Our total force, about 150 infantrymen and 4 machine guns. 8 infantrymen were attached to machine gun platoon as ammunition carriers. We received machine gun and rifle fire about 500 yards from BUTGNÉVILLE. We continued the advance, our machine guns firing and advancing by echelon. 100 yards from the town we found a strong belt of wire about 30 yards wide, high wire over low wire, and indications of being mined. Enemy fire was so heavy and effective here that any movement meant a casualty. We continued the fight here for about half an hour, hoping the enemy intended to evacuate after an initial resistance. We finally had to withdraw under cover of our own machine guns, who stayed when the infantry withdrew. We had located some enemy machine guns and our fire at this stage was so effective that the withdrawal, a difficult operation, was made without receiving any casualties.

Our total casualties, 10 killed, 52 wounded. Machine gunners casualties, 6 killed, 5 wounded. Total rounds fired by machine guns—about 1500. I was forced to abandon two machine guns after disabling them on account of their crews being reduced to one man.

The gallantry and devotion of every man could not have been greater. The killed and wounded were all hit at their posts, and their sacrifice tells the story. 1st Cl. Private Albert A. Vahl fought his gun alone when every one around had withdrawn. Corporal Homer Bale and Private Edwin S. Stensaas, with their squads, fought their guns ten minutes after infantry had been withdrawn. Bugler Hildred D. Davis fearlessly carried messages under heavy machine gun fire. Sergeant Michael P. McCarthy and Bugler Hildred D. Davis, after being ordered to the rear, came back and helped carry out Lieut. Storrs, who was badly wounded, under very heavy fire. This was after machine guns and infantry were all withdrawn.

ALLAN R. GOODMAN
1st Lieut., Infantry.

Co. D:

On the morning of Nov. 10, 1918, about 10:00 o'clock, orders were received from C.O. 124th Machine Gun Battalion to withdraw immediately all guns then in position, to pack limbers with fighting equipment, and report with personnel ready for an advance to C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry, who was at that time located at ST. MAURICE.

All guns in the rear positions were withdrawn immediately, limbers packed, and both platoons and headquarters detachment proceeded to ST. MAURICE and waited at the cross-roads (Woël intersection) in ST. MAURICE for the arrival of the 3rd platoon, which was at that time occupying the advanced post in Woël.

About 2:00 P.M. communication was received from the platoon leader in charge of the guns at Woël that an order had been received from C.O. 131st Infantry directing (ordering) under the name of the

General (whether Division or Brigade not specified) that two guns of that platoon were to be dispatched along with a patrol of 50 men of the 131st Infantry, then in occupation of the advance post at WOËL as a liaison detachment to connect up with the division on our right. This division was supposed to have advanced its lines to our North-east front. Information was asked for by the leader of this platoon as to what action he should take. He was advised to obey the original order and withdrew his guns. This decision was reached because of the fact that C.O. of this organization, while waiting in ST. MAURICE for the return of these forward guns about the hour of 1:00 P.M., had seen a platoon of the Machine Gun Co., 131st Infantry proceeding in the direction of WOËL. He was informed by the officer in charge that it was to relieve the platoon of machine guns already at WOËL. The reply to the note reached the platoon leader too late to stop the advance of these two guns with the patrol.

About 4:00 P.M. battalion commander, 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry, informed C.O. this organization that it was his intention to return to billets in ST. MAURICE for the night in the absence of other orders, and advised the same procedure in the case of this organization; with additional instructions to have Co. D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, at the WOËL-ST. MAURICE cross-roads on the morning of Nov. 11, 1918. Accordingly, the platoons were withdrawn to the billets previously vacated and supper prepared for them.

About 6:30 P.M. an order was received, supposedly from C.O. 124th Machine Gun Battalion over the wire to C.O. 2nd Battalion, 132nd Infantry and relayed by messenger to C.O. Co. D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion at VIÉVILLE, to start immediately with all guns and equipment for WOËL and there report to P.C. 131st Infantry and connect with C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry, acting on his instructions. This order was corroborated by one from C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry containing same information and stating that he expected the company to move about the hour of 9:00 P.M.

Move was accordingly made to WOËL via VIÉVILLE-BILLY-ST. MAURICE-WOËL road at 8:45 P.M. and connections established with 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry at P.C. 131st Infantry in WOËL at 11:00 P.M. C. O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry ordered the company to remain in WOËL until 4:00 A.M., Nov. 11th, to have midnight lunch served to the men and proceed to DONCOURT at 4:00 A.M., and remain in the vicinity of the Red Cross station and await his arrival after the conclusion of his conference with C.O. 131st Infantry.

It was learned upon arrival in WOËL that guns as ordered on patrol with infantry by C.O. 131st Infantry had not up to that hour reported back. They did report back about 1:00 A.M. The Sergeant in charge of the section stated that advance had been made to the depth of five kilometers and connection established with division on our right at that point, and that he had been relieved by a section of guns from 131st Machine Gun Company.

At 4:00 A.M. the advance to DONCOURT was begun. When about one kilo. from DONCOURT the enemy opened a systematic shelling with long range guns upon the town of DONCOURT. Owing to this, it was not considered advisable to continue the advance. Accordingly, the company was taken to the best shelter that a low ditch on the South side of the WOËL-DONCOURT road afforded and kept there until the period of shelling had ceased. After the cessation of the bombardment of DONCOURT, the company arrived safely at the designated point at 5:15 A.M., reporting upon arrival to the officer temporarily in charge of the infantry battalion. C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry arrived at DONCOURT about 6:00 A.M. and, in conference with C.O. this organization, stated that his orders were to proceed from DONCOURT to BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES and there relieve 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry, already in occupation at this point.

Before proceeding from DONCOURT limbers were unloaded, because further transportation by means of vehicles was impracticable. The limbers were returned to WOËL to await orders, it not being deemed safe to retain them in the vicinity of DONCOURT because of the periodical, systematic shelling of this point by the enemy long range and 77 millimeter guns. This organization was not distributed as has been heretofore the custom in assigning platoons to each infantry company, but was given a set mission, one platoon on the right being assigned a special mission of preventing any infiltration on the part of the enemy from the BOIS d'HARVILLE toward the point of La BERTAUCOURT FARM, where it was believed from information received that the enemy was maintaining a strong point. This was believed to be composed principally of machine guns, principally of the heavy type. From this point it was thought the enemy might, under cover of machine gun fire, make a flank attack on the East side of BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES. One platoon on the left was given special mission to protect the left flank of 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry from any infiltration on the enemys part from the West side of the BOIS d'HARVILLE towards the BOIS de WARVILLE. The 3rd platoon was held in reserve in the position to the South of the road running directly Northeast through the BOIS les HAUTES ÉPINES so as to be in readiness to support either right or left platoon as the situation should develop. All platoons were in position at the hour of 8:00 A.M.

About 9:00 A.M. C.O. 1st Battalion, 131st Infantry, who was then relieved and personally about to vacate P.C. which had been turned over to C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry, received a message over the wire, presumably from C.O. 131st Infantry, that the armistice between Germany and the associated powers would go into effect at 11:00 A.M., Nov. 11, 1918. About 9:30 this information was corroborated to C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry by C.O. 132nd Infantry, with additional instructions that no firing would take place

either by infantry or machine guns on the sector occupied by him, and that in addition thereto, all firing on the part of the enemy should be immediately reported to him. At the same time he stated that information of the armistice was being gotten to the enemy as fast as possible. These orders were carried out absolutely to the letter.

* * * * *

About 2:00 P.M. Co. O. of this organization received instructions from C.O. 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry that as soon as he was ready and could with convenience do so, he could withdraw his guns and return with his organization to the billets vacated by him on the night of Nov. 10, 1918. Accordingly, instructions were sent to the transport at Woël to come up. It arrived in the vicinity of the Bois les HAUTES ÉPINES about the hour of 5:00 P.M. Equipment was immediately loaded on. The company formed in battle formation and marched to the town of VIÉVILLE via the DONCOURT-WOËL-ST. MAURICE-BILLY-VIÉVILLE road.

No casualties.

PATRICK J. DODD,
Captain, Infantry.

15. The following is a summary of all casualties in this Battalion, dating from arrival in France.

COMPANY	KILLED		WOUNDED	GASSED	MISSING	TOTALS
	IN ACTION	ACCIDENT[AL]LY				
H.Q.	1	1				2
A.	2		23	2	19	46
B.	5		20	25	1	51
C.	7		11			18
D.	1	1	7	1		10
	16	2	61	28	20	127

OFFICERS: 1st Lieut. Lewis P. Rogers, Co. A, killed in action Sept. 26, 1918.

2nd Lieut. Leroy A. McCullough, Co. A, killed in action Oct. 9, 1918.

16. Animals killed by aerial bombs and enemy fire: 1 horse, 19 mules.

17. Although machine gunners are not often so fortunate, a number of prisoners were captured and disposed of according to the following table:

CO.	NO.	RANK	LOCATION	DATE	CAPTORS	DISPOSITION
"A"	14	FORGES WOOD	Sept. 26	Sgt. Sprague	132nd Inf.
"B"	2	N.C.O.s	HARVILLE WOOD	Nov. 10	Sgt. Ely	131st Inf.
"D"	9	Privates				
	31	CONSENVOYE	Oct. 8	{ 1st Lt. Geo. Higley 2nd Lt. Wm. Trager	Lieut. Ward, 108th Eng.
	2	Privates	CONSENVOYE	Oct. 8	Sgt. Holloway	1st Bn., 132nd Inf.
	1	Officer	CONSENVOYE	Oct. 8	Pvt. Slack	1st Bn., 132nd Inf.
	1	N. C. O.				
	8	Privates				
	3	N.C.O.s	CONSENVOYE	Oct. 8	{ Sgt. Newman & 2nd Sec., 2nd Plat.	1st Bn., 132nd Inf.
	12	Privates				
	28	Privates	CONSENVOYE	Oct. 8	{ Corp. Kennelly & 1st Squad, 2nd Sec. 2nd Plat.	1st Bn., 132nd Inf.
	1	Private	WOËL	Nov. 1	Pvt. St. Clair	Co. G, 132nd Inf.

Total captured, all companies—112

1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, and 1 Corporal, all U.S. Army, were recaptured at CONSENVOYE on Oct. 8, 1918, by Corporal Holmberg, Co. "D".

18. This concludes all actions in which this organization has engaged since arriving in France.

FLOYD F. PUTMAN
Major, Infantry.

Distribution:

Comdg. Gen., 66th Inf. Bde. (2)
C.O. 131st Inf.
C.O. 132nd Inf.
C.O.

HEADQUARTERS
124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION
A.E.F.

January 2, 1918.

Memorandum for DIVISION ADJUTANT:

1. Following is record of locations of companies of this Battalion during period stated:

Co. A—Oct. 10-13 in support near edge of Bois de CHAUME.

Oct. 13-14 in reserve in trenches south of CONSENVOYE.

Oct. 14-15 moved to FORGES WOOD.

Oct. 15-16 moved in reserve on Hill 262 about 3 kilometers Northwest of GERCOURT. Remained until Oct. 20th.

Oct. 20-21 moved to FORGES WOOD.

Oct. 21-22 moved to HAUDAINVILLE.

Oct. 22-23 moved to Le Petite MONTHAIRONS. Remained until Oct. 24th. Up to this time was with 2nd Bn., 132nd Inf., which left them there.

Oct. 24-25 moved to TROYON Sector and relieved gun positions of 312th M.G. Bn. near THILLOT.

Co. B—Oct. 13-14. Co. B after being relieved October 13th remained in reserve in trenches south of CONSENVOYE until noon

THE 33RD DIVISION

October 16th, when they crossed the river and remained in reserve on the south of BOIS de FORGES.

Oct. 19-20 moved with Bn. Hdqrs. to BOIS de NIXÉVILLE.

Oct. 20-21 moved to Camp les TAMARIS, about 1 kilometer Northeast of RÉCOURT. Remained here until Oct. 24th.

Oct. 24-25 moved with rest of 124th M.G.Bn. and relieved gun positions of 312th M.G.Bn. in TROYON Sector near ST. MAURICE.

Co. C—Oct. 9 to 15 in brigade reserve in FORGES WOOD.

Oct. 15-16 relieved Co. B, 123rd M. G. Bn. north of DANNEVOUX.

Oct. 20-21 relieved and staged in FORGES WOOD. With Co. A & D rest of time until going into TROYON Sector, Oct. 24-25.

Co. D—Oct. 14-15 moved from CONSENVOYE with 1st Bn., 132nd Inf. and relieved units of 65th Brigade in DANNEVOUX WOOD and BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT.

Oct. 2-21 relieved and staged in FORGES WOOD. With Co. A rest of time until going into TROYON Sector, Oct. 24th and 25th.

2. My report on operations is in error regarding date Co. D moved into DANNEVOUX Sector. It was Oct. 14-15 instead of 13-14.

FLOYD F. PUTMAN
Major, Infantry,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, 33rd DIVISION,

AMERICAN E. F.

FFP-nph

FRANCE, 7th Nov. 1918.

From: ACTING D.M.G.OFFICER.

To: COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd Division, A.E.F.

Subject: Report on conference with Div. M.G.Officers of adjoining Divisions.

1. Pursuant to Plan of Defense for M.Gs., TROYON Sector, the undersigned, on 6th November confer[r]ed with D.M.G.O. of the Division on our left (35th Div.) and checked up on machine guns and Infantry positions near the boundary between the two divisions.

2. I find as follows:

(a) INFANTRY

The 35th Division has Infantry combat groups and Outposts in and about the villages of MANHEULLES and BONZÉE, with right post located at point 449.587.

(b) MACHINE GUNS.

Five machine guns are located in vicinity of Hill 286 at about 422.572, firing generally to Northeast with right flank gun firing on MANHEULLES-FRESNES road at point 453.583, clearing our mixed post west of FRESNES.

Two machine guns are sited at 419.664, right gun firing to east over MESNIL.

3. I gave the D.M.G.O., 35th Division, location of our Infantry and machine guns near the boundary and arranged with him for necessary adjustment of fire to coördinate work of guns and to avoid danger to Infantry of the respective Divisions.

4. On the 7th November I visited Headquarters of the Division on our right (28th Div.) but found the D.M.G.O. out on reconnaissance. However, I conferred with their G-3 and gave him our Infantry and machine gun dispositions near our right flank, and that officer promised to convey the information to the D.M.G.O. on his return, and to have the latter send in to us their own dispositions as soon as definitely located. It seems they are in the process of making some changes in dispositions in that Division and have not yet prepared their Plan of Defense.

FLOYD F. PUTMAN
Major, Infantry.
Acting D.M.G.O.

NARRATIVE REPORT
OF THE
OPERATIONS OF COMPANY D 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION IN
CONNECTION WITH THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST BATTALION
132ND INFANTRY DURING THE PERIOD COVERED
BY THE DATES OF NOVEMBER 10 AND
NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

TO PHOSPHORUS:

On the morning of Nov. 10, 1918 about the hour of 10 A.M. orders were received from PHOSPHORUS to withdraw immediately all guns then in position to pack limbers with fighting equipment and report with personnel ready for an advance to PARISH who was at the time, located at ST. MAURICE.

All guns in the rear positions were withdrawn immediately, limbers packed and both platoons and headquarters detachment proceeded to ST. MAURICE and waited at the Cross Roads (Woël intersection) in ST. MAURICE for the arrival of the 3rd platoon which was at that time, occupying the advanced post in WOËL.

About the hour of two P.M. communication was received from the platoon leader in charge of the guns at WOËL that an order had been received from PLIABLE directing (ordering) under the name of the general (whether division or brigade not specified) that two guns of that platoon were to be dispatched along with the patrol of fifth men of the 131 Inf. then in occupation of the advance post at WOËL as a liaison detachment to connect up with the division on our right. This division was supposed to have advanced its lines to our north-east front. Information was asked for by the leader of this platoon as to what action he should take. He was advised to obey the original order and withdraw his guns. This decision was reached because of

the fact that C.O. this organization while waiting in ST. MAURICE for the return of these forward guns, about the hour of one P.M. had seen a platoon of the M.G.Co. 131 Inf. proceeding in the direction of WOËL. He was informed by the officer in charge that it was to relieve the platoon of machine guns already at WOËL. The reply to the note reached the platoon leader too late to stop the advance of these two guns with the patrol.

About the hour of four P.M. Battn. C.O. 1st Bn. 132 Inf. informed C.O. this organization that it was his intention to return to billets in ST. MAURICE for the night in the absence of other orders and advised that same procedure in the case of this organization; with additional instructions to have Co. D. 124 M.G.Bn. at the WOËL-ST. MAURICE cross roads on the morning of Nov. 11, 1918. Accordingly the platoons were withdrawn to the billets previously vacated and supper prepared for them.

About the hour of six thirty P.M. an order was received, supposedly from PHOSPHORUS over the wire to PARLIAMENT and relayed by messenger to PICCADILLY at VIÉVILLE to start immediately with all guns and equipment for WOËL and there report to P. C. PLIABLE and connect with PARISH acting on his instructions. This order was corroborated by one from PARISH containing same information and stating the [that] PARISH expected the company to move about the hour of nine P.M.

Move was accordingly made to WOËL via VIÉVILLE, BILLY, ST. MAURICE WOËL road at 8/45 P.M. and connections established with PARISH at P.C. PLIABLE in WOËL at eleven P.M. PARISH ordered the company to remain in WOËL until four A.M. November 11, to have midnight lunch served to the men and proceed to DONCOURT at four A.M. and remain in the vicinity of the Red Cross station and await his arrival after the conclusion of his conference with PLIABLE.

It was learned upon arrival in WOËL that guns as ordered on patrols with infantry by PLIABLE had not up to this hour reported back. They did report back about the hour of one A.M. The sergeant in charge of the section stated that advance had been made to the depth of five kilometers and connection established with division on our right at that point and that he had been relieved by a section of guns from PLIABLE machine gun company.

At the hour of four A.M. the advance to Doncourt was begun. When about one kilo from DONCOURT the enemy opened a systematic shelling with long distance guns upon the town of DONCOURT. Owing to this, it was not considered advisable to continue the advance pro tem. Accordingly, the company was taken to the best shelter that a low ditch on the south side of the WOËL-DONCOURT road and kept there until the period of shelling had ceased. After the cessation of the bombardment of DONCOURT and the company arrived safely at the designated point at the hour of five fifteen A.M. reporting upon arrival to the officer in charge pro tem of the infantry battalion.

PARISH I. arrived at DONCOURT somewhere in the neighborhood of six A.M. and in conference with C.O. this organization stated that his orders were to proceed from DONCOURT to BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES and there relieve PLYMOUTH already in occupation at this point.

Before proceeding from DONCOURT limbers were unloaded because further transportation by means of vehicle from this point was impracticable. The limbers were returned to WOËL to await orders, it not being deemed safe to retain them in the vicinity of DONCOURT because of the periodical, systematic shelling of this point by the enemy long range and 77 mil[l]imeter guns. This organization was not distributed as has been heretofore the custom in assigning platoons to each infantry company, but was given a set mission. One platoon on the right being assigned a special mission of preventing any infiltration on the part of the enemy from the BOIS d'HARVILLE toward the point of La BERTAUCOURT farm where it was believed from information received that the enemy was maintaining a strong point. This was believed to be principally composed of machine guns principally of the heavy type. From this point it was thought, the enemy might under cover of machine gun fire make a flank attack on the east side of BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES. One platoon on the left was given special mission to protect the left flank of PARISH from any infiltration on the enemys part from the west side of the BOIS d'HARVILLE toward the BOIS DE WARVILLE. The 3rd platoon was held in reserve in the position to the south of the road, running directly northeast through the BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES so as to be in readiness to support either right or left platoon as the situation should develop. All platoons were in position at the hour of eight A.M.

About the hour of nine A.M. PLYMOUTH who was then relieved and personally about to vacate P.C. which had been turned over to PARISH received a message over the wire presumably from PLIABLE that the armistice between Germany and the associated powers would go into effect at eleven A.M. November 11, 1918. About the hour of nine thirty this information was corroborated to PARISH by PANCAKE: with the additional instructions that no firing would take place either by Infantry or machine gun on the sector occupied by him, and that in addition thereto, all firing on the part of the enemy should be immediately reported to him. At the same time he stated that information of the armistice was being gotten to the enemy as fast as possible. These orders were carried out absolutely to the letter.

From the time the advance from DONCOURT to the position in the BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES began, the enemy kept up a continuous artillery fire both to our right and left. None of the shells, however, hindered our movements or caused any casualty. Most of the shells passed to our right and left rear. At the hour of ten fifty four A.M. a solitary machine gun, believed by C.O. this organization, to be of a light type, opened fire from the direction of the lowland between the

BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES and the BOIS d'HARVILLE and not more than 800 meters from our direct front. It kept up a continued galling fire, using a wide traverse which was more than the capability of the heavy type of German machine gun, causing our men and those of the infantry to seek cover and to remain therein. The bullets from this gun at no time passed higher than from three to six feet over our heads, at many times clipping the top of the protection our men had sought. This fire seemed to be limited only by the cyclic rate of the gun and was, in the opinion of the C.O. this organization, delivered to the extent of from six to eight belts of ammunition. Many of these bullets fell in the immediate vicinity of the Battn. C.O. (PARISH).

Promptly at one second after the hour of eleven A.M. this blood-thirsty individual ceased his fire and was not heard from any more, his position could not be exactly located because of the density of shrub in front of the infantry positions and because of the ground fog existing at that time. In conjunction with this Swan Song of German machine gunnery, German artillery a great way to our right opened up with an intensive barrage. At the hour of ten forty nine A.M. continuing until one second after eleven A.M. From the sound of the firing during this barrage, one would judge that there must have been at least six batteries in action. Whether this artillery Hymn of Hate was real or blank was impossible to say because it was too far to our right to be able to discern the impact of the shells in question.

One minute after the hour of eleven A.M., firing of any consolidated nature ceased on the German side and from then on, until the hour of twelve noon, an occasional stray artillery explosion was heard in the distance to right and left. About the hour of one P.M. firing of any nature had ceased and we realized that, this time, the armistice was really and truly a fact.

Upon the cessation of the previously mentioned machine gun fire upon our positions and just about two minutes after eleven A.M., a body of German soldiers, numbering somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty to one hundred men, ranking as non-commissioned officers and privates, came out of the trenches they occupied directly in front of our line, and came across No-Man's Land towards our positions, cheering in rather a ragged manner and at the same time uttering cries of "America". Some of them cried out in French "La Guerre est Fini" They came to the advanced part of our lines and upon finding that we would not hold parley with them, and instead ordered them back where they came from, as per our instructions, from PANCAKE to PARISH, they retired, to where they came from. But for a period covering perhaps an hour afterwards, prolonged and heavy cheering could be heard from the German positions directly to our front. During the remainder of the time we were in occupation of these positions, stray bodies of German

soldiers, numbering from two to three men, came to our rear positions and offered us tobacco, cigarettes and cigars. None of them were accepted by us. They were in all cases ordered back to their own lines and were requested by PARISH to inform their officers that we were keeping, sacredly, our terms of the armistice and that we expected them to keep theirs, and that any further infiltration on their part would cause them to be taken prisoner. This action of PARISH had the desired effect.

About the hour of two P.M. C.O. this organization, received instructions from PARISH that as soon as he was ready, and could with convenience do so, he could withdraw his guns and return with his organization to the billets vacated by him on the night of November 10, 1918. Accordingly, instructions were sent to the transport at WOËL to come up. It arrived in the vicinity of the BOIS LES HAUTES ÉPINES about the hour of five P.M. Equipment was immediately loaded on. The company formed in battle formation and marched to the town of VIÉVILLE via the DONCOURT WOËL ST. MAURICE, BILLY, VIÉVILLE, road.

On the route back from DONCOURT to WOËL the German was seen to be lit up with multicolored flares, continued far into the night. It seemed as though the Germans fraternizing having been refused they determined to give us a regular old time FOURTH OF JULY celebration.

PICCADILLY.

HEADQUARTERS
124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION
AMER. E. F.

HEFFINGEN, LUXEMBOURG, Mar. 1, 1919.

Memorandum to HQ. 66TH INF. BDE.

1. Pursuant to instructions in Memorandum, Hdqtrs., 66th Infantry Brigade, Feb. 22, 1919, the following is submitted:

Nov. 11, 1918—Bn. Hdqtrs. at Longeau Farm,

Cos. A & B near Doncourt.

Cos. C & D near St. Maurice.

Nov. 30,

Hdqtrs., Cos. A, B & D at Viéville,

Co. C at Avillers.

Dec. 7,

Entire Bn. marched to Mars-la-Tour.

Dec. 8,

Entire Bn. marched and billeted same night as follows:

Hdqtrs., Cos. A, C & D at Moineville,

Co. B at Beaumont.

Dec. 9,

Entire Bn. marched to Avril.

Dec. 10

Entire Bn. marched and billeted same night as follows:

Hdqtrs., Cos. A, C & D at Serrouville,

Co. B at Errouville.

- Dec. 11 Entire Bn. marched to Rumelange. Billeted there until Dec. 14, 1918.
- Dec. 14 Entire Bn. marched and billeted same night as follows:
 Hdqtrs., Cos. A, & D at Aspelt,
 Cos. B & C at Weiler-zum-Tur.
- Dec. 15 Entire Bn. marched and billeted as follows:
 Hdqtrs. at Kreuzweiler,
 Co. A at Buren,
 Co. B at Dilmar,
 Co. C at Thorne,
 Co. D at Dilmar.
 Remained here until Dec. 17, 1918.
- Dec. 17 Entire Bn. marched and billeted same night as follows:
 Hdqtrs., Cos. B & C at Trintange,
 Cos. A & D at Waldbredemus.
 Remaining here until Dec. 20, 1918.
- Dec. 20 Entire Bn. marched and billeted, same night as follows:
 Hdqtrs. & Co. A at Heffingen,
 Co. B at Waldbillig,
 Co. C at Mullerthall
 Co. D at Christnach.
- Feb. 26 All Company Commanders took part in Terrain Exercise of the 66th Infantry Brigade.
 W. LUTZ KRIGBAUM,
 Captain Infantry,
 Commanding.

XXIV. 58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

WAR DIARY OF 58TH F. A. BRIGADE,
Brigadier General H.D.TODD, JR.,
Commanding.

August 25-August 28, 1918.

Attached to 89th Division during relief of Sector August 29-September 14, (inclusive) IV Corps, I Army.

(a) Attached to First Division for Operations.

(b) Assigned to Fourth Corps for Administration

August 20-September 14 (inclusive).

September 15-October 6.

Attached to 91st Division for Administration and Operations.

War Diary of 58th F.A.Brigade (See Par. 35, F. S. R.) Date September 1, '18.

ORGANIZATION	FROM		
122nd F.A.	In Forêt de la Reine north of Boucq.	239 Officers	} Available for duty.
123rd "		5967 Men	
124th "		Good Weather	
108th T.M.B.		" Roads	
108th A.T.		" Health	
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		Fair Camp	

NARRATIVE OF OPERATIONS.

Preparatory to active operations, the entire brigade and 108th A. T. remains in the S.W. area of the Bois de Boucq, carrying out the daily schedule with the utmost secrecy and solving the problem of water for the animals by a time-table prepared by the C.O.'s of the units concerned.

Thirty six anti-aircraft machine guns (Hotchkiss) secured at Void. Daily instruction schedule prepared for coming week under officers of the 108th M.O.R.S. at Boucq.

Lt. Col. John Holabird leaves 123rd F.A. for 12th F.A. at Xeulley.

		September 2.
122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine	238 Officers
123rd F.A.		5966 Men
124th F.A.		Fair Weather
108th T.M.B.		Good Roads
108th A.T.		" Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		Fair Camp
N. T. R.		

		September 3.
122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine	238 Officers
123rd F.A.		5964 Men
124th F.A.		Good Weather
108th A.T.		" Roads
108th T.M.B.		Fair Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		" Camp

1st F.A. Brigade moves forward into Forêt de la Reine, taking areas vacated by units of this brigade.

General Todd calls on General Lassiter, Chief of Artillery, IV Corps, and on General Summerall, commanding 1st Division, Headquarters at Pagny-sur-Meuse.

General Summerall calls at Boucq.

		September 4.
122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine	238 Officers
123rd F.A.		5963 Men
124th F.A.		Fair Weather
108th A.T.		" Roads
108th T.M.B.		Good Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		Fair Camp

Ambulance Company—12 cars—reports from IV Corps for service with the brigade.

Battery positions of the 123rd F.A. shelled—3 men seriously wounded.

Traffic congestion at night, especially at crossroads S.W. entrance into Forêt de la Reine—train runs into gasoline truck, destroys it and one ammunition truck, both of 108th A.T.

		September 5.
122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine	238 Officers
123rd F.A.		5959 Men
124th F.A.		Heavy rain Weather
108th A.T.		Poor Roads
108th T.M.B.		Fair Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		" Camp

Gas alarms at 2.30 and 4 hours—very light shelling and on edge of woods.

		September 6.
122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine	233 Officers
123rd F.A.		5969 Men
124th F.A.		Poor Weather
108th A.T.		Fair Roads
108th T.M.B.		" Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		" Camp

Colonel Myer of IV Corps inspects 1st, 55th and 58th F.A. Brigades with special reference to watering facilities for animals and proper observance of concealment precautions from enemy observation.

Lt. Col. Fisher of the 108th A.T. placed in charge of traffic control in brigade area.

1st Division takes over defense of the sector relieving the 89th Div.

		September 7.
122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine	233 Officers
123rd "		5979 Men
124th "		Poor Weather
108th A.T.		Fair Roads
108th T.M.B.		Good Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		Fair Camp

Gas alarm at 4 hours—very light shelling near woods.
 122nd and 124th go into battery position.
 1st Division completes relief of the 89th Div.
 31 casualties return to their organizations from Valdahon.

September 8.

122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine.	233 Officers
123rd F.A.		6004 Men
124th F.A.		Fair Weather
108th A.T.		" Roads
108th T.M.B.		Good Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		Fair Camp

42nd Division moves up on right of 1st Division—line of IV Corps:

	LEFT	CENTER	RIGHT	
2nd FRENCH COLONIAL and III CORPS U.S.	1st Div.	42nd Div.	89th Div.	} II Corps U.S.
		RESERVE 3rd Div. 78th Div.		

September 9.

122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine.	233 Officers
123rd F.A.		6006 Men.
124th F.A.		Heavy rain Weather
108th A.T.		Very poor Roads
108th T.M.B.		Fair Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.	To 89 Div. area 55th F.A.B.	" Camp.

Ammunition trains of 1st, 58th and 1 regiment of 3rd F.A. Brigades (76th Regiment) pooled.

General Todd and Brigade Adjutant call on Major Menolir to adjust matters in doubt concerning echelon positions of artillery of 1st and 67th Brigade.

September 10.

122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine.	230 Officers
123rd F.A.		5843 Men
124th F.A.		Poor Weather
108th A.T.		Fair Health
108th T.M.B.		" Camp
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.	Retain 108th T.M.B. 5 Officers, 162 Men	

108th T.M.B. temporarily attached to 55th F.A. Brigade for duty in pending operations.

Ammunition for three days in position. Reserve rations issued.
 P. C. Todd at Beaumont selected.

September 11.

122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine.	239 Officers
123rd F.A.		6005 Men
124th F.A.		Heavy rain Weather
108th A.T.		Poor Roads
108th T.M.B.		Good Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.		Fair Camp

Combat order received from Corps.

Operations officers go to P. C. Todd at Beaumont.

122nd F.A.	} Forêt de la Reine	Night Rambucourt.	September 12.
123rd F.A.		Night Bouconville-Rambucourt.	235 Officers
124th F.A.		Night Bouconville.	6012 Men.
108th A.T.			Heavy fog weather
108th T.M.B.			Poor Roads
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.			Good Health
			Fair Camp.

H hour 5 A.M.

Four hour bombardment beginning at 1 A. M.

Blinding of Mont Sec with smoke difficult because of wind.

Infantry advances thru Seicheprey, Xivray, Nonsard, Thiaucourt to Vigneulles, closely followed artillery units moved forward over 1st Division Axial Road.

P. C. Todd moves to Nonsard.

Three day's supply of ammunition only partly used—remainder salvaged and pushed forward.

(See Operations Records)

September 13.

	To.	
122nd F.A.	Richecourt	235 Officers
123rd F.A.	Xivray	6014 Men.
124th F.A.	Vicinity of Nonsard.	Rain Weather
108th A.T.	Beaumont	Good Health
108th T.M.B.		Bivouac Camp

Operation successful—over 2000 prisoners taken by 1st Division—over 15,000 in St. Mihiel Salient.

Traffic jam serious and engineer work on roads very slow.

IV Corps moves Headquarters to Ménil-la-Tour.

September 14.

	FROM	HOUR	To	
122nd F.A.	Vicinity of NONSARD	Night	Woods near BROUSSY	236 Officers
123rd F.A.	XIVRAY	"	" " "	6026 Men
124th F.A.	RICHECOURT	"	" " "	Fair Weather
108th A.T.	BEAUMONT			Poor Roads
108th T.M.B.	Woods—55 F.A.B.			Good Health
108th M.O.R.S. Boucq.				Bivouac Camp

All objectives secured—regiments in position of defense until order from IV Corps draws all units south of Bouconville to woods near Gironville.

September 15.

122nd F.A.	Gironville	21	Woods near Koeur	236 Officers
123rd F.A.	"	"	" " "	6026 Men.
124th F.A.	"	"	" " "	Good Weather
108th A.T.	Horse " Motor	} Ligny en Barrois	Sampigny	" Roads
	Dis-			" Health
108th T.M.B. mounted	" " "			Fair Camp
108th M.O.R.S.				

IV Corps, G-3 Memorandum No. 76, gives March Table from Gironville to area of the Argonne via Boucourt, Mécrin, Koeur-la-Petite and Koeur-la-Grande, Pierrefitte; further orders issued by II Army French sends units north thru Beauzée, Deuxnouds,

Seraucourt, Fleury, Froidos, Autrécourt, Vraincourt, Brabant-en-Argonne, Patois into Bois de Hesse near Avocourt.

Brigade Headquarters—Courcelles devant St. Mihiel.

				September 16.
122nd F.A.	Kœur	21	Belrain and Ville	233 Officers
123rd F.A.	"	"	Pierrefitte	5983 Men.
124th F.A.	"	"	Nicey.	Good Weather.
108th A.T.	Sampigny	"	Villotte	" Health
108th T.M.B.	"	"	Courcelles-sur-Aire	" Roads
				Fair Camp

Brigade Headquarters moves from Courcelles to Pierrefitte at 11 A. M.

				September 17.
122nd F.A.	Belrain and Ville	20	Deuxnouds	233 Officers
123rd F.A.	Pierrefitte	"	Beauzée	5983 Men.
124th F.A.	Nicey	"	Seraucourt	Good Weather
108th A.T.	Villotte	"	Courcelles-sur-Aire	" Roads
108th T.M.B.	Courcelles-sur-Aire		"	" Health
				Fair Camp

Motor Battalion of 108th A.T. and motor section of 108th T.M.B. proceed to Brabant-en-Argonne.

				September 18.
122nd F.A.	Deuxnouds	20	Wood west of Autrécourt	233 Officers
123rd F.A.	Beauzée	"	" " " "	5983 Men.
124th F.A.	Seraucourt	"	" " " "	Fair Weather
108th A.T.	Courcelles-sur-Aire	"	" " " "	" Roads
108th T.M.B.	" " "		Courcelles-sur-Aire.	Good Health
				Fair Camp

N. T. R.

				September 19.
122nd F.A.	} Woods west of Autrécourt			235 Officers.
123rd F.A.				5940 Men.
124th F.A.				Rain Weather
108th A.T.				Fair Roads
108th T.M.B.			Courcelles-sur-Aire.	Good Health
Brig. Hdqtrs.	Beauzée		Autrécourt	Fair Camp.

Transferred from 9th Corps, Second French Army to 5th Corps, First American Army.

Railhead Froidos.

Assigned to 91st Division.

				September 20.
122nd F.A.	} Woods west of Autrécourt			228 Officers
123rd F.A.				5929 Men.
124th F.A.				Fair Weather
108th A.T.				" Roads
108th T.M.B.	Courcelles-sur-Aire		Autrécourt	Good Health
Brig. Hdqtrs.	Autrécourt		Vraincourt	Fair Camp.

Supply companies begin moving up to Parois.

Mission not yet assigned by 5th Corps.

122nd F.A.	} Woods west of Autrécourt	Bois de Parois	September 21.
123rd F.A.		"	229 Officers
124th F.A.		"	5924 Men.
108th A.T.		Brabant	Fair Weather
108th T.M.B.	Courcelles-sur-Aire	Vraincourt.	" Roads
Brig.Hdqtrs.	Vraincourt		Good Health
			Fair Camp

General A.S.Fleming, 158th F.A.Brigrade, arrives with Staff.

124th F.A. relieves the French.

General Todd goes over plans with Division Commander,
General Johnston.

122nd F.A.	Bois de Parois	September 22.
123rd F.A.	"	288 Officers
124th F.A.	"	5920 Men.
108th A.T.	Brabant.	Fair Weather
108th T.M.B.	Vraincourt	" Roads
Brig.Hdqtrs.	Vraincourt	Good Health
		Fair Camp

Battery positions selected west and south of Avocourt.

General Alexander, Chief of Artillery, 5th Corps, calls at Brigade
Headquarters.

122nd F.A.	Bois de Parois	September 23.
123rd F.A.	"	229 Officers
124th F.A.	"	5920 Men.
108th A.T.	Brabant [and] Rendezvous-de-Chasse	Fair Weather
108th T.M.B.	Vraincourt	" Roads
Brig.Hdqtrs.		Good Health
		Fair Camp

P. C. Todd established at Hill 290.

Corps plan arrives at 1 A.M.

Operations officers work on Barrage Table.

122nd F.A.	Bois-de-Parois	September 24.
123rd F.A.	"	229 Officers
124th F.A.	"	5922 Men.
108th A.T.	Brabant and Rendezvous de Chasse	Fair Weather
108th T.M.B.	Vraincourt	" Roads
Brig.Hdqtrs.		Good Health
		Fair Camp

Batteries go into position.

Reserve rations received.

Ammunition for Trench Mortar Battery secured at Amblain-
court.

122nd F.A.	Bois de Parois	September 25.
123rd F.A.	"	229 Officers.
124th F.A.	"	5923 Men.
108th A.T.	Brabant and Rendezvous de Chasse	Rain Weather
108th T.M.B.	Vraincourt.	Poor Roads
Brig.Hdqtrs.	"	Good Health
		Poor Camp.

Enemy shell Clermont, Parois and vicinity of Vraincourt.

Ammunition all set—necessary to call on Corps for trucks.

I Corps 77-28-35	V Corps 91st,	Order of Battle: 37th Reserve 32 3	79th	III Corps 4 80 33
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Vraincourt shelled.

122nd F.A.	Bois de Parois	11	One battalion—Véry	September 26. 228 Officers
123rd F.A.	"			5902 Men.
124th F.A.	Bois de Parois	10	One battalion—Véry	Rain Weather
108th A.T.	Brabant and Rendezvous de Chasse			Poor Roads
108th T.M.B.	Bois de Parois			Good Health
Brig.Hdqtrs.	Vraincourt.			Poor Camp

Zero hour—5 A. M.

First objective taken according to schedule.

Road jam at Avocourt—axial road of the three line divisions in 5th Corps converge at Avocourt—bridge impassable and work of engineers slow; 55th F.A. brigade on right fails to get forward and 60th F.A. brigade on the left unable to move up—58th F.A. brigade has two battalions forward on the afternoon of D day.

Vraincourt shelled for last time.

P.C. moves forward.

122nd F.A.	Véry	south of Épinonville	September 27. 227 Officers
123rd F.A.	near Avocourt	Véry	5887 Men.
124th F.A.	Véry	south of Épinonville	Rain Weather
108th A.T.	Rendezvous de Chasse		Very poor Roads
108th T.M.B.	"		Good Health
Brig.Hdqtrs.	Véry and Vraincourt		Fair Camp

Stubborn enemy resistance.

Supplies and ammunition shoved forward.

Road between Avocourt and Véry badly shelled.

Rain makes inferno of roads—traffic jam continues.

P. C. Todd at Véry.

122nd F.A.	South of Épinonville	September 28. 227 Officers
123rd F.A.	Véry	5883 Men.
124th F.A.	S. of Épinonville	Heavy rain Weather
108th A.T.	Rendezvous de Chasse	Very poor Roads
108th T.M.B.	"	Good Health
Brig.Hdqtrs.	Véry and Vraincourt	Poor Camp

Infantry line stopped at Gesnes.

Corps ammunition dump moved forward to Verrieu-en-Hesse.

Supplies and ammunition pushed forward.

P. C. Todd at Véry.

122nd F.A.	S. of Épinonville.	September 29. 226 Officers.
123rd F.A.	Véry	5882 Men.
124th F.A.	S. of Épinonville	Rain Weather
108th A.T.	Rendezvous de Chasse	Very poor Roads
108th T.M.B.	"	Fair Health
Brig.Hdqtrs.	Véry and Vraincourt	" Camp

Infantry of 91st tries to break through resistance at Gesnes but 37th on right and 35th on left fail to come up on line of offense.

P. C. Todd remains at Véry.

Colonel Hackett of 124th F.A. seriously wounded by shell splinter near Véry—evacuated to Souilly, thence to Hospital at Neuilly near Paris. Major John D. White placed in command.

122nd F.A.	Épinonville	September 30.
123rd F.A.	Véry	225 Officers.
124th F.A.	Épinonville	5879 Men.
108th A.T.	Rendezvous de Chasse.	Rain Weather
108th T.M.B.	" 8	Very poor Roads.
Brig.Hdqtrs.	Véry	9K. Fair Health
	Vraincourt	" Camp.
	Épinonville	

Infantry falls back from Gesnes to line of resistance south.

P. C. Todd removes to Épinonville.

108th T.M.B. brought back from Rendezvous-de-Chasse and used for service of supply and mail.

Corps and army trucks called on for service of ammunition.

September 15-October 6 (inclusive)

attached to 91st Division for Administration and Operations.

October 7-October 14 (inclusive)

attached to 32nd Division for Administration and Operations.

October 15-October 22 (inclusive)

attached to Army Artillery, First Army for Administration and Supplies.

October 23-November 23 (inclusive)

attached to 89th Division for Administration and Operations.

122 F.A.	Épinonville	Oct. 1.
123 "	Véry	224 Officers
124 "	Épinonville	5872 Men
108 A.T.	Véry	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Poor roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp

108th T.M.B. returns to Vraincourt and used for service of supply, mail etc.

Heavy ammunition especially needed and sent forward by corps trucks.

122 F.A.	Épinonville	Oct. 2.
123 "	Véry	222 Officers
124 "	Épinonville	5870 Men.
108 A.T.	Véry	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Poor Roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp

Ration dump near Véry shelled and bombed. Valley of Véry occupied by 123rd F.A. and 108th A.T. shelled and bombed. Casualties.

P. C. Todd at Épinonville and P. C. Johnson of 91st Div. badly shelled during day and night. General Todd takes General Johnson and Division Staff into his dugout for the night.

		Oct. 3.
122 F.A.	Épinonville	220 Officers
123 "	Véry	5850 Men
124 "	Épinonville	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp

F.O. 55, V Corps retains the artillery in the line and withdraws the 91st Div. The brigade maintains the defense of the sector.

		Oct. 4.
122 F.A.	Épinonville	220 Officers
123 "	Véry	5836 Men
124 "	Épinonville	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp

Artillery gives heavy rolling barrage and counter battery work. Resistance of the enemy is stubborn especially north of Exermont and the area to the left of the 91st.

		Oct. 5.
122 F.A.	Épinonville	218 Officers
123 "	Véry	5824 Men
124 "	Épinonville	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp

Line remains same—infantry makes slight advance.

Ammunition pushed forward in trucks from corps and army.

		Oct. 6.
122 F.A.	Épinonville	218 Officers
123 "	Véry	5791 Men
124 "	Épinonville	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp

32nd Division relieves the 91st Division—1st Division relieves the 35th Division. P.C. Haan between Montfaucon and Ivoiry; P.C. Summerall at Cheppy.

		Oct. 7.
122 F.A.	Épinonville	218 Officers
123 "	Véry	5784 Men
124 "	Épinonville	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp

Telegraphic order from V Corps attaches the brigade to the 32nd Div. for operations and supplies.

P.C. Todd removes from Épinonville to P.C. Davis at Véry. Épinonville shelled as P. C. Todd changes locations.

122 F.A.	Épinonville				Oct. 8.
123 "	Véry			217	Officers
124 "	Épinonville			5762	Men
108 A.T.	Véry			Rain	Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt			Poor	Roads
				Fair	Health
				Fair	Camp

Interdiction and harassing fire and counter-battery work.
Supplies normal.

122 F.A.	Épinonville				Oct. 9.
123 "	Véry			217	Officers
124 "	Épinonville			5756	Men
108 A.T.	Véry			Rain	Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt			Poor	Roads
				Fair	Health
				"	Camp

Requisitions on V Corps and I Army for animals of no avail—
none in sight.

Artillery fire normal.

122 F.A.	Épinonville				Oct. 10.
123 "	Véry			216	Officers
124 "	Épinonville			5751	Men
108 A.T.	Véry			Rain	Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt			Poor	Roads
				Fair	Health
				"	Camp.

Normal activity for artillery.

Brigade Adjutant visits P.C. Bell near Germonville—1st Lt.
Marshall Field transferred as Aide to General George Bell, Jr.

Lt. Col. J. A. Rogers, reporting from 3rd F.A. Brigade to 123rd
F.A., attached as commanding officer of the 124th F.A.

122 F.A.	Épinonville				Oct. 11.
123 "	Véry			215	Officers
124 "	Épinonville			5740	Men
108 A.T.	Véry			Rain	Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt			Poor	Roads
				Fair	Health
				"	Camp.

Order from V Corps for brigade to prepare to move forward.
Superseded by late order for the brigade to proceed to vicinity of
Dombasle and Jouy. Brigade begins its march south during night.

122 F.A.	Épinonville	18	Vicinity of Dombasle	4	20K.	214	Oct. 12.
123 "	Véry	20	" " "	6	16K.	5725	Officers
124 "	Épinonville	19	" " Récicourt	5	20K.	Rain	Men
108 A.T.	Véry	16	Brabant	22	16K.	Poor	Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt					Fair	Roads
						Fair	Health
						"	Camp

Brigade marches by night to vicinity of Dombasle near Railhead:
bivouaced in woods north of main Verdun-Clermont Road.

P.C. Todd established at Hill 290, north of Aubreville.

122 F.A.	Vicinity of Dombasle	Oct. 13.
123 "	" " "	214 Officers
124 "	" " " Récicourt	5720 Men
108 A.T.	Brabant	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Poor Roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp.

Brigade Adjutant remains at Dombasle to insure delivery of supplies from Rampont, using trucks of the 108th A.T. and 108th T.M.B.

122 F.A.	Vicinity of Dombasle	Oct. 14.
123 "	" " "	214 Officers
124 "	" " " Récicourt	5716 Men
108 A.T.	Brabant	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Poor Roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp

S.O. 432 First Army detaches the brigade from V Corps and attaches it as Army Artillery.

S.O. 434 First Army directs the brigade to proceed to the area of Ville-sur-Cousances for rest and repairs.

122 F.A.	Vicinity near Dombasle	7 Jubécourt	10 12K.	214 Officers
123 "	" " "	9 Ville-sur-Cousances	13 14K.	5709 Men
124 "	" " " Récicourt	8 Brocourt	11 11K.	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant			Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt			Fair Health
				" Camp.

Regiments remove from woods near Dombasle to area of Ville-sur-Cousances.

P.C. Todd established at former P.C. Alexander, Ville-sur-Cousances.

122 F.A.	Jubécourt	Oct. 16
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances	214 Officers
124 "	Brocourt	5702 Men
108 A.T.	Brabant	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Poor Roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp.

Delousing of men on schedule—washing of equipment and renewal of equipment.

122 F.A.	Jubécourt	Oct. 17.
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances	214 Officers
124 "	Brocourt	5698 Men
108 A.T.	Brabant	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Poor Roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp.

Major General McNair, Inspector of Army Artillery, arrives at P.C. Todd. Inspection of matériel by Major Roux and Ordnance Officers of First Army.

		Oct. 18.
122 F.A.	Jubécourt	213 Officers
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances	5692 Men
124 "	Brocourt	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp.

Guns sent to Nixéville, Souhesmes and Parois for repairs. Matériel declared to be in good condition by Major Roux. French expert, owing to constant care during operations and the securing of the necessary oils and greases to retain all guns in action.

General McNair continues his inspection.

		Oct. 19.
122 F.A.	Jubécourt	214 Officers
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances	5687 Men
124 "	Brocourt	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp.

Instruction road march for brigade: 123rd makes best impression—horses in good shape and men well equipped.

Replacements arrive at Rampont—287.

		Oct. 20.
122 F.A.	Jubécourt	212 Officers
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances	5974 Men
124 "	Brocourt	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp.

Brigade completely re-equipped with clothing.

Drag-net for stragglers sent out by Corps and Army.

Cleaning of guns and repairs go forward.

		Oct. 21.
122 F.A.	Jubécourt	216 Officers
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances	5968 Men
124 F.A.	Brocourt	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp.

S.O. 465 direct 123rd F.A. to prepare to leave for Fourth Training Area, Doulaincourt and Saucourt for motorization.

		Oct. 22.
122 F.A.	Jubécourt	216 Officers
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances	5961 men
124 "	Brocourt	Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant	Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt	Fair Health
		" Camp.

Brigade receives warning order of re-entry into the line.

Plans for entraining of the 123rd F.A. south to Doulaincourt go forward.

Col. Peace of 11th F.A. calls to report the arrival of one battalion of his regiment at Rampont—155 Mm. motorized.

Non-coms sent to Saumur.

122 F.A.	Jubécourt	18	Vicinity of Avocourt	24	16K.	215	Oct. 23. Officers
123 "	Ville-sur-Cousances.					5956	Men
124 "	Brocourt	16	" " "	22	14K.		Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant						Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt						Fair Health
							" Camp.

Brigade placed at disposal of the V Corps for duty with the 89th Div. in the line.

General Todd calls on General Summerall, C.G. V Army, at Cheppy.

122 F.A.	Vicinity of Avocourt	18	Vicinity of Gesnes	23	12K.	213	Oct. 24. Officers
123 "	" " Rampont	18	" " Avocourt	21	18K.	5731	Men
124 "	" " Avocourt	19	" " Gesnes	24	12K.		Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Brabant						Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt		Gesnes and Épinonville				Fair Health
							" Camp.

11th F.A. replaces the 123rd F.A. in the line.

P.C. Todd at Épinonville. Caisson companies of 108th A.T. and the Motor Battalion move forward with ammunition: caisson companies attached to the artillery regiments.

108th T.M.B. makes forward reconnaissance.

122 F.A.	Vicinity of Gesnes					213	Oct. 25. Officers
11 "	" " Eglise-Fontaine					5718	Men
124 "	" " Gesnes						Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry						Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vraincourt, Gesnes and Épinonville						Fair Health
							" Camp.

P.C. Todd established at Gesnes.

Lafayette Escadrille sends representatives to Brigade Hdqtrs.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes					212	Oct. 26. Officers
11 "	" " "					5697	Men
124 "	" " "						Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry						Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vicinity of Romagne						Good Health
							Fair Camp.

Heavy shelling and bombing of Montfaucon, Ivoiry, Épinonville, Eglise-Fontaine.

Aeroplane activity of the enemy greatly increased—the Richt-hofen Circus makes nightly rounds.

108th T.M.B. goes into position near Romagne.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes					212	Oct. 27. Officers
11 "	" " "					5681	Men
124 "	" " "						Rain Weather
108 A.T.	Véry						Poor Roads
108 T.M.B.	Vicinity of Romagne						Good Health
							Fair Camp.

Enemy aeroplane activity increases.

Plans for offensive under way.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes	Oct. 28.
11 "	" " "	212 Officers
124 "	" " "	5652 Men
108 A.T.	Véry	Clear Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vicinity of Romagne	Poor Roads
		Good Health
		Fair Camp

Oils and greases sent to gun positions. Special convoy sent back to Rampont for hay—thru Commander of Trains, Col. Whitside of 89th Division.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes	Oct. 29.
11 "	" " "	212 Officers
124 "	" " "	5631 Men
108 A.T.	Véry	Clear Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vicinity of Romagne	Poor Roads
		Good Health
		Fair Camp.

Major General Martin of 86th Division reports as observer of operations.

Major General McGlachlin, Chief of Artillery, First Army, visits Gesnes.

Brigadier General E. A. Millar and Major Clarkson report for duty as attached to Brigade.

Enemy activity pronounced—bombing at night very heavy.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes	Oct. 30.
11 "	" " "	211 Officers
124 "	" " "	5622 Men
108 A.T.	Véry	Clear Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vicinity of Romagne	Poor Roads
		Good Health
		Fair Camp.

On reconnaissance near La Dhuys Ferme, General Todd wounded by shell splinter—left side of upper lip.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes	Oct. 31.
11 "	" " "	211 Officers
124 "	" " "	5624 Men
108 A.T.	Véry	Clear Weather
108 T.M.B.	Vicinity of Romagne	Poor Roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp.

General Millar placed temporarily in command of Brigade.

Corps plan comes thru—zero hour 5.30 Nov. 1.

V CORPS, FIRST ARMY

October 23–November 23 (inclusive)

Attached to Eighty-ninth Division for Administration and Operations.

November 24–December 16 (inclusive)

Attached to Army Artillery, First Army.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes	18	1 Bn.-N. of Rémonville.	Nov. 1.
11 "	Romagne. "	20	2 Bn.-Rémonville	211 Officers
124 "	N. of Gesnes	19	1 Bn.-N. of Rémonville	5624 Men
108 A.T.	Gesnes	22	Romagne	Clear Weather
108 T.M.B.			N.W. Romagne	Good Roads
				" Health
				Fair Camp.

Zero hour—5 H 30

Everything goes according to schedule.

Advance of infantry north of Rémonville followed by artillery.

P.C. Todd removes to La Dhuy's Ferme at 16 hours.

General Todd leaves for hospital.

Brigadier General Millar is placed temporarily in command of the artillery.

The preliminary bombardment by divisional, corps, and army artillery is exceptionally heavy.

122 F.A.	N. of Gesnes	1 Bn.-N. of Rémonville	Nov. 2.
11 "	Romagne	1 Bn.-Rémonville	215 Officers
124 "	N. of Gesnes	1 Bn.-N. of Rémonville	5601 Men
108 A.T.	Gesnes	Romagne	Clear & Cold Weather
108 T.M.B.		Rémonville	Good Roads
			" Health
			Fair Camp.

Advance continues.

P.C. Todd removes to Rémonville.

Gesnes shelled at 4.30 hours.

Artillery follows infantry closely—serves as accompanying guns in effect.

122 F.A.	Vicinity of Rémonville	Beauclair	Nov. 3.
11 "	" " "	Nouart	215 Officers
124 "	" " "	N. of Beauclair	5605 Men
108 A.T.	Rémonville	Barricourt	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	Rémonville	Barricourt	Poor Roads
			Fair Health
			Fair Camp.

P.C. Todd removes from Rémonville to Barricourt.

Trench Mortar Battery used for service of supply.

Artillery fire on all sensitive fronts—interdiction and harassing fire.

122 F.A.	Beauclair	Gaudron Ferme	Nov. 4.
11 "	Nouart	{ 1 Bn. South of Pouilly	216 Officers
124 "	Beauclair	1 Bn. Lanciville	5599 Men
108 A.T.	Barricourt	Lanciville-Beaucourt Rd.	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	"		Poor Roads
			Fair Health
			" Camp.

Artillery fire on all sensitive fronts.

V Corps Hdqtrs at Nouart.

Echelons of all battalions in vicinity of Barricourt.

Tanks of 11th F.A. used to pull out trucks ditched in area of the V Corps, especially at Fosse, 2nd F.A. Brigade Hdqtrs.

P.C. Todd removes to Tailly.

122 F.A.	Beaumont-Lancville Rd.	Nov. 5.
11 "	N. of Nouart and Lancville	215 Officers
124 "	Beaumont-Lancville Rd.	5605 Men
108 A.T.	Barricourt	Rain Weather
108 T.M.B.	"	Poor Roads
		Fair Health
		" Camp.

Artillery support continued. Aeroplane activity decreases.

Col. Davis of 2nd F.A. Brigade reports to take the place of General Millar in command of the Brigade.

122 F.A.	Beaumont-Lancville Rd.	Nov. 6.
124 "	"	213 Officers
11 "	N. of Nouart and Lancville	5586 Men
108 A.T.	Barricourt	Fair Weather
108 T.M.B.	"	" Roads
		" Health
		" Camp.

General Millar recalled to his brigade—6th F.A. Brigade—by wire from G.H.Q.

General Todd reports for duty at 10 hours.

Two tractors sent to Fosse for special work.

Artillery support of infantry continued.

122 F.A.	Beaumont-Lancville Rd.	Nov. 7.
124 "	"	212 Officers
11 "	N. of Nouart and Lancville	5570 Men
108 A.T.	Barricourt	Fair Weather
108 T.M.B.	"	" Roads
		" Health
		" Camp.

Col. Davis leaves at 12 hours.

Blockage of roads from Nouart westward to Buzancy via Barricourt and Rémonville gradually clearing.

122 F.A.	Beaumont-Lancville Rd.	Nov. 8.
124 "	"	208 Officers
11 "	N. of Nouart and Lancville	5609 Men
108 A.T.	Barricourt-Lancville	Fair Weather
108 T.M.B.	Barricourt	" Roads
		" Health
		" Camp.

Col. Worchester of Ordnance Department, First Army, visits Brigade Hdqrs. to go over needs of the howitzer regiment tractorized: Col. Peace of the 11th F.A. asks for additional 10 ton tractors and 25 additional trucks.

Division supply dump at Beauclair shelled.

Plans for crossing the Meuse under way.

122 F.A.	Beaumont-Lancville Rd.	Nov. 9.
124 "	"	206 Officers
11 "	N. of Nouart and Lancville	5631 Men
108 A.T.	Barricourt-Lancville	Clear-Cold Weather
108 T.M.B.	Barricourt	Fair Roads
		" Health
		" Camp.

Horse replacements: 18 from V Corps and 100 from Horse Battalion of the 108th A.T. divided between the two horse regiments.

Cpts. Franklin of the 123rd F.A. and Netcott of the 124th F.A. sent to Valdahon as instructors.

		Nov. 10.
122 F.A.	Beaumont-Lanciville Rd.	206 Officers
124 "	"	5613 Men
11 "	N. of Nouart-Lanciville	Clear-Cold Weather
108 A.T.	Barricourt-Lanciville	Fair Roads
108 T.M.B.	Barricourt	" Health
		" Camp.

Corps plan for further offensive reaches Division at 15 hours, Brigade at 17 hours for attack at 18 hours.

Infantry under artillery support cross into Stenay, Inor and Pouilly at 21 hours 30.

Enemy machine gun fire from the east bank of the Meuse heavy.

		Nov. 11.
122 F.A.	Beaumont-Lanciville Rd.	208 Officers
124 F.A.	Beaumont-Lanciville Rd.	5593 Men
11 "	N. of Nouart and Lanciville	Clear-Cold Weather
108 A.T.	Barricourt-Lanciville	Fair Roads
108 T.M.B.	Barricourt	" Health
		" Camp.

After an offensive lasting all of night Nov. 10-11, conditions and time of armistice announced at 9 hours to take effect at 11 hours.

Order sent at once to all artillery units to cease firing at 10 hours 45—11th F.A. continues until 11 hours.

203rd French regiment relieved.

One day's fire left with batteries.

18 Aug. 1918.

G. H. Q. A.E.F. Aug. 17, 1918. Commanding General 58th Field Artillery Brigade. Valdahon. No. 499 G 3 The following telegram sent this date repeated for your information quote Commanding General SOS No. 498 G 3 send the 58th Field Artillery Brigade comma 108th Ammunition Train and Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop to Toul for duty with 4th Corps period Movement being August 20th or as soon thereafter as rail transportation can be provided period Motorized units of the Brigade upon its arrival at destination period Notify American Regulating Officer at Is-sur-Tille of any rail movement period Acknowledge by order. Conner. Unquote Troop Movement Bureau at these headquarters will furnish you with information as to dates and hours of departure period. By order Connor.

PLAN OF ATTACK FOR ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE, SEPT. 12, 1918.
 HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
 FRANCE, September 9, 1918.

G-3.

Very Secret

940.

FIELD ORDERS }

No. 36 }

MAPS: 1/80,000 COMMERCE

1/20,000 sketch, furnished most interested parties.

Extract

[6] FORMATION AND USE OF TROOPS.

(a) INFANTRY—

Normal formation: 2nd Brigade on the right—1st Brigade on the left: Infantry regiments from right to left—26th, 28th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 28th and 16th infantry normal formation: echeloned in depth with 1st, 2nd and 3rd line battalions. 18 Infantry; 2 battalions in the first line—one battalion in the 3rd or Reserve line. Commanding Officer, 18th Infantry, will withdraw one second line company from his right first line battalion for regimental reserve. One 2nd line company from the left first line battalion, 18th Infantry, is detached from the regiment for special duty with tanks and will form with the tanks on the left bank of the RUPT de MADT. Interior third line battalions—Brigade Reserve; exterior third line battalions—Division Reserve.

Brigades and regiments will go forward in their prescribed zones following the barrage—rate of march 100 meters in four minutes. There will be halts on each objective as follows:

1st Objective: 20 minutes. During this period the barrage will stand on enemy first line trenches on northwest bank of the RUPT de MADT as far south as the eastern edge of RICHECOURT, for destructive fire on enemy trenches and to permit placing of bridges at points farthest from the barrage (shown in red on attached sketch). From Richecourt north and west the barrage will form a box to cover troops advancing on the western bank of the RUPT de MADT and to give maneuvering ground for tanks.

2nd Objective: 20 minutes. The barrage will stand 200 meters beyond the 2nd Objective to permit reformation of troops after passing through the enemy's position.

3rd Objective: The barrage will stand for 200 meters in advance of the 3rd Objective until H plus 6 hours.

4th Objective: The barrage will stand 200 meters in front of the 4th Objective to cover consolidation.

First line battalions will take all objectives to include the 3rd Objective. The right first line battalion of the 18th Infantry will

also take its 4th Objective. On advance to the 4th Objective the 2nd line battalions in the 2nd Brigade and the 16th Infantry will pass through the 1st line battalions in their regimental zone and take the 4th objective. In case the leading battalions lose the barrage they will work their way forward in their regimental zone by their own means.

The most difficult mission of the 1st Brigade is to cover the left flank of the advance. To this end the left front line battalion of the 18th Infantry is formed on the left bank of the RUPT DE MADT and has the special mission of covering the left flank of the rest of the Division up to the final objective of that battalion.

Battalions in Division Reserve will conform to normal attack formation and follow by bounds. First bound for battalion of 18th Infantry in Division reserve—in Regimental zone to position in valley $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometer north of RAMBUCOURT. Movement to be initiated at H hour. Battalion of 26th Infantry in Division reserve will remain in place until further orders. Liaison officers from infantry battalions in Division reserve will be at Division P.C. from H minus 1 hour.

The objective given on attached sketch will be the limit of the infantry advance. In front of these limits the artillery barrage will fall. The objectives will be occupied according to the nature of the ground by patrols in all cases will be pushed out to the limits indicated.

(C) ARTILLERY—

There will be no fire for destruction before H hour.

The Divisional Artillery, however, will prepare a plan for destructive fire of 14 hours prior to H hour, to be used if necessary.

The following artillery units, not divisional, are attached for this operation:

58th F.A. Brigade, less one battalion 155 C.S. 17.

One regiment 75mm—3rd F.A. Brig.

Two batteries 8-inch—44th C.A.C.

75mm batteries will furnish rolling barrage to cover the advance to the 2nd Objective, and will protect the left flank of the advance from machine gun fire by combing the ground for several hundred yards to the flank. No artillery fire will be delivered within 100 meters of the eastern limit of the zone of this division. No gas shells will be fired in the zone of neighboring divisions. No gas shells will be fired in the zone of this division in vicinities which troops are scheduled to occupy within four hours.

On reaching the limit of accurate range batteries will move forward progressively to positions where they will be able to protect further advance of the infantry. This progress will cause the moving forward of some batteries before the infantry has reached the 3rd Objective. The advance of the infantry, however, to this objective,

will be covered by barrage delivered by the most advanced batteries. The customary battalions of large units of 75s will be assigned to act direct with the infantry in each regimental zone. Preliminary orders regarding accompanying platoons have already been given.

The barrage will be increased in depth, batteries delivering reinforcing barrage firing 200 meters in advance of batteries delivering normal rolling barrage. An extensive use of smoke shells will be made. The heavy batteries will pay special attention to destructive fire on woods lying in the zone of the division and will maintain neutralizing fire on MONT-SEC and on the large camps in the Bois de GARGANTUAS.

The rolling barrage will be laid down on the enemy first line trenches at H hour, and will stand until the arrival of the infantry within 200 meters, as figured from the infantry time table. Artillery will avoid firing on the bridges across the RUPT de MADT.

7. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

(a) H hour is the hour at which the infantry reaches the jumping-off line. All troops will be in place by H minus 1 hour. No troop movement of any kind will take place north of TOUL between 4:30 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. on any day prior to D day.

(b) First line battalion commanders will push forward covering detachments in their zone to cover the formation of their battalions at the jumping-off line. As soon as these covering detachments have passed the covering troops of the 89th Division on the outpost position the latter troops will be released and will report to their division.

(c) Surprise is the essential feature of this operation. The placing of troops in position must be done without any betrayal by sights or sounds. From H hour troops must make every effort to follow the barrage and go through the enemy defenses in time to exploit the initial success. The success of the operation will depend on the swift passage of all obstacles, wire, wired woods and streams, which are the enemy's strongest defenses.

(d) Strong reconnaissances will be pushed out from the 1st day's objective (4th Objective) when attained. Zones of exploitation are indicated by arrowheads on attached sketch. No exploitation, however, will be attempted except in the Bois de GARGANTUAS until NONSARD is taken.

(e) On the 2nd day the Army may direct an advance to the general line VIÉVILLE, inclusive, HATTONVILLE, inclusive; road edge of CHAUFOR Bois. This line is known as the Army Objective. When taken it will be immediately consolidated.

(f) The following annexes will be prepared in connection with this Field Order:

Annex to par. 5 plan of liaison.

Annex to par. 6—plan of communication, supply & evacuation.

By command of Major General SUMMERALL:

CAMPBELL KING.
Chief of Staff.

Hq., D.A., 1ST Div.
Operations No. 278.
Secret.

Plan of Attack.
Document No. 2.
Sept 11, 1918.

ARTILLERY PLAN.

The Divisional Artillery supporting the attack of the First Division is divided into five Groupings.

Two 75mm groupings of direct Infantry support.

One Grouping (75mm & 155mm) protecting the left flank of the attack.

Two heavy Artillery Groupings.

MISSIONS.

1. From H to H plus 10, the two groups of 75mm of Hackett Grouping and one battery in each group of direct support will deliver gas concentration according to map showing gas concentrations.

2. The two groupings of direct support cover the advance of the Infantry with artillery barrage according to the rolling barrage map.

In each group one battery will fire at a range of 200 meters greater than the others in order to obtain depth in the barrage.

Barrage will be laid down at H hour D day by two batteries in each group and at H plus 10 for the battery firing in depth (this battery firing gas from H to H plus 10.)

RATE OF ADVANCE OF THE BARRAGE.

100 meters in 4 minutes up to line C.D.

100 meters in 3 minutes from line C.D. to line E.F.G.

100 meters in 4 minutes from line E.F.G. to line E.H.I.

Jumps of 50 meters.

3. Targets of 155mm and 8"—see map of objectives of Heavy Artillery.

4. (a) One group of 75mm of Hackett Grouping fires on Richécourt salient (purple lines) from H to H plus 40. They lift onto line 57, 4, 34, 0:57, 4, 44, 8 from H plus 40 to H plus 90: then on line 57, 4, 39, 0:57, 4, 44, 8 from H plus 90 to H plus 110. This group then fires with one battery on Observatoire du Mont, the other batteries firing on trench running from eastern edge of town of Mont Sec to the north east.

(b) One group of 75mm of Hackett Grouping fires on Mont Sec with three guns per battery, strong and rapid volleys of special shells No. 4 or No. 5, not exceeding 80 rounds per gun and per hour. Each volley will be a concentration on a certain point. This point being changed at each volley. (Study aerial photographs and maps at 1/10,000)

5. One battery of I/76th in addition to its rolling barrage mission will be ready to fire on anti-tank guns on command of special observer detailed from this group at O.C. 18 in Xivray to watch for Anti-Tank guns.

6. The III/76th, in addition to its disruptive missions is designated as counter battery group (especially against anti-tank guns). It answers airplane calls according to the plan of Haison.

7. Each of the following regiments, 6th, 7th, 76th, 122nd, has designated a battery which will send forward and keep in action one gun, to be placed at the complete disposal of the Infantry Regiment, supported. (See Operations Order No. 271).

8. Four 4.2 inch Trench Mortars of the 1st T.M. Battery will be placed in positions the night before the attack and will fire on enemy lines in region of Saillant le Sac from H hour until the 1st Infantry wave has reached the line of the Mortar positions (Modifying Operations Order No. 277).

RATES OF FIRE.

155mm—2 rounds per piece and per 3 minutes from H to H plus 100 (See map of H.A. Fire)

75mm (Rolling Barrage) 2 rounds per piece and per minute, one piece in each battery firing smoke shells.

Standing Barrages—Line A-B, one round per piece and per minute for the pieces firing H.E., 2 rounds per piece and per minute for one piece firing smoke shells.

Line C-D, One round per piece and per minute—No smoke.

Line E-F-G, One round per piece and per minute for the pieces firing H.E., 2 rounds per piece and per minute for one gun firing smoke shells.

Line E-H-I, 2 rounds per battery and per minute—No smoke.

4 inch. Maximum speed compatible with good control of fire.

CARE OF MATERIAL.

Arrangements will be made to have one gun at a time in the battery resting during short periods. Ample supplies of water must be provided at the emplacements to be used in cooling the guns.

H¹ HOUR.

Unless otherwise specified H¹ hour will equal H plus 6 hours. If necessary it will be delayed by wireless call sent from Division Headquarters.

Only batteries in action previous to H Hour will fire rolling Barrage from Line C D to line E F G. Batteries coming into action between H and H plus 60 will open fire immediately on line E F G. Similarly only batteries in action at H plus 60 will fire rolling barrage between lines E F G and E H I. Batteries coming into action after H¹ plus 60 will open fire immediately on line E H I.

MOVEMENT FORWARD OF THE ARTILLERY.

The distance of the Division's objective for the first day will necessitate the moving forward of certain battalions early in the operations and attached hereto is a schedule giving the battalions that move, the time, new area to be occupied and roads to be used.

Immediately after the infantry has obtained its first objective each battalion orienting officer and any necessary additional officers will be sent forward by battalion commanders of I/6th, I/7th, II/76th II/122nd, I/5th and I/123rd F A to do all topographical work necessary for the rapid opening of fire by the batteries when they arrive in position. The above officers will be sent forward from II/7th, II/6th, I/76th and I/122nd F A when the Infantry has advanced sufficiently to permit the work to be done.

Necessary reconnaissance will be made beforehand and guides detailed to insure the rapidity of the change of positions.

During the movement forward the Infantry must advance behind a very light barrage. The delay in opening fire from the new positions, therefore, must be a minimum.

Where batteries find that the roads assigned them for use in moving forward are too congested for them to advance rapidly they will move across the fields by the most practicable routes.

Orders governing the further advance of the artillery will be issued later.

Immediately after changing position each battalion commander will furnish the Grouping commander with coördinates of his new battery positions.

In all movements of the artillery, the strictest road discipline will be observed. Route markers will be used when necessary and at least 50 yards will be left between each ten carriages on the road.

THE 33RD DIVISION

SCHEDULE OF MOVEMENT OF THE ARTILLERY.

BNS. TO MOVE	TIME	NEW AREA	ROAD TO BE USED.
I/6th	Cease firing at H plus 216 & move at once	North of X line 32 and between Y lines 56 & 57	1, 2 & 8.
I/7th	"	"	1, 2 & 8
II/76	"	So. of Richecourt & No. of x line 32	1, 13 & 11
II/122	"	"	14 & 10.
II/6	Move when I/6 has open- ed fire from new position	No of Le Rupt de Madt	1, 2, 3, 5 & 6
I/76	Cease firing at H and move.	"	1, 2, 8 & 9.
II/7	"	"	1, 2, 3, 5, & 6
I/122	Move when II/122 has opened fire from new position	"	14, 10 & 9.
I/5th	When ordered by D.A.C.	So by x lines 33	1 2 & 3
II/123	"	"	"

By command of Brigadier General TODD.

W. E. SHEPERD, Jr.,
Captain F.A., U.S.A.
Operations Officer.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
FRANCE, September 14, 1918.

From: CHIEF OF STAFF,

To: BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY D. TODD, Commanding 58th
Field Artillery Brigade, American E. F.

Subject: Conduct of 58th Field Artillery Brigade in recent operations.

1. The Division Commander desires me to express to you and
all of the officers and men of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade his com-

mendation of your gallant conduct in the recent operations against the St. Mihiel salient. The loyalty and devotion exhibited in moving forward your batteries over the most difficult country under the worst weather conditions are worthy of the best traditions of the field artillery. The skill and efficiency with which the guns were served are evidences of the high standard that obtains in the Brigade.

CAMPBELL KING.

CK:T

HDQRS FIFTY-EIGHT FIELD ART. BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE

Sunday,
September 15, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 10.

1. The following is published for the information of the Command:

"HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

From: CHIEF OF STAFF,

To: BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY D. TODD, Commanding 58th
Field Artillery Brigade, American F.F.

Subject: Conduct of 58th Field Artillery Brigade in recent operations.

1. The Division Commander desires me to express to you and all of the officers and men of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade his commendation of your gallant conduct in the recent operations against the St. Mihiel Salient. The loyalty and devotion exhibited in moving forward your batteries over the most difficult country under the worst weather conditions are worthy of the best traditions of the field artillery. The skill and efficiency with which the guns were served are evidences of the high standard that obtains in the Brigade.

CAMPBELL KING"

2. The Brigade Commander also desires to express his appreciation of the loyalty, courage and zeal displayed by the personnel of the command in the recent operations.

By command of Brigadier General TODD:

H. L. BRYSON,
Captain, F.A. U.S.A.

SOF-wd

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE
G-3

15 September, 1918.

SPECIAL ORDERS }

No. 207.

Secret

1. The 164th Field Artillery Brigade, now temporarily attached to the First Corps, will, when that Corps ceases to function, rejoin the 89th Division.

2. The 55th Field Artillery Brigade is assigned to the 92nd Division and will join that division upon arrival in the area of the Second French Army.

3. The 58th Field Artillery Brigade is assigned to the 91st Division and will join that division upon arrival in the area of the Second French Army.

By command of General PERSHING:

H. A. DRUM,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA
Lieut. Col., General Staff.
Assistant G-3.

Distribution:

C. of S (2)	CG, 91st Division
G-1	Chief of Artillery
G-2	CG, First Corps
G-3, GHQ	CG, 89th Division
G-4 (4)	CG, 55th Field Arty. Brig
CSO	CG, 92nd Division
AG	CG, II French Army
Message Center	CG, 58th F.A. Brig.
CG, VIII French Army	CG, 154 F.A. Brig.
Cap. Gorju, French Army	

PLANS FOR THE ATTACK OF SEPTEMBER 26TH—MEUSE—ARGONNE.

Corrected Copy

HQ. 91ST DIV.

FRANCE.

24th September 1918.

11 O'clock.

FIELD ORDERS

No. 7.

MAPS

VERDUN A

DUN-SUR-MEUSE

FORÊT d'ARGONNE

BUZANCY

} 1:20,000

EXTRACT

3 (h) Artillery will be pushed forward to accompany and support the infantry. The Commanding General, 58th Field Artillery Brigade will designate two regiments of 75's as accompanying batteries for the infantry regiments. One battalion will be designated to support each regiment.

(i) Artillery preparation will begin at an hour to be designated later. The rolling barrage on the line of the 182nd Brigade will be regulated on the basis of 100 meters in 4 minutes: that of the 181st Brigade, 100 meters in 5 minutes until it has moved through to the northern edge of Bois de Véry, when it will advance at the rate of 100 meters in 4 minutes. Halts will occur in the advance of the barrage as follows:

On the hostile front line trenches. 25 minutes.

On the hostile intermediate position. . . 10 minutes.

On the hostile second position. 20 minutes.

The barrage will finally terminate one kilometer beyond the line connecting the center of Véry and the center of Montfaucon. Infantry will follow the rolling barrage as closely as possible without penetrating it.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON.
Major General, U.S.A.
Commanding.

Secret.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY.

91ST DIVISION, A. E. F.

September 25th, 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDER

No. 12.

I. MAPS.

Map No. 1—Organization of the Command.

Map No. 2—Preparation of the attack 75mm.

Map No. 3—Preparation of the attack 155mm.

Map No. 4—Preparation of the attack 9.2".

Map No. 5—Rolling barrage 75mm

Map No. 6—Covering barrage 155mm & 9.2

Map No. 7—Trench mortars.

Map No. 8—Circulation Map.

II. DISPOSITION OF THE INFANTRY FORCES FOR THE ATTACK.

The 91st Division will attack at "H" Hour on "D"

Day on the front between Côte 970 and Vauquois (exclusive) See Map No. 5, and move forward between the two limits shown on Map No. 5.

For the attack the Division will be formed with the two Brigades in line, the 181st on the right and the 182nd Brigade on the left. Each Brigade will have both regiments in line. (See limits of Map No. 5).

III. ARTILLERY OF THE 91ST DIVISION—DIVISION "G"

75mm—122nd F. A. Regiment. 6 btrys

75mm—124th F.A. Regiment. . 6 btrys

75mm—322nd F.A. Regiment. . 6 btrys

—
18 Btrys.

155mm C.S.—123rd F.A. Regt. 6 btrys.

155mm C.Model 1912, 36th

Btry 8th R.A.P..... 1 btry

—
7 Btrys.

9.2—65th C.A.C..... 2 btrys.

Trench Artillery.

108th T.M.B..... 12 guns

308th T.M.B..... 12 guns

—
24—6" Newton
Stokes

17th Btry—176th R.A.T.—58th—12

20th Btry—176th R.A.T.—240T— 6

IV. POSITIONS.

See Map No. 1.

V. ORGANIZATION OF COMMAND.

Commanding General—Divisional Artillery 91st Division.

Brigadier General H. D. Todd, Jr. (58th F A Brigade)

Commanding General Light Artillery.

Brigadier General Fleming (158th F A Brigade)

Right Light Artillery Sub-Grouping.

Colonel Milton J. Foreman (122nd F A) in command
of I/122 and I/124.

Left light Artillery sub-Grouping.

Colonel H. B. Hackett, (124th F.A.) in command of
II/124, I/322 and II/322.

Heavy Artillery 6"

Colonel Charles G. Davis (123rd F.A.) in command of 123rd F.A. and 36th Battery of 8th R.A.P.

Heavy Artillery 9.2

Colonel Howell in command of 65th C.A.C.

Trench Mortars

Captain Kraft (108th T.M.B.) in command of 108th T.M.B., 308th T.M.B. 17/176th R.A.T. and 20/176th R.A.T.

VI. MISSIONS OF THE ARTILLERY.

(a) *Preparing the attack.*

- 1—75mm—Making breaches in the wire entanglements. (All Battalions) (See Map No. 2)
- 2—155mm and 9.2—Demolition of trenches, machine guns, abris, etc. (All batteries) (See Maps 3 & 4)
- 3—Trench Mortars—Breaches in wire entanglements. Demolition of the first line trenches (Map No. 7)

(b) *Supporting the attack.*

- 1—75mm—Rolling barrage (All Battalions) (Map No. 5) Fire on transient targets Btry A, 122nd FA (Map 5)
- 2—155C and 9.2—Covering barrage (All batteries) Map No. 6)

VII OBSERVATION.

(a) *Information O.P.'s*

1. Foreman sub-grouping will occupy the information O.P. of the Tournant de la Mort (Map No. 1)
2. Hackett sub-Grouping will occupy the information O.P. of la Cigalerie (Map No. 1)
3. These O.P.'s will have telephone connection respectively with Foreman and Hackett P.C's and will be permanently occupied.

(b) *Adjustment O.P.'s.*

1. Adjustment O.P.'s can be found on the east slope of Vauquois on Côte 274 and on le Herment. Battery observers will under no circumstances be allowed to use O.P.'s of the S.R.O.T.
2. Each battery of light or heavy artillery must have O.P.'s occupied during preparation and attack. Every time such an O.P. observes something that might interest somebody of the D.A. it will report this information.

VIII—INTERMISSION.

- (a) The preparation prescribed below for every caliber of the Divisional Artillery will include a few complete cessations so as to make it possible for the S.R.S's to work.
- (b) These intermissions will be followed by gas shell firing for the purpose of surprising the personnel and compelling it to wear masks.
- (c) The schedule of these intermissions and gas shell firings will be given later on.

IX — PREPARATION 75MM

- (a) Destruction of wire in case the preparation is done in day time and adjustment if possible. Allowance of ammunition for one breach 600 rounds fired by one battery—(See Map 2) The sheaf of the batteries for this purpose will be 30 meters wide. By precision adjustment the mean point of each gun will be adjusted on the middle of the wire entanglement. The fire for effect will be conducted by twelve successive battery salvos each round being observed.
- (b) In case the preparation is done by night, the 75 mm guns will fire H.E. or Gas Shells on the camps in the inhabited localities, telephone centrals and P.C's—(See Map 2)
155mm—Destruction of strong points and trenches. (See Map 3). 9.2—(See Map 4.)
Trench Mortars—Destruction of the first line (See Map 7)

X — RATE OF FIRE.

The preparation will begin at the following rate: 75mm at the average rate of one round per gun per 3 minutes. 155 mm C.S. and Mod. 1912, one round per gun per 4 minutes. 9.2—One round per gun per 4 minutes.
Half an hour after the beginning of the preparation the rate will be and remain:
75mm—1 round per gun per minute.
155mm O. S.—2 rounds per gun per 3 minutes.
9.2—One round per gun per 4 minutes.

XI — ATTACK.

1st — 75 mm *Rolling Barrage*—(See Map 5): Jumps of 200 meters. Each sub grouping will have two battalions making a rolling barrage in front of the Infantry, each battalion in direct support of one regiment of Infantry. The 3rd battalion of

each sub-grouping will fire upon the whole front of the sub-grouping.

2nd — *Covering barrage of the 155mm short* (See Map 6)

3rd — *Transient targets*—Battery A of the 122nd will be at the disposal of the aviation to fire on enemy objectives appearing in the field of action. This battery will discontinue its superimposed barrage for the necessary time if called by aeroplane. Wave length of aeroplane 100 meters, Call letter M.A.—Panel No. 3. The aeroplane will call the battery and as soon as the target is announced the battery should fire, as quickly as possible salvos whose mean point of impact will be located by the observer with reference to the target. The errors will be given between this mean point and the center of the target and measured parallel to the square lines of the battle map. This battery will also fire on any transient target discovered by S.R.O.T.—S.R.S., balloon, or seen from the batteries O.P.

Battery A, 122nd while taking its assigned part in the preparation of the attack will be ready from the beginning of the preparation to open fire on transient targets as stated above.

XII —RATE OF BARRAGE.

75mm—

H to H plus 30—three (3) rounds per gun per minute.

H plus 30 to H plus 115—Two (2) rounds per gun per minute.

H plus 115 to H plus 185—Three (3) rounds per gun per minute.

After H plus 185—Two (2) rounds per gun per three minutes.

155mm C.S. & Model 1912.

H to H plus 30—Two (2) rounds per gun per 3 minutes.

H plus 30 to H plus 200—One (1) round per gun per 3 minutes.

H plus 200 to H plus 300—Two (2) rounds per gun per 3 minutes.

NOTE:—After one hour's firing one gun will rest for ten (10) minutes and three other guns will increase their speed to maintain the same intensity of fire.

9.2 Will fire at the rate of one (1) round per gun per 4 minutes.

XIII—PLAN OF LIAISON.

(1) Each 75mm sub-grouping commander will send to the infantry Brigade he is supporting a liaison party in charge of an

officer. This party will install a line between the Infantry Brigade Hq. and the Artillery sub-grouping, maintaining it both before and during the advance.

(2) Each 75mm group commander detailed for the direct support will send to the Infantry Regiment it is supporting two liaison officers, one for Regimental Hq. and the other for the Hq. of the 1st line battalion. They will take sufficient detail to install and maintain the necessary telephone lines and establish optical communications with the Artillery Group. Detailed orders will be issued by the General Commanding light artillery.

(3) The heavy Divisional Artillery Grouping (Davis) will send one liaison officer to each Infantry Brigade.

(4) During the advance, operators at all artillery radio stations will listen carefully to the messages of the Infantry aeroplanes. Radio officers will transmit all the information thus received.

(5) Meteorological data will be sent as follows:

- (a) By the mete[o]rological station of the 2nd French Army. Call letter M.S.O. Wave length 500 meters, Sending Hours 2:30, 6:30, 10:30, 14:30, 18:30, 22:30.
- (b) By the mete[o]rological station of the 5th C.A.U.S. Call letter M.D.A. Wave length 500 meters. Sending hours 0:45, 4:45, 8:45, 12:45. The method used will be that indicated in the bulletin of the Artillery of the 5th C.A.U.S. dated September 21st, 1918.
- (c) On request the mete[o]rological station of the 2nd French Army will send the data by telephone to the Divisional Artillery at 8:30, 12:30, 16:30 and 20:30.

XIV—DISPLACEMENT OF THE ARTILLERY.

The displacement of the artillery will be made by echelon (one battalion of 75mm and one battery of 155 C.S. at a time) No unit will move unless an officer after a personal reconnaissance, reports that the road can be followed by the battery.

A battery of 75mm will move only with its full amount of ammunition, about one days fire. A battery of 155mm C.S. will use for carrying ammunition all the transportation of the battalion.

A detailed plan will be issued by the light artillery commander for the displacement of the 75mm.

One battery of 155mm C.S. will send a reconnaissance detail behind the Infantry. The second battery to move will move only when the first one is in position. The battalion of 75mm will start its movement before the battery of 155mm C.S.

The day of the attack the limbers, caissons and chariots

de parc of all 75mm batteries and of one battery of 155mm C.S. per battalion will be near the positions.

The roads to be followed in the advance, are shown on the circulation map. This map will be applied only at H hour on the day "D".

XV.—SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION.

The caissons, limbers and chariots de Parcs of the batteries must always be kept full. After the advance the battery will be supplied with ammunition—1st by emptying their old battery positions. 2nd afterwards from advance Army Corps dumps which will be designated later.

NOTE:—In case of emergency the echelons can draw ammunition from the dumps on requisitions of the battalion commander.

H. D. TODD, JR.
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY
91ST DIVISION.
A.E.F.

OPERATIONS ORDER }
No. 12 }

September 25th, 1918.

SUPPLEMENT

1. Modification of the instructions given in Operations Order No. 12 of Headquarters Divisional Artillery, 91st Division, A.E.F. Replace in "Plan of Liaison—Meteorological Data will be sent as follows—paragraph B and C by:

B—Met[e]orological station of the 5 C.A.U.S., Call letter M.F.T., length of wave 410 meters. Hours of transmission 3:45, 7:45, 11:45, 15:45, 19:45, 23:45.

C—Met[e]orological Station of the 1st C.A.U.S. Call letter M.D.A. Length of wave 410 meters. Hours of transmission 1:45, 5:45, 9:45, 13:45, 17:45, 21:45.

2. D is September 26th, H is 5:30 in the morning, and preparations will start at 2:30.

3. The intermissions foreseen in the Operations Order No. 12, Headquarters Divisional Artillery, 91st Division, A.E.F., September 26th, 1918, so as to make it possible for the S.R.S. to work, will take place at the following hours:

From 4:10 to 4:15

Gas Shell Fire (if on hand) 4:15 to 4:20.

H. D. TODD, JR.,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Commanding.

THE 33RD DIVISION

P.C. 65TH INFANTRY BRIGADE,
10 October, 1918.

From: COMMANDING GENERAL, 64th Infantry Brigade.

To: GENERAL H. D. TODD, Commanding General, 58th Artillery Brigade.

Subject: Expression of appreciation.

1. I desire to express my utmost satisfaction with the artillery support by your 58th Artillery Brigade in connection with the successful attack and capture by the 64th Infantry Brigade of the BOIS de la MORINE, the BOIS du CHÊNE SEC, and the town of GESNES.

2. In this operation the barrage was precise and exactly timed, the destructive and counter-battery fire effective, and the fire on fleeting targets prompt and accurate. The efficient liaison established by your Liaison Officers, Lieutenants Shields and Hunter, is deserving of high commendation.

3. It will no doubt gratify you to know that not a single report of friendly "shorts" was received during this operation.

(Signed) WINANS,

JBj/whj

Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, 63RD INFANTRY BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

26 October, 1918.

GENERAL H. D. TODD,
Comdg. 58th F. A. Brigade,
American E. F.

DEAR GENERAL:—

During the first two days of the operation of my Brigade against KRIEMHILDE STELLUNG in front of ROMAGNE, I had the very effective support of your Brigade of Field Artillery, and I wish to express my appreciation to both yourself and your Colonels. I was keenly conscious of this support, not only when asked, but of the quick and fine initiative of yourself and staff, which made it a pleasure and satisfaction to work together.

(Signed) McCoy
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE
G-3.

SOF-bc

14 Oct. '18. 16 Hours.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 432. }

—Secret—

1. The 58th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE is relieved from further duty with the V Corps and is attached to the Army Artillery.

By command of General PERSHING:

H. A. DRUM,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Assistant G-3.

Distribution.

No.	To.	No.	To.
1	C of S	16	CG, II French Army
2	G-1	17	Capt. Gorju.
3	G-2	18	Col. Marshall.
4	G-3, GHQ	19	CG, 58th F.A. Brigade
5-10	G-4.	20	CG, V Corps.
11	CSO	21	CG, 32nd Division
12	AG	22	CG, 33rd Division.
13	Message Center	23-24	Chief of Artillery
14	MDS	25-30	File
15	Col. Ward.		

SOF-wm

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE
G-3.

21 OCT. 18. 18 Hours

SPECIAL ORDERS }

Secret

No. 465.

1. The 123RD FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT is detached from the 58th Field Artillery Brigade and will proceed by rail under arrangements by Troop Movement Bureau, GHQ, to DOULAINCOURT and SAUCOURT for motorization.

2. Billeting parties will proceed at once to the 4th Training Area, reporting upon arrival to the American Zone Major at DONJEUX for arrangement.

By command of Major General LIGGETT:

H. A. DRUM,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Assistant G-3.

Distribution:

1	C of S	15	CG, II Fr. Army
2	G-1	16	Capt. Gorju
3	G-2	17-18	G-1 (For General Des Etapes)
4	G-3, GHQ	19	CO, 123d Field Arty.
5-10	G-4	20	CG, 58th F.A. Brigade
11	CSO	21	American Zone Major, DONJEUX
12	AG	22-23	Chief Arty.
13	Message Ctr.	24-30	File.
14	MDS		

G/3-A 39

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE
THIRD SECTION.

October 22, 1918.

MEMORANDUM INSTRUCTIONS FOR: COMMANDING GENERAL, 5th Corps.

1. The 58th F. A. Brigade, less 123rd Regiment, now in the vicinity of DOMBASLE, is placed at your disposal for duty with the 89th Division after 12 hours, October 23rd.

2. The Army Commander directs that the 1st F. A. Brigade be withdrawn to a suitable position north of "No Man's Land" for rest.

By command of Major General Liggett:

H. A. DRUM,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

G. C. MARSHALL, JR.

A. C. of S., G-3.

Distribution.

C.G. 5th Corps

C. of A.

C.G. 58th F.A. Brigade (Through C. of S.).

PLANS FOR THE ATTACK OF NOVEMBER 1ST, 1918.

89TH DIV., FRANCE,
28 Oct., 1918.

Secret

FIELD ORDERS

No. 45

MAPS:

RÉMONVILLE	} 1/20,000.
BUZANCY	
DUN-sur-MEUSE	} 1/20,000.

EXTRACT

(d) The attack will be supported through its entire length by the Divisional Artillery, consisting of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade, with 1 regiment of French Artillery attached, and the 58th Field Artillery Brigade. The Commanding General, 57th Field Artillery will command the Divisional Artillery until the taking of the third objective, at which time the command will pass to the Commanding General, 58th F A Brigade. Preliminary bombardment of two hours will precede the assault. Each successive attack of the Infantry will be preceded by a rolling barrage at the following rates:

In the open—100 meters in 4 minutes.

Up steep slopes—100 meters in 6 minutes.

In deep woods—100 meters in 8 minutes.

A heavy smoke barrage of three minutes will be laid down just prior to "H" Hour and thereafter 1 smoke shell in 4 will be used in the rolling barrage.

One battery of 75's will be reported at 12 hours "D" minus 1 day, to Commanding General, 177th Brigade, as accompanying guns for his two assault battalions. These guns are entirely under the orders of the Infantry commander and if he so orders, will actually accompany the front line battalions.

OFFICIAL:

FRANK WILBUR SMITH

Major, U.S.A.

Actg. A.C. of S. G-3.

WRIGHT
Commanding.

HQ. 58TH F A BRIGADE.
31st October, 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDER

No. 24.

1. No further information of the enemy. The 1st American Army will continue its advance and the 89th Division will attack on "D" Day at "H" Hour with a Brigade in the front line. The Third Corps on the right and the 2nd Division on the left. Zone of action as shown in the barrage chart.

2. This command will prepare and support the attack of the left regiment of the 89th Division.

3. **RATE OF PREPARATORY FIRE:**

From H minus 120 minutes to H minus 3 minutes the 122nd and 124th F.A. will concentrate on the targets shown on Map (1)

From H minus 120 minutes to H hour the 11th F.A. will concentrate on the targets shown on the map (1).

Rate of fire— 75mm 3 rds per gun per 2 minutes.

155mm 1 rd per gun per 2 minutes.

4. **SMOKE SCREEN.**

From H minus 3 minutes to H hour the smoke screen will be laid by the 75mm regiments—200 meters in front of the jumping off line. The rate of fire will be 6 rds per gun per minute. Assignment of targets shown on Map (1). After each halt a similar screen will be laid down for one minute before a resumption of the barrage.

5. **ROLLING BARRAGE.**

At H Hour the rolling barrage of 75mm's will advance from a line 200 meters in front of the jumping off place by jumps of 100 meters. Rate of advance shown on barrage chart. Barrage will pass 200 meters beyond lines designated for halts for the infantry and will cease. During the halt concentration fire will be maintained on all sensitive points in advance of the infantry. See Map (2) for assignment of targets.

The 122nd and 124th F.A.'s will fire high explosive except for one gun in each battery which will cover the front of the battery with smoke shells. Rate of fire—100 rounds per gun per hour for smoke and H.E.

6. **COVERING BARRAGE.**

During the advance of the Infantry and throughout the halt the 11th F.A. will fire a covering barrage as shown on Map. Rate of fire—40 rounds per gun per hour.

(Note) Organization commanders will take the usual precautions to cool off guns during the operation, that is to say, stop one gun in each battery at a time for ten minutes, the other three guns increasing the rate of fire so as to maintain the density of fire.

7. SCHEDULE OF DISPLACEMENT OF ARTILLERY.

At H plus two hours the 2nd Bn of the 122nd F.A. will leave its present position to go into a new position in the area between the point F50-94 and La Bergerie Ferme (F38-92 via the road—Present location Gesnes—then road leading northeast towards Romagne—Romagne—Road leading west from Romagne—road crossing at F57-49—Ferme de la Cavanerie—La DHUYS FERME to new position. The echelon will follow the road ECLISE—FONTAINE—ROMAGNE and meet the firing batteries at the cross-roads south of ROMAGNE.

At H plus two hours thirty minutes the 1st Battalion of the 122 F.A. will leave its present position to go into new positions in the same area as the 2nd Battalion, via the road—present position—Road crossing F57—49—La CAVANERIE FERME—La DHUYS FERME to new position. The echelon of this battalion will be at the present position of the 1st Battalion at H plus three hours and will follow the firing batteries.

According to schedule the first battalion of the 122nd will lead the Regiment to its new position.

124 F.A.

At H plus 5 hours 45 minutes one battalion of the 124th F.A. will leave its present position to take position in the ravines on the southwestern part of square A50. The road to be followed—Present Position—Road crossing at F57-49—La CAVANERIE FERME—La DHUYS FERME—then northeast to its new position.

The echelon of this battalion will be on the road near the present position of the battalion at H plus 6 hours and will follow the firing batteries.

At H plus 6 hours 15 minutes the remaining battalion of the 124 FA will leave its present position to occupy the new position in the same area as the other battalion and will follow the same road. This battalion will be followed by its echelon.

11th F.A.

At H plus six hours 30 minutes one battalion of the 11th F.A. will start for its new position in the Ravine in the southwestern corner of the square A-40 following the road ROMAGNE—BANTHEVILLE—then the road BANTHEVILLE—RÉMONVILLE to its new position.

The other two battalions of the 11th F.A. will await orders in their present positions.

8. The 122nd F.A. must be ready to fire after its move at H plus 324 minutes. The 124th F.A. must be ready to fire after its move at H plus 530 minutes. When the 3rd Objective has been reached the 122nd F.A. will be in direct support of the Left Infantry

Regiment and the 124th F.A. in direct support of the Right Infantry Regiment for the exploitation.

By command of Brigadier General MILLAR:

E. W. FREEMAN.

2nd Lieut. U.S.A.

Acting Operations Officer.

Distribution:

122nd F.A.

124th F.A.

11th F.A.

57th F.A. Brigade,
89th Division.

PLAN FOR CROSSING THE MEUSE NOVEMBER 10, 1918.
HEADQUARTERS, DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY 89TH DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FRANCE
17:30 O'clock 10 November 1918.

OPERATIONS ORDER

No. 29

- I. (a) The enemy is believed to be in general retreat.
(b) The 90th Division, on our right, has reached

STENAY.

- (c) The 2nd Division, on our left, is to cross tonight.
II. (a) The 89th Division will cross the river at H hour today and maintain contact with the Divisions on the right and left.
(b) Boundaries:

RIGHT: STENAY (exclusive)

MONTMÉDY (exclusive)

VIRTON (exclusive)

LEFT: LETTANE (exclusive)

AUTRÉVILLE (inclusive)

LAFERTÉ-SUR-CHIERS (exclusive)

MARGUT (exclusive)

GEROUVILLE (exclusive)

- (c) The final objective of this operation is the Heights Northeast of the River.

III. (a) The 178th Inf. Brigade will cross near POUILLY and march Northeast.

(b) The 177th Inf. Brigade will cross the River, one Regiment less one Battalion, at STENAY, and one Battalion at VILLEFRANCHE. This Brigade will then push Northward on the other side of the River. One Battalion of this Brigade will be sent to relieve one battalion 356th Infantry and act as escort for the Divisional Artillery.

IV. (a) The Divisional Artillery will support both operations, coördinating with the Corps Artillery the task on the left.

V. (a) To accomplish this mission the Artillery will be organized as follows:

FOREMAN GROUPING: 122nd Field Art. and the 1st Bn. 124 F.A.

ROGERS GROUPING: 2nd Bn. 124th F.A. and 1 Bn. 203 F.A. (French)

PEACE GROUPING: 11th F.A.

VI. (a) The Foreman Grouping will support the 178th Infantry Brigade during the crossing at **POUILLY** and during its advance to the Northeast.

(b) The Rogers Grouping will support the 177th Inf. Brigade in its movement crossing the River and to the North of **STENAY**.

(c) The Peace Grouping will be controlled from these Headquarters until the capture of the objectives, at which time this Grouping will be placed at the disposition of the Corps Heavy Artillery Commander.

VII. (a) No displacement of Artillery will take place during the action.

VIII. (a) **LIAISON:**

The Commanding Officer, 122nd F.A. will send, at once, Lt. Col. Frank R. Schwengel of his Regiment to the Commanding General of the 178th Inf. Brigade (Brig. Gen'l. Hall) to act as Chief Artillery Liaison Officer with that Brigade, and assist in coordinating the plans of the Infantry and Artillery for the attack near **POUILLY**.

The Commanding Officer, 124th F.A. (Lt. Col. Rogers) will proceed at once to report to the Commanding General, 177th Inf. Brigade (Major General Winn) for the same purpose, and Col. Rogers will keep in close touch with General Winn and control his grouping from the immediate vicinity of that officer.

The Commanding Officer of the Battalion, 203 French F.A. will at once send an officer to report to Col. Rogers at P.C. Winn.

IX. (a) As soon as determined, the Infantry and Artillery plans for each of the two crossings will be forwarded to these Headquarters to be submitted to the Chief of the Corps Artillery.

X. (a) Owing to these maneuvers taking place after dark, the utmost effort will be made by the Infantry and Artillery to locate the line of the Infantry advance and prevent casualties from friendly Artillery fire.

By command of Brigadier General TODD:

E. W. FREEMAN.

Second Lieut. U.S.A.

Acting Operations Officer.

Distribution:

122nd F.A.

124th F.A.

11th F.A.

203rd F.A. (French)

File.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 2 November, 1918.

From: COMMANDING GENERAL, V Army Corps.

To: BRIGADIER GENERAL D. E. AULTMAN, Chief of Artillery,
V Army Corps.

Subject: Commendation.

I desire to convey to you and to the officers and soldiers of all artillery serving in this Corps my profound appreciation and my admiration of the brilliant manner in which the artillery of all classes has performed the difficult part allotted to it, especially during the advance on November 1st.

Although the artillery has been constantly in action day and night, sustaining the battle since the beginning of the present offensive, it has responded with a self sacrificing devotion to duty with superb efficiency that is beyond all praise. While our dauntless infantry have advanced against the enemy's prepared positions with a courage that elicits our greatest admiration, it must be recognized that without the powerful and skillful operation of the artillery, it would have been impossible to accomplish the results which they have so brilliantly achieved.

The tremendous volume of fire, the skillful arrangements of all objectives, and the perfect coördination with the infantry and machine guns, have made the action of November 1st a model of completeness, and it must stand as a tribute to the able administrative officers who conceived the plans and to the technical ability and the fidelity to duty of those who executed them.

I beg that you will convey to the officers and soldiers of all units of all artillery the foregoing sentiments, and will assure them of my abiding wishes for their continued success in the campaigns that lie before them.

(Signed) C. P. SUMMERALL,
Major General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

5th November, 1918.

From: THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, 5th Army Corps.

To: THE COMMANDING GENERAL, 58th F. A. Brigade.

Subject: Commendation.

I transmit herewith, letter of commendation from the Corps Commander regarding the action of the Artillery in the Operations of November 1st.

In transmitting this letter I desire to add my own thanks and appreciation to you and to the officers and men of your Brigade for the hearty coöperation that has resulted in such a brilliant success.

To have enabled our Infantry to advance in one day over a distance of nine kilometers, with small loss, capturing over a hundred guns, two hundred machine guns, and more than two thousand prisoners is an achievement which the artillery may well be proud of, and I congratulate your entire command on having so well performed its share in the operation.

I desire that the contents of the letter of the Corps Commander [be] made known to the officers and men of your command, as well as my own appreciation of their splendid conduct.

DWIGHT E. AULTMAN,
Brig. General,
Chief of Artillery, 5th A.C.

RECORD OF EVENTS
58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
NOVEMBER, 1918.

Last phase of Argonne-Meuse Offensive—P.C. Todd at Gesnes—
H Hour, 5:30 Nov. 1.

Everything goes according to schedule.

Nov. 1. P.C. Todd removes from Gesnes to La Dhuys Ferme,

Nov. 2. " " to Rémonville [4 P.M.]

Nov. 3. " " to Barricourt.

Nov. 4. " " to Tailly.

Nov. 5-19. " remains at Tailly.

Nov. 6. General Todd reports back; General E. A. Millar relieved to return to 6th Brigade.

Nov. 6-9 All battery positions well advanced in woods along Laneuville-Beaumont Road in front of Pouilly, Inor and Stenay, close up to most advanced Infantry. Ammunition sent forward regularly in spite of violent shelling of roads particularly the road thru the town of Laneuville on the Meuse, West of Stenay. Our batteries shell the heights across the Meuse, machine gun nests along canal and the Sedan-Masuerre [Mézières] Railroad.

Nov. 10. Corps offensive plan arrives at 3 P.M.—attack at 6 P.M. Engineers complete bridging of the Meuse—Infantry crosses into Stenay, Inor, Pouilly—artillery support effective.

Nov. 11. Armistice announced at 9.30 A.M.—last shots fired up to 11 o'clock.

Nov. 12. Defensive barrage table prepared—two days fire ready.

Nov. 13. 89th Div. receives orders to prepare to advance with 3rd Army.

Nov. 16. Munitions Officers sent to Margut to inventory enemy matériel.

- Nov. 17. 1st Army orders all matériel of Brigade to be parked at Dun-sur-Meuse, ready for transportation south to training area.
- Nov. 24. SO 666; 1st Army places Brigade in Army Art. 1st Army.
- Nov. 25. 89th Division removes from Stenay to Virton.
- Nov. 29. 108 T.M.B. attached to Army Art. as Hdqrs. Co.
December, 1918.
- Dec. 9. G-3 Orders 695 First Army—Dec. 6, 11th F.A. detached from Brig. and ordered to proceed overland to rejoin 6th Brigade in 14th Training Area—movement begins December 9th.
- Dec. 10. 550 enlisted men in charge of 3 officers go on leave to Aix-les-Bains.
- Dec. 16. G-3 Orders 307 Second Army—Dec. 16—58th F.A.B. is attached to 79th Division for administration and training to remain in Stenay area (pursuant to tel. instr. from GHQ detaching the Brigade from Army Art. 1st Army, and assigning it to 2nd Army).
- Dec. 19. G-3 Orders 321 Second Army—Dec. 18—123 F.A. ordered to proceed overland from Doulaincourt, 4th Training Area to rejoin the Brigade in area of Stenay—movement begins December 19th.
- Dec. 22. 122nd F.A. removes from Saulmory to Stenay Barracks. Approximately 1800 animals received from Second Army Remount at Verdun. Harness and clothing arrive from Toul for Brigade preparatory to its rejoining 33rd Div.
- Dec. 31. G-3 Orders 375 Second Army detach Brigade from 79th Div. and order movement overland from Stenay to Diekirch to rejoin 33rd Div.
- STATIONS: Brigade Hdqrs.....Stenay
122nd F.A.....Stenay
123rd F.A.....Stenay
124th F.A.....Wiseppe
108 A.T.....Stenay
108 T.M.B.....Souilly (attached to Army. Art. 1st Army.)

January, 1919.

Brigade rejoins 33rd Division under G-3 Orders, 2nd Army No. 375, dated Dec. 31st.

Movement overland and from Stenay to Diekirch area—60 miles—begins Jan. 4th and ends Jan. 10, over route Stenay, Montmédy, Virton, Arlon to destination:

Jan. 4th,—124th F.A.

Jan. 5th,—122nd F.A.

Jan. 6th,—123rd F.A. (Tractor Col.) Horse Bn. 108 AT

Jan. 7th,—123rd F.A. (Truck Col.)

Jan. 9th,—108th A.T. (Motor Bn.)

Training schedule of four weeks followed: (a) Terrain problems, (b) Horse transport shows, (c) Special educational and recreational events.

108th T.M.B. ordered to prepare for movement overseas Jan. 3—Leaves Souilly for Angers, Jan. 8th, (Note: This unit attached to Army Art., 1st Army, since Nov. 29.)

Inspections of the Brigade by Chief of Artillery, 6th Corps, General Bowley Jan. 13th, and by Chief of Artillery, 2nd Army, General Aultman, Jan. 23rd.

The following Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded to this Brigade, and are now in the hands of Regimental Commanders for presentation.

122ND FIELD ARTILLERY

Captain Robert E. Myhrman,

1st Lieut. Harold F. Wascher, (not present with brigade returning to America)

1st Lieut. Latimer A. Johns, (Deceased)

2nd Lieut. Charles K. Templeton. (in Hospital)

Sgt. Frank P. Prete,

Sgt. Charles Hickok,

Corp. Harold D. Red,

Corp. Gordon V. Kellogg,

Corp. Augustine C. Kelly,

Pvt. George H. Burchill,

Pvt. Harvey M. Hopp,

Pvt. Frank W. Ryan.

124TH FIELD ARTILLERY

1st Lieut. Mark M. Duffy,

Sgt. Joseph D. Cassidy,

Sgt. Clarence L. Wright,

Sgt. George H. Ammons,

Pvt. 1 cl. Ralph Silloway,

Pvt. Perry F. Modrow,

Pvt. William W. Fink,

Pvt. Milton C. Webb.

XXV. 52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS, 52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

15th November, 1918.

From: COMMANDING GENERAL, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

To: COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd Division.

Subject: Report of Operations of 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

CHAPTER I.

September 26th to October 3rd.

I. SITUATION.

The 33rd Division, to which the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade was attached, was to attack the hostile positions between a point about 800 meters east of Béthincourt (Passerelle du Don, excl.) and the Meuse, attack to be carried out by the 66th Infantry Brigade, reinforced by Company A, First Gas and Flame Regiment. The 66th Infantry Brigade disposed its regiments side by side, the 132nd Infantry on the right and the 131st Infantry on its left, each regiment having two battalions in the front line and one in support. The 132nd Infantry was to advance through the Bois de Forges and organize a line of defense along the west bank of the River Meuse from the Côte de l'Oie (incl.) to the road fork at point 0993 (400 meters north of the north corner of Bois de Forges, excl.)

The 131st Infantry was to attack and reach quickly the open ground east and north of Drillancourt—Gercourt et Drillancourt and the Trench du Bois Juré; to assist the 132nd Infantry in the reduction of the Bois de Forges, to capture Drillancourt—Gercourt et Drillancourt, Trench du Bois Juré, Trench du Bois Rond and to organize a line of defense along the west bank of the Meuse from road fork at 0993 (400 meters north of the north corner of Bois de Forges (incl.) to the Laiterie de Belhame (incl.) The 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, 104th, 105th and 106th Regiments, (Brigadier General George Albert Wingate commanding) reinforced by the 212 R. A. C. (French, 75 m/m) and II Bn. of the 308 R. L. C. (French, 155 mm Howitzer) was to support the attack as follows:

2 Bns. of the 212 R. A. C. were assigned to furnish the Standing and Rolling Barrage on the front of the 131st Infantry, the 104th and 105th Field Artillery were assigned to the same missions for the 132nd Infantry.

The 3rd Bn. of the 212 R. A. C. was to furnish a Standing and Rolling Barrage of limited duration from the right flank of the 132nd Infantry to the village of Forges, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy in regard to front of the attack and after this barrage lifted the trenches

in this vicinity were to be taken in the flank and rear by mopping up parties from the 132nd Infantry.

The 106th Field Artillery and 1st Bn. 308 R. L. C. were to place concentration of fire on sensitive points in the Divisional Sector, lifting successively as the attack progressed.

The 102nd Ammunition Train was employed in supplying ammunition and the replenishment thereof during the night before the action until midnight.

The 102nd Trench Mortar Battery was in reserve due to the fact that the width of No Man's Land exceeded its maximum range.

The Artillery Brigade Commander's P.C. was at 14.93 (1000 meters S.E. of La Claire), with the Commanding General, 33rd Division.

At 5:30 A.M. the Divisional artillery preparation commenced. It consisted of concentrations by the 155 m/m units on the enemy front line and sensitive points in the zone of advance, the concentrations lifting successively upon the approach of the Infantry. The Standing Barrage by the 75 m/m units was placed along the Forges-Béthincourt road for 25 minutes to cover the crossing of the Forges Brook and swamp by the Infantry. It then rolled forward 300 meters, remaining there for 20 minutes to permit the Infantry to form up along the road. The barrage in front of the 131st Infantry (800 meters in width) fired by six batteries of the 212 R. A. C. lasted for five hours and fifteen minutes and progressed for a distance of approximately six kilometers at a rate of 100 meters in 4 minutes for 3 hours and 5 minutes and at a rate of 100 meters in five minutes for 2 hours and 10 minutes. The barrage in front of the 132nd Infantry (about 1300 meters in width) fired by the 104th and 105th Field Artillery Regiments, $\frac{1}{2}$ by each, lasted for 3 hours and 15 minutes, progressing at a rate of 100 meters in 4 minutes for 1 hour and 25 minutes and 100 meters in 5 minutes for 1 hour and 50 minutes. The barrage on the right of the 132nd Infantry (1500 meters in width) was placed to deceive the enemy. It progressed at a rate of 100 meters in 4 minutes for 1 hour and 17 minutes.

The Infantry Regiments reported that the Standing Barrages and Concentrations so effectually covered the crossing of the Forges Brook and swamp that they suffered few losses during that period.

The rolling barrage, the rate of which was prescribed by Corps Headquarters, was reported by the Infantry to be accurate and effective and that they were able to follow it closely. The 131st Infantry, which went over open country for the greater part of its route, reported however that the barrage retarded their advance, while the 132nd Infantry, advancing almost entirely through woods, reported that at times they had to run to keep up. Both barrages were carried through to the final objective without interruption. The Infantry, following the barrage closely, organized their front lines at the final objective, in front of which the light artillery had provided a

defensive barrage. The heavy artillery had prepared to lay down concentrations on the river crossings and sensitive points.

2. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

September 26th

- 5:30—Barrage and concentration fires started.
- 6:47—Right section of Barrage of 212 R. A. C. finished.
- 8:45—Barrages of 104th and 105th Field Artillery finished.
- 9:15—Concentrations of 106th Field Artillery and Second Battalion 308 R. L. C. (French) finished.
- 10:45—Left section barrage of 212 R. A. C. finished.
- 11:30—Interdiction fire by 106th Field Artillery on Consenvoye.
- 12:05—Interdiction fire on front of 131st Infantry by 212 R. A. C.

September 27th

- 8:05 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery, to put
A.M. one battery 308 R. L. C. in position in Ravin des Caurettes.
- 10:00 Ordered Commanding Officer, 104th Field Artillery, to occupy
A.M. positions near M, 88.67 with one battalion, consisting of Batteries C, D and E. Movement to commence at 10:30 o'clock.
- 11:00 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery, to send
A.M. details to operate captured German guns near Drillancourt.
- 15:50 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on three enemy batteries located in Bois de Chaume and near Consenvoye.
- 17:40 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on enemy battery near Consenvoye.
- 22:00 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on enemy battery at H 43.11
- 22:00 Ordered re-adjustment of normal barrage to cover withdrawal of battalion changing position.

September 28th

- 1:30 Movement of enemy troops into Brabant reported. Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on Brabant with one battery and on the Brabant-Malbrouck Road with one battery.
- 13:15 80th Division requested assistance against six batteries attacking it. Batteries out of our range. Transmitted request to Verdun Grouping, Corps Artillery.
- 13:45 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery, to fire on Brabant with one battery.
- 14:30 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on Brabant with one battery against reported enemy movement.
- 15:00 Ordered First Battalion, 105th Field Artillery, to occupy positions in vicinity of M. 88.67
- 17:00 80th Division requested fire against batteries in Bois de Châtillon. Notified Counter-battery Office at Corps Headquarters.

September 29th

- 15:10 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on enemy battery H 22.14.
- 15:15 Requested Corps Artillery for counter-battery work on enemy batteries at H 19.19—H 39.19—H 48.20—H 41.13—H 47.17, firing heavily on 132nd Infantry.
- 16:30 Notified Corps Artillery that men were proceeding from south to the Haraumont-Écurey Road H 47.68.
- 18:00 Ordered Commanding Officer, First Battalion 104th Field Artillery, (Batteries C, D and E) to support front of 65th Infantry Brigade.

September 30th

- 9:00 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Trench Mortar Battery at G 82.42 firing on 65th Infantry Brigade front.
- 14:30 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Batteries G 39.62—G 18.34.
- 16:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 212th R. A. C. to fire on all observed batteries on front between left flank of his sector to Consenvoye and respond to all requests for fire from 131st Infantry.
- 19:00 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on Battery on H 28.97.
- 19:15 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on O. P. at H 23.62—and Railroad Gun H 29.62.
- 19:25 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Trench Mortar at G 82.42.
- 22:50 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire on batteries at H 17.11 and H 18.92

October 1st

- 8:00 Notified Commanding Officer, 212 R. A. C. of order relieving them from duty with Brigade.
- 11:40 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to move three batteries to positions near Moulin de Raffecourt.
- 15:30 Ordered 106th Field Artillery to fire with two batteries on Trench Anatolie and Trench de Balis at request of 18th French Division in support of attack to be made by them next morning at about 4:30 A.M.
- 17:00 212 R. A. C. Regiment commenced withdrawal.
- 19:35 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on battery at H 09.35.

October 2nd

- 6:30 First Battalion, 104th Field Artillery fired on and silenced batteries at H 18.84 at request of Commanding General, 65th Infantry Brigade.
- 15:00 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to send First Battalion 105th Field Artillery forward to vicinity of Bois Juré.
- 17:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Arty. to fire on Battery in Bois de Consenvoye.

19:35 Ordered Comdg. Officer, 106th Field Arty. to fire on battery at H 19.11.

October 3rd

4:10 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on Machine Guns at H 16.94, H 18.92, H 19.90

12:45 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Batteries at H 86.70 and H 83.70

13:00 Ordered 102nd Ammunition Train to proceed with all available trucks loaded with ammunition to 4th Division at Cuisy.

15:30 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Battery at G 89.71

16:25 Ordered Comdg. Officer, 105th Field Arty. to move the First Battalion into concealed positions along the northwest edge of Bois de la Côte Lemont. This was ordered by Division Commander.

18:00 Issued (Field Order #3) covering missions of the units of the Brigade for protection of the right flank of the 4th Division—which was participating in the attack of the III Army Corps (F.O.26—33rd Division, 3rd October, 1918).

19:35 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Arty. to fire on Battery at H 09.30

3. STATEMENT OF ENEMY UNITS ENGAGED, ETC.

None identified.

4. SUMMARY.

A. About 9 kilometers

B. None

C. None

D. Three officers wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 17 wounded.

E. None

F. None

G. As given under 2 above.

H. Terrain mountainous, impassable for artillery except by roads, because of shell holes, trenches, forests, swamps and water courses, except areas north of Bois de Forges.

J. Divisional Artillery should have been moved forward earlier, but was not permitted to do so because of the impossibility of supplying it with ammunition and subsistence under road conditions existing in the sector; original battery positions were fixed by III Corps.

5. MAP HERewith.

Sketch I —Barrage

Sketch II—Concentrations.

NOTE

Under the heading Par. 4 SUMMARY, the following is the description of each sub-heading.

- (A) Depth of advance.
- (B) Prisoners taken.
- (C) Material captured.
- (D) Casualties.
- (E) Employment of Infantry weapons (machine guns, 37 m/m guns, Stokes mortars, and rifle grenades)
- (F) Employment of auxiliary weapons (tanks, gas troops, etc.)
- (G) Artillery support.
- (H) Terrain.
- (I) Conclusions.

CHAPTER II.

October 4th to October 24th.

1. SITUATION.

The American III Army Corps was to continue its attack on the hostile positions west of the Meuse. The 33rd Division was the right Division of the III Army Corps, and was to hold its position and protect the eastern flank of the center Division (4th U.S.). The 52nd Field Artillery Brigade was to give artillery support in protection of this flank and to neutralize the enemy artillery in the Bois de Châtillon, Bois des Sartelles and the two ravines east of Liny-devant-Dun. Brioules was to be bombarded between H and H plus 2. Special attention was to be given to eventual counter-attacks from the latter region.

Location of units of 52nd Field Artillery Brigade as shown on sketch. To the 106th Field Artillery was assigned the mission of neutralization of enemy artillery in the Bois de Châtillon, Bois des Sartelles and the two ravines east of Liny-devant-Dun and east of the Meuse within its zone of fire.

The Commanding Officer of the 105th Field Artillery was directed to move the First Battalion to northwest edge of the Bois de la Côte Lemont to neutralize hostile opposition and break up counter-attacks between Bois de Brioules, Bois de Forêt and Brioules-sur-Meuse and to have the Second Battalion attack all active batteries within its zone of fire east of the Meuse.

The Commanding Officer of the 104th Field Artillery was ordered to neutralize fire on our Infantry from points in vicinity of Vilosnes with one battalion and to attack active enemy batteries east of the Meuse with the other battalion within its zone of fire.

"H" hour was 5:25 A.M., October 4th, 1918.

2. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

October 4th

5:25 Attack commenced.

6:00 Received order from III Army Corps, through 33rd Division,

for 1st Battalion 105th Field Artillery not to fire until there was need for it.

- 9:30 Telephone message from Commanding General, Divisional Artillery, 4th Division, to place 1st Battalion, 105th Field Artillery in position to execute missions to north of Vilosnes.
 - 9:45 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to change position of 1st Battalion, 105th Field Artillery to position in vicinity of Bois Juré for execution of missions north of Vilosnes.
 - 1:40 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to have 2nd Battalion fire on Brabant and Consenvoye.
- October 5th.
- 12:50 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on Haraumont and Liny-devant-Dun.
 - 14:10 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on battery at G 68.64
 - 15:25 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on Trench de Teton and Briulles.
 - 16:00 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on batteries at G 68.64 and G 95.83.
 - 15:30 Ordered First Battalion, 104th Field Artillery to fire on Trench de Teton and Briulles.
 - 17:05 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on battery at G 76.55
 - 18:15 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on battery at H 23.15
 - 18:15 II Battalion, 308 R. L. C. relieved from duty with 52nd Field Arty. Brigade.
 - 19:25 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Arty. to fire on battery at H 09.31.

October 6th

- 10:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on Trench de Teton with one battalion.
- 10:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to fire on southern edge of Briulles with two batteries.
- 10:55 Transmitted to Corps Artillery order of Major General Bulard, Commanding General, III Corps to have all available artillery of Corps and Army on batteries in Bois de Châtillon.
- 11:20 Transmitted above request to 1st Army Artillery.
- 15:55 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on battery at H 56.09 at request of Corps Artillery.
- 17:30 Ordered Comdg. Officer, 104th Field Arty. to move 2nd Battalion to vicinity of Min de Raffecourt.

October 7th

- 11:50 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Arty. to fire on battery in Bois de Châtillon.
- 13:00 Issued our Field Order #6, for co-operation in the attack of

the 17th French Corps on the right bank of the Meuse. By order of the Commanding General, 33rd Division, (F.O. #27, 7th Oct. 1918) based on order of the Comdg. General, 17th (French) Corps, a detachment consisting of 104th Field Arty., 2nd Battalion, 105th Field Arty., and 2nd Battalion 106th Field Arty., under the orders of Colonel E. T. Smith, 106th Field Artillery, was formed and placed under the orders of the Commanding Officer, Infantry Detachment, 33rd Division, which was to attack between the Meuse and Parallel #24. This attack was to be made at 5:00 hrs., Oct. 8th, 1918; battery positions fixed by 17th Corps (French).

16:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Arty. to fire on Battery at H 09.34

16:35 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to move 2nd Battalion to Côte de l'Oie.

October 8th

8:40 1st Battalion (Btries. A,B and F) 106th Field Arty. commenced firing.

13:15 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Arty. to fire on Machine Guns at H 34.12

15:00 Attack by Infantry Detachment commenced.

15:00 1st Battalion, 106th Field Artillery ceased firing.

From this time, artillery support of attack by Infantry Detachment, 33rd Division was furnished by the Artillery Detachment under command of Colonel E. T. Smith, 106th Field Artillery.

October 9th.

1:00 Notified Colonel E. T. Smith, commanding Detachment, of resumption of attack at 6:00 hrs.

15:15 Ordered Commanding Officer, 102nd Trench Mortar Battery, to place his battery at disposal of Commanding General, 66th Infantry Brigade.

17:40 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Étraye-Réville Cross Roads H 88.65 to head off reinforcements.

October 10th.

6:05 Resumption of attack and opening of Barrage.

11:30 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on point H 30.63

14:00 Ordered Commanding Officer, 102nd Trench Mortar Battery to place one platoon at disposal of Commanding Officer, 131st Infantry.

14:20 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to place all available machine guns in Bois de Forges for anti-aircraft work.

18:15 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Étraye Ravine road.

20:15 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to fire on Battery H 15.33

October 11th.

- 9:00 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on Sivry-sur-Meuse at request of Commanding General, 66th Infantry Brigade.
- 10:00 Ordered Artillery Detachment Commander to move 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery to vicinity of Consenvoye during night.
- 13:30 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Battery H 47.60
- 22:00 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Batteries near Harau-mont
- 22:35 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on enemy Batteries and Machine Guns in area Bois du Plat-Chêne.

October 12th.

- 10:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to move 2nd Battalion to southern edge of Bois Juré.
- 11:25 Ordered Commanding Officer, Artillery Detachment to send machine guns to Commanding General, 66th Infantry Brig. for anti-aircraft work in front line.
- 13:00 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Battery at H 49.50

October 13th

- 5:15 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Battery at Villeneuve Fme.
- 16:00 Placed 2nd Battalion, 105th Field Artillery at disposal of Commanding Officer, Arty. Detachment for the purpose of covering an attack by 29th Division in its sector east of Parallel #24.
- 17:00 Requested Corps Artillery to fire on Battery G 71.87
- 18:05 Verbal information from Chief of Staff, 33rd Division, that attack by the 29th Division would be postponed 24 hours.
- 18:10 Ordered 102nd Trench Mortar Battery to implace six guns on Dannevoux Ridge.

October 14th.

- 15:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to fire on H 45.40
- 15:30 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to fire on Batteries at G 79.58, G 79.65, G 80.70, and G 83.70
- 16:00 Received orders from 33rd Division, notifying of attack by 29th Division for reduction of the center of resistance in Bois de la Grande Montagne and the salient les Rapps.
- 16:20 Ordered Comdg. Officer, 104th Field Arty. to move 2nd Battalion to vicinity of Bois Juré on following night (October 15/16, 1918.)
- 16:33 2nd Battalion, 105th Field Arty. ordered to neutralize fire from Villeneuve Fme. and one battery 105th Field Arty. to cover construction of emplacements by the 102nd Trench Mortar Battery on Dannevoux Ridge.

- 18:45 Notified that attack by 29th Division would be at 8 hrs.; informed the Artillery Detachment Commander.
- 20:20 Received request from Commanding General, 158th Field Artillery Brigade for fire on Magenta Fme. Notified Artillery Detachment Commander.
- October 15th.
- 19:00 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on batteries at H 36.58, H 32.42, H 71.75
- October 16th.
- 1:40 Received request from Chief of Staff, 29th Division, for artillery support of attack by his Division east of Parallel #24. Notified Artillery Detachment Commander, and instructed him to fire with three 155 m/m batteries and two 75 m/m batteries on requested objectives.
- October 17th.
- Nothing to report.
- October 18th.
- 7:00 P.M. Brigade P. C. changed to near DRILLANCOURT at 7 P.M.
- October 19th.
- 9:00 Received verbal information from Chief of Staff, 33rd Division that Brigade would be relieved.
- 9:25 Artillery Detachment dissolved. Normal organization of the Brigade resumed.
- 11:00 A.M. Ordered Commanding officer, 105th Field Arty. to fire on Vilosnes Ravine.
- 19:15 Ordered Commanding Officer, 106th Field Artillery to fire on Vilosnes Ravine intermittently during the night.
- 19:20 Received F.O. 30-33rd Division, covering relief by the Artillery of the 15th Colonial Division—relief to be completed morning of 21st October, 1918.
- 19:20 Ordered Commanding Officer, 102nd Trench Mortar Battery to harass Vilosnes during the night.
- 19:40 Ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to harass Vilosnes Ravine and battery positions north of Vilosnes.
- 20:50 At request of Commanding General, 65th Infantry Brigade, ordered Commanding Officer, 105th Field Artillery to fire two concentrations on Sivry-sur-Meuse, reported occupied by enemy using machine guns.
- October 20th.
- 14:30 Received copy of order covering Artillery relief.
- 19:00 Issued orders to units of Brigade for relief.
- October 21st.
- 10:00 A.M. Turned over Command to Commanding Officer, Divisional Artillery, 15 C. I. D. F. and moved P. C. to Dieue.
- October 22nd
- Nothing to report.

October 23rd

- 19:45 Received copy of 17th (French) Corps order directing 33rd Division to relieve 79th Division in Troyon Sector.
- 22:00 Arranged with Divisional Artillery Commander, 79th Division, (Commanding General, 55th Field Artillery Brigade) details of relief.

October 24th

Nothing to report.

3. Nothing to report.

4. SUMMARY.

- A. See Sketch
- B. Nothing to report
- C. Nothing to report
- D. Officers killed 0, officers wounded 2; men killed 2, men wounded 34.
- E. Nothing to report
- F. Nothing to report
- G. See report under "2"
- H. Hilly, large portions heavily wooded, largely under direct observation of enemy, whose positions were not observable by terrestrial observation except in isolated cases.
- I. The system of placing all the units of the Brigade except one battalion of 155 m/m and one battalion of 75 m/m and the 102nd Trench Mortar Battery under command of the senior Colonel of the Brigade was unsatisfactory. He did not have the organization to conduct the operations and the Brigade personnel provided for the purpose was not employed. The P. C. was required to be kept too far to the rear, making communications with organizations extremely difficult. Inadequate roads in this sector and the difficulty of transporting supplies thereon kept batteries to the rear beyond the time when they should have been moved forward.

5. Map 3 herewith.

CHAPTER III.

October 25th to November 8th

1. SITUATION.

Brigade at rest billets as follows:

Brigade Headquarters.....	Dieue
104th Field Artillery.....	Bois des Cinq Frères.
105th Field Artillery.....	Bois la Ville
106th Field Artillery.....	Bois la Ville and Le Chêne Gossin
102nd Ammunition Train.....	Faubourg Pavé.
102nd Trench Mortar Battery.....	Faubourg Pavé.

2. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

October 25th.

- 3:30 Received Order No. 3/396—T/3 from 2nd C. A. C., detaching Brigade from 33rd Division (U. S.) and attaching it to the 79th Division (U. S.)

* * * * *

HEADQUARTERS, 104th F.A.

AMERICAN E. F.

17th November, 1918.

From: COMMANDING OFFICER, 104th F.A.

To: COMMANDING GENERAL, 52nd F.A. Brigade.

Subject: Report called for by G-3, Order #10, Hdqrs., 79th Division, November 11th.

1. Herewith submit statements in chapters one to four, October 26th to November 11th, inclusive covering subjects as called for by the above order in the form of a chronological statement, a short narrative, with maps 1:20,000, statement of casualties.

2. There were no prisoners taken, no material captured, no infantry weapons, machine guns, 37 mm. guns, stokes mortars and rifle grenades used. No auxiliary weapons, tanks, gas troops, etc. used. Recommendations for decorations previously submitted.

3. The present regimental commander, having assumed command of the regiment on November 6th, desires to express his high appreciation of the ability of the officers and men to execute promptly and accurately the tasks demanded of them in the last few days of battle against the German forces. The fact that they were able to do this gives evidence of careful training and close attention to instructions which have been given them in the past and by the predecessors of the present commanding officer.

CHARLES C. PULIS,
Colonel, 104th F.A.

CHAPTER I. September 26th to October 3rd, 1918.

September 26th—1st and 2nd Battalions in position at La Claire.

Co-ordinates: 1st Battalion P.C. 20.5-69.8, 2nd Battalion P.C. 20.5-69.8, Battery "A" 19.8-70.1, Battery "B" 19.9-69.8, Battery "C", 20.0-69.8, Battery "D" 20.2-69.8, Battery "E", 20.4-69.8, Battery "F" 19.6-69.8, Regimental P.C. 21.4-69.2-, supporting Infantry of 33rd Division, standing and sweeping barrage executed for three hours and fifteen minutes H hour 5.30 A.M.

September 27th—1st Battalion Headquarters and Batteries "C", "D" and "E" left La Claire and arrived in new forward positions near FORGES Woods, Co-ordinates; 1st Battalion P.C. 19.0-76.9, Battery "C" 18.7-77.1, Battery "D" 18.8-76.6, Battery "E" 18.9-76.5, on the 28th, early A.M.

CHAPTER II. October 4th to October 24th, 1918.

October 6th—2nd Battalion Headquarters and Batteries "A", "B" and "F" left La Claire and moved to new forward positions near 1st Battalion, Co-ordinates: 2nd Battalion P.C. 18.8-76.1, Battery "A" 19.1-76.5, Battery "B" 18.9-76.4, Battery "F" 18.6-76.4. Both Battalions in support of 33rd Division Infantry. In accordance with Field Order No. 6, P.C. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, 10/7/18, new D day 10/8/18 X hour 4 P.M. rolling and standing barrage executed in support of an attack by Infantry of 33rd Division for two hours. At 1.15 10/9/18 received phone order to resume firing of above barrage X hour 6 A.M. and continued firing for 1 hour and 40 minutes. At 9.40 A.M. received phone order to fire another barrage immediately at a point 300 meters beyond previous barrage at a slow rate of fire until ordered to cease firing. Ordered to cease firing at 11 A.M.

October 10th—Above barrage again resumed X hour 6.05 A.M. Cease firing at 9.00 A.M.

October 12th—Regimental Headquarters P.C. moved to new P.C. Bois de FORGES, Co-ordinates: 19.6-77.1. 1st Battalion Headquarters and Batteries "C" "D" and "E" moved to new forward positions near CONSENVOYE, Co-ordinates: 1st Battalion P.C. 23.1-78.9, Battery "C" 23.6-78.8, Battery "D" 23.8-78.7, Battery "E" 23.9-78.6.

October 13th—In accordance with Field Order No. 8, P.C. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade in connection with an attack to be made by the 29th Division both Battalions held in readiness for defensive missions on front of 33rd Division.

October 16th—2nd Battalion Headquarters, Batteries "A" "B" and "F" moved to new forward positions near the Bois de JURÉ, Co-ordinates: 2nd Battalion P.C. 17.2-80.5, Battery "A" 17.5-79.8, Battery "B" 17.4-79.6, Battery "F" 17.9-79.5.

October 20th—The Regiment left forward positions on order from Brigade Commander to return to the rear arriving at Bois de CINQ FRÈRES near ANCEMONT 10/22/18.

October 24th—Advised per Verbal Order from Brigade Commander that the whole Brigade was transferred to 79th Division.

CHAPTER III. October 25th to November 8th, 1918.

October 29th—In accordance with Field Order No. 28, Headquarters 79th Division, 2nd Battalion Headquarters and Batteries "D", "E" and "F" left CINQ FRÈRES and moved to new forward positions North of BRABANT. Co-ordinates: 2nd Battalion P.C. 25.6-79.7, Battery "D" 25.4-79.42, Battery "E" 25.10-79.9, Battery "F" 1st Platoon 25.00-79.67, 2nd Platoon 24.86-79.63, to relieve one Battalion of 322nd Field Artillery, 29th Division.

October 30th—1st Battalion Headquarters, and Batteries "A" "B" and "C" moved to new forward positions North of BRABANT, Co-ordinates: 1st Battalion P.C. 24/7-78.4, Battery "A" 24.66-

78.29, Battery "B" 24.45-78.03, Battery "C" 24.74-78.27, and relieved the other Battalion of 322nd Field Artillery, 29th Division.

October 31st—In accordance with Field Order No. 12, P.C. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, 10/30/18 Regiment took over new missions and relieved 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division. Now supporting 313th and 314th Infantry Regiments of 157th Infantry Brigade, 79th Division.

November 1st to 8th, inclusive—Executed daily concentration fire as per schedule on special areas and machine gun nests as called for by Infantry Commanders.

November 5th—2nd Battalion turned over to assist support of 158th Infantry Brigade in their advance on our left.

November 6th—2nd Battalion still assisting in support of 158th Infantry Brigade in their continuous advance.

November 7th—Ditto. 1st Battalion fired normal barrage as retaliation against enemy who were harassing the advance Battalion of the 313th Infantry.

November 8th—"A" "B" and "C" moved to a new position approximately 2500 meters in rear of front line, Co-ordinates 1st Battalion P.C. 25.2-80.05, Battery "A" 25.15-80.2, Battery "B" 25.2-80.3, Battery "C" 25.34-80.13.

CHAPTER IV. November 9th to November 11th, 1918.

November 9th to 11th, inclusive—Daily concentration fire on special areas and machine gun nests called for by Infantry Commanders.

November 9th—Battery "A" 1st Battalion and Battery "E" 2nd Battalion moved to new forward positions near ORMONT FARM, Co-ordinates: Battery "A" 27.2-80.04, Battery "E" 27.3-79.85, on call from Commanding Officer 157th Infantry Brigade barrage laid down on Hill 328 (see map) by 1st and 2nd Battalions for 15 minutes at maximum speed. Fire proved very successful.

November 10th—On call from Commanding Officer 157th Infantry Brigade barrage and heavy concentration fire laid down on line on Hill 319 (see map) from 4.03 to 4.20 P.M. Fire very successful. 2nd Battalion Headquarters and Battery "D" moved to new forward position in CRÉPION Co-ordinates: 2nd Battalion P.C. 29.34-81.5, Battery "D" 29.46-81.4. Battery "B" moved to new forward position at ORMONT FARM, Co-ordinates: 27.42-80.14.

November 11th—On call from Commanding Officer 157th Infantry Brigade, Batteries "A" and "B" delivered heavy concentration fire on machine gun nests on Hill 319 east of Hill 328 (see map) for one hour from 9.15 to 10.15 A.M. Last shot fired by this Regiment was at 10.15 A.M. At 10.07 on order from Headquarters 79th Division all hostilities to cease at 11 hours, this date (French time).

CHAPTER I.

On September 25th, 1918, the Batteries of the 104th Field Artillery, were collected on the La Claire-Esnes Road, about 500 meters west of La Claire. The general direction of fire was north towards Béthincourt and Forges. Colonel M.H.Smith commanded the regiment with his post of command in the Bois Bourrus, about 300 meters southeast of La Claire.

The lines at this time ran generally east and west along Forges Brook through Béthincourt and thence west. The lines crossed the Meuse River between Samogneux and Brabant. At this part of the front the lines were widely separated from 500 to 1000 meters—the allied lines were well up on the southern slope of the Forges ravine and the German lines were up on the northern slope towards Forges woods. The Germans had outposts in Forges and Béthincourt and some bombing posts close to the brook.

The general character of the sector had been quiet. The lines had remained undisturbed for about fourteen months. The line was thinly held. The French who occupied this sector before the Americans, had held their artillery fire down to a minimum and the only allied artillery fire of any magnitude that had taken place in this sector for months, had been the demonstration conducted in connection with the allied attack at St. Mihiel.

The 104th Field Artillery was supporting—as a part of the 52nd Field Artillery Brig.—the 129th, 131st and 132nd Infantry Regiments of the 33rd American Division.

The demonstration in connection with the St. Mihiel attack had increased the enemy artillery activity of the section, but the sector was still quiet.

The batteries of the regiment at their position near La Claire were firing at long range in order to reach the enemy's front line and required "D" shell in order to go much beyond it.

The Country in this sector was rolling and hilly. There is a certain amount of woodland such as the Bois Bourrus. Woodland nearer the line, such as the Bois des Corbeaux had been practically destroyed by shell fire. Forges wood was still thick. The towns which had played a part in the great battle of Verdun—along the actual line—were destroyed completely. These were CHATTANCOURT CUMIÈRES, FORGES, and BÉTHINCOURT. The roads were good, except where for months they had been a part of No Man's Land. This included that part of the CUMIÈRES-BÉTHINCOURT road where it ran over the Mort Homme into Béthincourt.

Observation of the enemy's line was easily obtainable from observation posts on the Mort Homme or in the vicinity of the Bois des Corbeaux. The enemy also had good observation from Forges wood, from Montfaucon and from the right bank of the River Meuse.

So far as reported patrols of the allies had not crossed Forges Brook on reconnaissance. Forges wood was reported to be extensively

organized for defense. The right bank of the Meuse River was reported to be held by Austro-Hungarian troops. The centers of resistance—Forges and Béthincourt—were reported to be held by the enemy, with second rate troops.

The major operation of September 26th, was conducted with the right regiment of the 33rd American Division as a pivot. The 104th Field Artillery was instructed to support the right Battalion of the 132nd Infantry. The 132nd Infantry was to be the right element of this turning movement. The attack was to move straight forward and then turn to the right, coming to a stop along the river Meuse at the railroad tracks.

A very heavy artillery preparation was laid down by Army and Corps artillery, late on the night of September 25th and through the early hours of September 26th. At 5.30 A.M. on September 26th, the 104th Field Artillery started a rolling barrage to precede the advance of its infantry battalion. The local plan of attack of the 132nd Infantry was to avoid a frontal attack on Forges wood and to take it by going around it. Therefore, the narrow lane of barrage of the 104th Field Artillery, first moved straight forward to the north and then turned to the right. Prisoners taken in this action said that they could not withstand the Artillery preparation and barrage. The result was that the Infantry advance in this sector was completely successful. The Infantry crossed some of the marshy ground in the Forges Brook bottom by foot bridges constructed by the Engineers. The rolling barrage rested for an appreciable time just north of the Forges-Béthincourt road and the Infantry after crossing the brook, was reformed for attack along that road.

Approaching the Forges wood from the flank, the 132nd Infantry took the wood with comparatively slight loss and moved forward to a line along the railroad track extending from the Forges brook northwest to the cross roads at 22.6-79.5. After the attack, the 104th Field Artillery was laid on a protective barrage in front of its Infantry and just on the other side of the River Meuse.

For this protective barrage, the guns of the 104th Field Artillery were laid at extreme range and some of them could execute the mission only with "D" shell. The attack generally of the 33rd American Division had been successful. General King's Infantry Brigade on the left had moved up to the ground overlooking the Meuse at VIL-OSNES. The gun positions at La Claire had originally been planned by the French, as defensive positions and they were not well adapted for attack, especially when the attack had been successful. Therefore, it became necessary to move three batteries of the regiment forward.

Batteries "C", "D" and "E", were moved to the ravine immediately north of the Moulin de Raffecourt and the post of command of this Battalion was placed in the Trench de Missery at the south-

west corner of Forges wood. During the hours involved in the move of this Battalion, Major Austin's guns were extended to include the entire regimental protective barrage.

At this time, because of some difficulty encountered by elements on the left, the 105th Field Artillery—the other light regiment of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade—were turned to the left and the guns of this forward battalion of the 104th were required to be pointed north against the enemy in the Bois de Châtillon and the general vicinity of VILOSNES. For a time the 104th Field Artillery was spread over a very wide front, stretching from the vicinity of Brabant on the southeast to the Bois de Châtillon on the the northwest. There had been no advance up to this time on the right bank of the Meuse. It is true that French patrols had made night reconnaissance into Brabant, but it had been found expedient to withdraw the advanced posts established there.

One of the biggest difficulties in connection with the position of the forward battalion near Forges wood was the difficulty of transport. The Engineers at once started to construct the road northwest out of Cumières over a shoulder of the Mort Homme, to meet the Forges Béthincourt road near Béthincourt. The Cumières Forges road was also repaired. There was a good deal of shell fire of the enemy against both these roads and the jam of traffic due to the advance of troops made the problem of transport a difficult one. The positions of the guns of the forward Battalion were of course in the open with simple camouflage against overhead observation.

The Infantry of General Wolf's Brigade—that is the right brigade—had dug in along the railroad track and were extended north of a point opposite Sivry-sur-Meuse. General King's Brigade was facing north. General King's Brigade was subjected to considerable artillery fire from the direction of Vilosnes. General King called for considerable special fire from the forward battalion, and it was reported that such fire was effective.

At this time, the enemy had complete terrestrial observation of the terrain north of Forges woods. This observation was obtained from the high ground across the Meuse in the vicinity of Haraumont. The enemy also had direct observation of a good part of the Cumières-Forges road and the valley of Forges Brook. Hostile artillery fire was heavy on many of the roads such as the road west out of Gercourt and west out of Dannevoux. The town of Dannevoux was heavily shelled with gas. The right elements—Infantry elements—of the 33rd American Division were subjected to some front line artillery fire of the enemy, but not as much as were the left elements, that is General King's Brigade. The Battery positions of the 104th Artillery near Forges Woods were subjected to considerable artillery fire of the enemy, none of which did much damage.

CHAPTER II.

From Samogneux on the southeast to Brioules, on the northwest, the ground on the right side of the Meuse rises very rapidly from the bottom land of the Meuse to the high points of what is called the heights of the Meuse. The heights of the Meuse lying on the right bank of the river are heavily wooded at the crest and have all the aspects of splendid defensive military positions. With the enemy still in possession of these Heights, the American Army was extended forward and echeloned from south to north with its right flank exposed to the observation and the fire of the enemy on the high ground on the height of the Meuse.

It was reported that the Austro-Hungarian Units on the right side of the river had been supplanted by first rate German troops.

On the 6th of October, Batteries "A" "B" and "F" of the 104th Field Artillery, were moved north into the immediate vicinity of the other batteries so that they might be within effective striking distance of the enemy's lines.

On the 8th of October, an attack was set in motion that had for its object the taking of the high ground of the Meuse Heights. The burden of this attack was on the French Troops on the right side of the river and the part of the 33rd Division began only after the first attack had been successful. It was planned that the 132nd Infantry Regiment should move across the river by bridges at Samogneux and Brabant and at five hours after the H hour, proceed along the open country near the river and north of the Consenvoye-Étraye road to the ridge on which is the Bois de Chaume. The 104th Field Artillery laid down a rolling barrage to make this advance possible and the advance was entirely successful. The rolling barrage moved along in a line parallel to the direction of the river north of Consenvoye, and the barrage was finished near the river, becoming more concentrated as the ground became more difficult as it ascended to the wooded heights. There was at first a report of the light artillery having fired short, but this was fortunately found to be untrue and it was found that an element of the Infantry had mistaken the crossroad on which it was to form.

The 33rd Division was successful in its part of this operation, but considerable difficulty had been experienced by the allied infantry to the right which had run into the very difficult country of the woods on the high ground.

On the 10th of October Batteries "C" "D" and "E" crossed the river by the bridge at Consenvoye and took position just south of the village in the vicinity of the German trench system that runs east and west at this point.

The Infantry position in the vicinity of the Bois de Chaume was a difficult one. It had been found necessary to withdraw the Infantry outposts from the most distant points that they had attained, because of the very severe artillery fire of the enemy to which they

were subjected. Their first position directly observable from the high ground in the vicinity of Haraumont was one that could not be sustained.

Colonel Davis, of the 132nd Regiment of Infantry, which had made the original advance on the right side of the river, had been relieved by General King's Brigade. The Regimental and Brigade command posts of infantry were very close to Major Austin's posts near Consenvoye and the result was splendid liaison between the artillery and the infantry. The fire called for by the Infantry Commander was delivered by Batteries "C", "D" and "E", of Major Austin's command within a very few minutes after the time it was asked for the Infantry was able to see quickly the effects of Artillery fire.

The Command Post of the regiment was moved into the north-west corner of Forges Woods and contact between elements of the regiment were much more easily maintained. It was still found that Batteries "A" "B" and "F" were too far from the enemy's lines to be of maximum value and they were therefore, moved to the south-west edge of the Bois Juré. This was an exposed position, especially from observation on the right and it was fortunate that these batteries in this position were not called upon to fire.

During this period, there had not been much advance on the part of troops to the right into the high wooded ground of the Meuse Heights and the general regimental Sector was subjected to harassing fire both from the north and from the east. The rationing and supplying of Major Austin's command near Consenvoye was made difficult by the almost constant bombardment of the Consenvoye bridge and the roads both north and south of Forges Woods were subjected to harassing fire. There were occasional bursts of fire at high speed, delivered by the enemy but most of the hostile fire seemed to be with one or two guns and at more or less regulated intervals. Gas was used by the enemy against Forges woods and against the Infantry and Artillery positions at the right side of the river.

While the regiment was in this position, Colonel Smith was taken seriously ill and was sent to the rear by order of the Regimental Surgeon. Lieutenant Colonel John T. Delaney took command of the regiment. In this position, the Division was relieved by French Colonial troops.

CHAPTER III.

From the vicinity of Brabant and Samogneux, the country rises steadily to the high ground of the Meuse Heights and the general locality of Haumont Woods and Brabant woods and Molleville woods and Étraye woods is reached from south-west by two roads, one the Brabant-Étraye road, and one the Samogneux-Crépion road. The first mounts almost immediately on the high ground and stays on the high ground until it drops down into Étraye. The second stays in

the low ground of a deep ravine until it reaches the foot of the Hill 360, when it rises quickly over that hill and ascends more gently into Crépion.

On the 29th of October, the regiment moved to take position in the general locality of Malbrouck Hill and to relieve the 322nd Regiment of Artillery, of the 158th Field Artillery Brigade. The 322nd Artillery was laid with a defensive barrage on the right sub-sector of the sector Grand-Montagne. It supported the centers of resistance Wavrille and Étraye.

The Volker-Stellung of the German defensive system runs east out of a point just south of Consenvoye over the high ground across the Brabant wood, skirts the Ormont wood and goes east at the south edge of Moirey wood. At the point where this line crosses the Brabant-Étraye road, Major Seymour's Battalion went into position and further up the road on the left side Major Austin's Battalion went into position.

The Infantry position for both allies and Germans was a difficult one. Most of the country was wooded. Observation was very difficult. The first 24 hours that Major Austin's Battalion was in position, a protective barrage was called for, upon a nervous call through the liaison officer of Infantry.

After it had been in position relatively but a few hours, the Brigade Sector was moved right and the 104th Artillery took over a sector bounded generally by the right edge of Ormont woods and the left edge of Houppy wood.

At this time, Colonel Charles C. Pulis, took command of the 104th Field Artillery.

The 104th Field Artillery supported the 313th and 314th Infantry. The 313th Infantry held a short line running through the center of the Ormont wood, with one Battalion in support in Brabant wood and one battalion in reserve south of Haumont. The lines of this regiment were short because this ground was difficult to hold. Three times the Americans had taken the entire Ormont wood and three times they had been driven out of the eastern half by a very destructive enemy fire. The Ormont wood is comparatively thick, is traversed by a good many paths and has in it several strong dugouts. At the time the 104th Field Artillery took over this sector, the Infantry was convinced that the eastern half of the road was infested with machine guns, pill boxes, at close intervals.

The guns in both positions were without protection, except for overhead camouflage. There were several strong dugouts for command posts and the like. It developed that the enemy had direct observation from the high ground of either side of Ormont wood. The result was that during the first days of the regiment's occupation of this position, the entire sector from Haumont to the Southern point of Consenvoye wood was subjected to a very severe artillery fire. This fire was particularly severe along points of the Brabant-

Étraye road and in the Haumont ravine and the ravines that meet the Haumont ravine from the northeast. The enemy was accustomed to deliver bursts of fire consisting of anywhere from 60 to 120 shots delivered without warning and with great rapidity against a single locality. These bursts of fire during the first five days of occupation of this position were very frequent, but were in descending scale towards the last. This enemy fire was delivered with great accuracy and did great damage along such points as the bottom of the Haumont ravine, where ration trains were compelled to proceed. Enemy fire was severe against support positions such as the Brabant wood and against ravines such as the Ravine de Coassinvaux, the Ravine de Bourvaux and the Fond de Walonsevaux.

During the stay of the regiment in this position, no attack was made in its immediate front. But the Infantry on the left was active in attack and the guns of this regiment were frequently called upon to assist in such activity. The assumption is the general locality of the Ormont wood and the Belleu wood had been found so difficult for attack, that it had been decided to make a turning movement to the east and go around this difficult high wooded position formed by the Ormont wood and the Belleu wood.

All this time the Artillery positions, the Infantry support positions, and even the Infantry front line positions were subjected to a very severe harassing fire and to relieve this pressure, the 104th Field Artillery was called upon to deliver a good deal of concentration fire, retaliation fire and harassing fire. Some of this fire was delivered with great rapidity.

Fortunately the liaison between Infantry and Artillery at this time was very close. Excellent telephone communication was maintained. Liaison officers of artillery had been sent to Brigade, Regimental and Battalion Headquarters of Infantry. The result was almost immediate response to the demands of the Infantry, thus fulfilling the instructions of the commanding officer of the regiment that one of the primary functions of the light artillery was to fulfill quickly the demands of the Infantry. At this time, the regimental expenditure of ammunition in a day often ran around 4000 projectiles.

The Infantry commanders were especially interested in retaliation fire that would relieve the pressure on certain portions of their area. It was found that concentrations of fire rapidly delivered against Crépion, lessened the enemy's artillery fire in the upper end of the Haumont ravine.

About the 6th of November, the artillery fire in the general regimental sector, seemed to decrease. There was still considerable fire by gun and by platoon but the rapid concentrations delivered with bursts of fire seemed to lessen.

About this time, gas was thrown over by one or two guns on

certain areas, with concentrations of two or three hundred projectiles, but little harm was done unless it was in the very low ground.

The Infantry attack had been successfully carried forward on the left and the plan was to squeeze out the enemy on the high ground in the vicinity of Hill 360.

On November 8th, the Commanding Officer, ordered Batteries "A", "B" and "C" forward, along the Brabant-Étraye road, to a point almost in the woods, so that they could fire at the enemy's front line, at a range of about 2500 meters.

About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of November 8th, the enemy apparently became fearful of attack along the Ormont wood, or was desirous of covering his retreat. At any rate a really tremendous artillery fire was delivered by him about the base of the Hill 360 and extending slightly to the right and left. This fire continued with great severity until about 6 o'clock, when it decreased and spent itself in a gas attack on the Haumont-Batiue bottom and the ravine Rechimpre.

CHAPTER IV.

After this demonstration on November 8th, it was learned that the enemy had retired out of the Ormont wood and there was from that time comparatively little artillery activity of the enemy in the area. On November 9th, not a shot was fire[d] up to 11 o'clock. Then there was one flanking gun that fired on the high ground towards Haumont wood. On November 9th, Batteries "A" and "E" went into position near Ormont farm. The enemy had retired rapidly in front and first made a stand on the Hill 328 and the high hills of the Côte d'Orne and the Côte du Château. When the two leading Batteries moved forward, it was impossible for them to go any further because the road from the Ormont Farm into Crépion was not passable. Very severe artillery fire had been delivered against this road at the summit of Hill 360 and there were two hits directly on the road of projectiles larger in calibre than 300 mil.

While at this time the enemy was not firing heavily on this area, he still had a direct observation from the high hills to the east on any point eastward of the 360 Hill.

The Commanding Officer of the regiment made every effort to see if guns could not be got in position in this vicinity of the Peine wood by going around Molleville Farm. But the roads through rain and shell fire made such a thing impossible.

On November 9th the fire of this regiment played a very big part in making possible the successful attack of the infantry against the intrenched hill just north of the town of Chaumont and on the next day the same thing was true of the attack on Hill 319.

On November 10th, "D" Battery moved to a position near Crépion which was as near the line as even the Infantry commander thought the light artillery should go.

On November 11th, at 10:15, this regiment fired its last shot with one Battery in position in Crépion, three at Ormont Farm and two near Malbrouck Hill.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS
OF
105TH FIELD ARTILLERY
AMERICAN E. F.

(From 26th September to 3rd October Inclusive)

26th/27th September.

(1) On 23rd September Regimental F.O. #1 was issued, placing the batteries of the two battalions in position. This was based on Warning Orders issued by the 33rd Division and 52nd F.A. Brigade. On the afternoon of 25th September the Commanding General, 33rd Division, called all artillery commanders to his P.C., announced 'D' day and 'H' hour, based on Field Order #23, 33rd Division, A.E.F., and Field Order #4, 52nd F.A. Brigade, and Regimental F.O. #2 was issued.

(2) At the hour indicated (5:30, 26th September) all batteries of the Regiment opened fire and continued without cessation to the end of the schedule. Observation of fire was impossible, due to the heavy fog and smoke. Liaison was established by detail of one Lieutenant and six enlisted men with the attacking battalion of the 132nd Infantry, which we were supporting, and one officer and four runners with the Regimental Headquarters, 132nd Infantry, and one officer and two runners with the Commanding General, 65th Infantry Brigade. This never failed, and I was kept constantly in touch with the progress of the action.

(3) Nothing to report.

(4) (a) No advance made by the artillery.

(b) No prisoners taken.

(c) No material captured by the artillery.

(d) Casualties Sept. 26th to Oct. 3rd incl., were as follows:—Killed—One—Wounded—Thirteen.

(e) Nothing to report.

(f) Nothing to report.

(g) Prisoner's statements indicate the accuracy and intensity of the artillery fire, and subsequent inspection of the terrain bore out these statements.

(h) Terrain hilly and heavily wooded in parts, necessitating a constant raising of angle of site during barrage.

(i) Conclusions. The Attack was well planned and well executed, and the artillery support adequate and accurate. The difficulties of the terrain with a single road caused an unavoidable delay in the movement forward of the artillery.

(5) 1/20,000 map showing sector limits, positions and advances each day is attached.

28th September.

The roads having been reported as prepared for the advance of artillery, the 1st Battalion was ordered forward to positions reconnoitered in the vicinity of the MILL DE RAFFECOURT, based on F.O. 24, 33rd Division, which was complied with, but upon arrival of the head of the column at the designated place at the hour set, the entire Battalion was turned back to their positions by a Colonel of the Military Police who refused to allow them to proceed. The movement was repeated the following day and the positions successfully occupied.

2nd October.

Regimental F.O. #4 was issued, directing the 1st Battalion to move forward from their positions near the MILL DE RAFFECOURT to positions reconnoitered in the vicinity of the BOIS DE SACHET, by direction of the C.G., 52nd F.A. Brigade.

3rd October.

Addenda to F.O. #4 was issued, based on F.O. 26, 33rd Div., and F.O. #5, 52nd F.A. Brigade, directing the 1st Bn. Comdr. to move his Battalion into concealed positions along the northwest edge of the BOIS DE LA CÔTE LEMONT to neutralize hostile fire and break up counter attacks between the BOIS DE BRIEULLES, BOIS DE FORÊT and BRIEULLES-SUR-MEUSE, two batteries in line and one in reserve, movement to be completed before 5:00 A.M., 4th October.

(From 4th October to 24th October inclusive)

4th October.

(1) In compliance with F.O. 26, 33rd Division, and F.O. 5, 52nd F.A. Brigade, Batteries A and C, 1st Battalion, succeeded in getting up into the BOIS DE LA CÔTE LEMONT on the edge of the thick underbrush at a high point, being heavily shelled and gassed during the operation. They were also subjected to heavy machine gun and rifle fire, being close to the infantry front lines. Battery B was in reserve.

(2) The 1st Battalion remained in position during the entire day but were not called upon to fire, as there were no counter attacks and the infantry did not need or wish for neutralizing fire of any kind. The Battalion was ordered back to its positions near the BOIS DE SACHET at dusk. Beginning at the 'H' hour (5:25 in accordance with F.O. 5, 52nd F.A. Brigade,) the 2nd Battalion, Batteries D, E and F, executed several missions of harassing neutralization and interdiction fire on the east bank of the MEUSE.

(3) Nothing to report.

(4) Summary.

(a) No advance made by the artillery.

(b) No prisoners taken.

(c) No material captured by the artillery.

(d) Casualties from 4th to 24th Oct. incl., were as follows:

—Killed—None—Wounded—Ten.

(e) Nothing to report.

(f) Nothing to report.

(g) Artillery support as indicated above.

(h) Terrain heavily wooded in parts and under enemy's observation from higher ground, especially from east bank of the MEUSE.

(i) The attack was not successful, and the employment of the 1st Battalion as indicated caused them to remain inactive for 24 hours.

(5) 1/20,000 map showing sector limits, positions and advances each day is attached.

6th/7th October.

1st Battalion ordered by Field Message 7, 52nd F.A. Brigade, to take over mission of 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, and execute harassing and neutralization fire as directed.

8th October.

(1) Regimental F.O.5, issued on the 7th, based on F.O.6, 52nd F.A. Brigade, attached the 2nd Battalion of this Regiment to a groupment under Colonel E.T. Smith in support of the infantry detachment of this Division temporarily attached to the 17th French Corps operating on the east bank of the MEUSE, in order to perform which mission the Battalion was moved beginning at dusk on 7th Oct. to new positions on the slopes of the CÔTE DE L'OIE.

(2) Action opened as directed at 'H' hour (5:00 A.M.) and continued in accordance with schedule. Liaison officers reported objective gained at 11:55 A.M.

(3) Nothing to report.

(4) Summary. Terrain open and rising ground over which the entire barrage could be observed. Infantry reported shorts from friendly artillery. It was afterwards proved to their satisfaction that there were no shorts from our artillery, but that it was German fire from the southeast where the line dipped sharply to the south.

9th October.

Action resumed on east bank of the MEUSE, second objective gained. Counter attack by the enemy drove back the line of the 29th Division Infantry and caused the left held by the 33rd Division to retire.

10th October.

Attack resumed at 6:00 A.M. with slight gains, the 2nd Battalion again supporting.

12th October.

In accordance with Field Message 10, 52nd F.A. Brigade, the 2nd Battalion were ordered to move at dusk and to complete the movement before daylight to new positions reconnoitered on the southern edge of the BOIS DE JURÉ in the vicinity of GERCOURT. At the same time the Regimental Commander reconnoitered new posi-

tion for his P.C. east of the two battalions, slightly north of CONSENVOYE on the west bank of the MEUSE.

13th October.

Regimental F.O. #6 issued, based on F.O. 8, 52nd F.A. Brigade. Mission to assist by artillery preparation in the attack of the 29th Division in the sector east of the 24th meridian. Operation to commence at 5:30 A.M., 14th October. At 6:10 P.M. Field Message #11, 52nd F.A. Brigade, ordered the postponement of the attack 24 hours and changed the mission of the 2nd Battalion to the execution of fire on SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE to cover the construction of emplacements of the 102d Trench Mortar Battery on the west bank of the MEUSE opposite.

14th October.

The 2nd Battalion ordered to execute neutralization fire on VILLENEUVE Farm from 'H' minus 30 to 'H' during the postponed attack, Battery A, 1st Battalion, taking over the mission of covering the construction of trench mortar emplacements. Regimental F.O.7, issued at 5:30 P.M., based on F.O.9, 52nd F.A. Brigade, to support the 29th Division in the continuation of the attack on the 15th.

15th October.

Action ordered on the 14th begun at 7:30 A.M.

17th/20th October.

Harassing and neutralization fire executed in accordance with Operation Orders, 52nd F.A. Brigade.

21st October.

Regimental F.O.8, based on F.O.30, 33rd Division, and F.O.12, 52nd F.A. Brigade, was issued, giving details of the withdrawal of the Regiment from the sector upon relief by French units of the 15th Colonial Division, taking over the sector.

22nd October.

Regimental F.O.9 issued in compliance with F.O.30, 33rd Division, for the second stage of the relief.

(From 25th October to 8th November inclusive)

25th October.

52nd F.A. Brigade transferred to 79th Division.

27th October.

Regimental F.O.10, based on F.O.28, 79th Division, was issued, giving the details of the relief of the 29th Division; the 1st Battalion to reconnoiter positions to the north of those then held by the 2nd Battalion, 323rd Field Artillery, 158th F.A. Brigade, northeast of BRABANT and to occupy them on the night of the 28th/29th; the 2nd Battalion to reconnoiter positions to the west of those occupied by the 1st Battalion of the same Regiment and occupy them on the night of 29th/30th. Mission to take over this sector in support of the 158th Infantry Brigade, 79th Division, in defence.

28th October 1st November.

Taking over sector of 323rd Field Artillery and performing sixty-five missions of concentration, area harassing and protective barrages.

2nd November.

Regimental F.O. #11, based on Operation Orders #5, 52nd F.A. Brigade, calling for the support of a strong reconnaissance with the idea of penetrating a limited distance into the enemy's territory and to hold, if possible, whatever ground gained within the limits of the advance.

3rd November.

(1) Attack was started at 5:30 A.M., the 316th Infantry moving forward against Hill 378, the 105th Field Artillery putting down a standing and rolling barrage lasting two hours.

(2) Summary. The infantry reached and held ground up to the foot of Hill 378 and reported the artillery support adequate and accurate.

(3) At 8:00 P.M., in accordance with Operations Orders #8, 52nd F.A. Brigade, the 105th Field Artillery was put at the disposal of the 158th Infantry Brigade, and in compliance with F.O. #12, Headquarters, 158th Infantry Brigade, Regimental F.O. #12 for a further attack upon the sector in front of the positions held was issued, calling for harassing fire and barrage lasting three hours, to be begun on the morning of the 4th at 7:30 A.M. In order to obtain closer liaison, one officer and two runners were furnished to each of the two battalions of the 316th Infantry on the left in the forward lines, one officer and two runners to Regimental Headquarters, 316th Infantry, one officer and two runners to the Regimental Headquarters, 315th Infantry, and one officer and two runners to Headquarters, 158th Infantry Brigade. In addition, telephone and radio liaison were kept up.

4th November.

(1) The action began at the appointed hour, and at the request of the Infantry Brigade Commander during the attack one gun of Battery D was sent forward to take up a direct fire position to neutralize machine gun and trench mortar activity on the right flank, but due to the rainy weather, which had made the roads almost impassable with mud, and the very heavy grades over the hills, it was more than even eight horses could do in time to be of assistance, and it was ordered back to position.

(2) Summary. The attack was partially successful and the infantry succeeded in taking and holding Hill 378, but was unable to advance beyond it to the second objective. Artillery support was pronounced effective and adequate.

5th November.

(1) At 1 A.M., Regimental F.O. 13, based on F.O. 13, Headquarters 158th Infantry Brigade, was issued, covering a continuance of the attack and calling for intermittent harassing fire intermittently

until 'H' hour, followed by a standing and rolling barrage lasting 3 hours 15 minutes. The fire was opened at 5:00 A.M. as directed and continued throughout the period. During the firing two guns of the 2nd Battalion, each with two filled caissons, were ordered forward to take up advanced position to still further assist the Infantry, but the engineers having reported that the German fire felled so many trees and cut up the roads so much that it would take 18 hours to clear them, the Commanding Officer, 158th Infantry Brigade, ordered the guns back into their position.

(2) Summary. The infantry, after advancing well forward, was subjected to a heavy counter attack, which prevented them advancing but little beyond their original position.
6th November.

(1) At 1 A.M., F.O.14, 158th Infantry Brigade, was received and Regimental F.O.14 was issued called for a continuance of the attack at 6 A.M. Intermittent harassing fire and barrage covering period from 6 A.M. to 11:40 A.M.

(2) At noon the attack was ordered repeated, commencing at 2:15 P.M. Fire was opened as directed at 2:15 P.M., and carried through the same length period as the morning attack.

(3) At 6 P.M., in accordance with F.O.15, 158th Infantry Brigade, Regimental F.O.16 for an attack on the morning of 7th November at 8:10 A.M. was issued.
7th November.

Fire was opened without preliminary preparation with a standing barrage at 7:55 A.M., and lasted 15 minutes, followed by a rolling barrage and ending with a standing barrage lasting from 9:50 to 10:20. The change in method was successful and the attack proceeded to the final objective without check, the infantry reaching and organizing the strong positions in the KRIEMHILD STELLUNG.
8th November.

In accordance with orders from the 158th Infantry Brigade Commander, Regimental F.O.17 was issued, calling for the support of a further development of the attack toward the northeast in the direction of ÉTRAYE-RÉVILLE. The 2nd Battalion was ordered to assist by concentrations and harassing fire and the 1st Battalion was ordered to immediately reconnoiter positions as far advanced as possible in the vicinity of Hill 378 or further forward if the attack progressed sufficiently. As a result of the reconnaissance, the Battalion was moved forward the following night to positions east of the VILLENEUVE FARM and close up to the infantry lines.
Summary.

The terrain over which the attacks during this period were launched was of the most difficult character, deep valleys, high hills in most places, thickly wooded with dense undergrowth through which the Infantry had to fight its way. Hill 378 and the HARAUMONT RIDGE which were the keys to the enemy's position, were difficult,

as the infantry had to issue from the woods at the foot of these hills and advance up a bald slope without cover against strongly fortified positions flanked on the right by woods full of machine gun nests. It was all the more therefore an achievement on their part to continue to return to the attack so many times until successful. The artillery support was strong and accurate and contributed materially to their success, according to the statements of prisoners and observers in the French lines which were advance[d] somewhat on the left flank.

Casualties from 25th October to 8th November inclusive were as follows:—

Killed.....Four

Wounded.....Twenty-three.

1/20,000 map showing sector limits, positions and advances each day is attached.

(From 9th November to 11th November Inclusive)

9th November.

On the morning of the 9th, the 1st Battalion was ordered to reconnoiter positions still further forward, the infantry having advanced about three kilometres, and to take if possible positions as near the front lines as practicable, with direct observation from the hills from which the enemy had been driven, and to occupy these positions during the night, prepared to execute the missions covered by Regimental F.O.18, based on F.O. issued by the 158th Infantry Brigade, which provided for an attack on the CÔTE DU CHATEAU and CÔTE D'ORNE, two hills rising from the plains beyond the town of DAMVILLERS.

10th November.

Attack began at 5:00 A.M., with heavy harassing fire on an indicated area, followed by a standing barrage commencing at 6 and lasting until a rolling barrage commenced at 6:30, the artillery support ending in a standing barrage lasting from 8:10 to 8:30 A.M. The attack was not pushed forward, however, on account of meeting unexpected opposition from machine gun fire from the flanks on the slopes of the hill.

In the evening at 20 Hr., in compliance with orders from the C.G., 158th Infantry Brigade, Regimental F.O.19 was issued, calling for a renewed attack on the morning of the 11th, the artillery fire commencing at 8 A.M. and lasting until 11:12 A.M. The 2nd Battalion was ordered forward to positions reconnoitered by direction of the Regimental Commander and occupied near ÉTRAYE, with instructions to have the batteries in position before dawn of the 11th. All three batteries were in position before midnight. The 1st Battalion were in position at RÉVILLE all within a range of less than 200 yards from the objective, one battery of each battalion being well forward, practically in open warfare positions in direct fire.

11th November.

At 1 A.M. orders were received by telephone from the C.G., 158th Infantry Brigade, countermanding the previous orders and directing me to place the Regiment at the disposal of the C.O., 315th Infantry, who would make an attack supported by the 316th, which had previously been designated. After consultation with the C.O. 315th Infantry, Regimental F.O.20 was issued, covering the attack to commence at 8 A.M., and I personally went forward to the P.C. of the C.O. 315th Infantry and remained there during the attack.

A heavy fog rendered observation impossible, but fire was opened at 8 A.M.

At 8:12 A.M. Colonel Knowles, commanding the 315th Infantry, received the order transmitted by the Division Commander that hostilities would cease at 11 Hr., to continue the operations previously ordered with vigor until that time, and the necessary orders were issued to the batteries to secure compliance. The fire ceased promptly at 11 Hr. with the infantry in position but not attacking.

Summary.

The terrain was a broad open plain without cover leading up to the foot of the two hills attacked, which rose from the plain to a considerable height quite precipitously. It was a difficult objective to gain, but a Prussian officer questioned stated that the artillery preparation had practically blown them from the hill and that the attack would surely have been successful if made. This position, once taken, would have left the enemy without a good defensive position upon which to make a stand until he had reached the other edge of the plain and the hills on the northeastern edge.

Casualties from 9th to 11th November inclusive were as follows:

Killed.....None

Wounded....Two

1/20,000 map showing sector limits, positions and advances each day is attached.

Conclusions.

I attribute the remarkably small number of casualties to the careful selection of positions, careful camouflage, severe concealment, discipline and untiring efforts of all Commanding Officers to quickly improve positions after occupation.

Dw. C. WELD, Jr.,
Colonel, 105th Field Artillery.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS, 106TH FIELD ARTILLERY
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
 OPERATIONS

26th, September—3rd October 1918 (incl).

1. Situation at beginning of operations: Attached to 33rd Division and occupying positions as follows:—

Regimental P.C.....	20.1-72.6
1st Battalion P. C.....	19.5-72.2
1st Battalion O. P.....	18.9-73.2
Battery "A" #1 Gun.....	19.7-72.2
Battery "B" #1 Gun.....	19.6-72.2
2nd Battalion P. C.....	20.0-71.9
Battery "C" #1 Gun.....	19.9-72.1
Battery "D" #1 Gun.....	19.9-72.0
3rd Battalion P. C.....	19.4-72.1
Battery "E" #1 Gun.....	19.5-72.2
Battery "F" #1 Gun.....	19.4-72.1

Echelons at BOIS LA VILLE 23.5-61.5

Sector of Fire—Divisional Sector.

2. The Attack: September 26th, 1918—H5:30—2550 rounds fired between H and H/3h45 on objectives I-XIX designated by Table I, Field Order No. 4, Hdqrs. 52nd F. A. Brigade. (See Map Attached)

27th, September—326 rounds harassing fire delivered during day on roads north and east of CONSENVOYE and on enemy batteries in BOIS DE CHAUME.

28th, September—60 rounds harassing fire on BRABANT—130 rounds fired harassing roads on East of MEUSE.

29th, September—180 rounds harassing fire on batteries, BOIS DE CHAUME and road to Northeast of BRABANT and CONSENVOYE.

30th, September—60 rounds H.E. 20 rounds #5 Gas harassing fire on sensitive points as prescribed in Operations Order No. 7, Hdqrs. 106th F.A.

Third Battalion O.P. established at 21.5-74.3

Second Battalion O.P. established at 20.0-71.9.

October 1st—80 rounds H.E. and 15 rounds #5 gas harassing fire on sensitive points east of MEUSE in accordance with Operations Order No. 8, Hdqrs. 106th F. A.

2nd, October—Batteries A, B, and F and Hdqrs. 1st Battalion moved at 20H15 to new positions East of BÉTHINCOURT. Road blocked by disabled trucks at CUMIÈRES. Carriages camouflaged alongside of road and horses returned to echelon.

3rd October—Hdqrs. 1st Battalion, Batteries A, B, and F moved from CUMIÈRES at 19H30 reaching positions at 24H00. Positions

occupied in accordance with Field Order No. 5, Hdqrs. 52nd F. A. Brigade.

Hdqrs. 1st Bn. P. C.....18.5-74.9

Battery "A" #1 Gun.....19.9-76.0

Battery "B" #1 Gun.....18.6-75.9

Battery "F" #1 Gun.....19.6-75.7

3. N. T. R.

4. SUMMARY:

(a) N.T.R.

(b) None

(c) 150 mm Enemy battery organized with gun squad.

(d) 1 private slightly wounded.

(e) N.T.R.

(f) N.T.R.

(g) Fire executed as ordered in support of Infantry.

(h) Favorable for artillery fighting.

(i) N.T.R.

5. Map attached.

OPERATIONS.

4th October—24th October, 1918 (incl)

1. Situation at beginning of operations: Attached to 33rd Division and occupying positions as follows,—

Regimental P. C.....20.1-72.6

1st Battalion P. C.....18.5-74.9

Battery "A" #1 Gun.....19.9-76.0

Battery "B" #1 Gun.....18.6-75.9

2nd Battalion P. C.....20.0-71.9

Battery "C" #1 Gun.....19.9-72.1

Battery "D" #1 Gun.....19.9-72.0

3rd Battalion P. C.....19.4-72.1

Battery "E" #1 Gun.....19.5-72.2

Battery "F" #1 Gun.....19.6-75.7

Echelons at BOIS LA VILLE 23.5-6.15. Forward echelons established at La CLAIRE—20.8-69.7.

Sector of Fire—Divisional Sector.

2. The attack:

4th, October—5H2 5-1200 rounds covering fire delivered on enemy batteries for neutralization in BOIS DE CHÂTILLON, BOIS DES SARTELLS and ravines East of LINY-DEVANT-DUN in connection with the attack of the 4th Division on our left per Field Order No. 5, Hdqrs. 52nd F. A. Brigade.

5th, October—1H00—neutralization fire on enemy batteries in BOIS DES SARTELLS 7H30-10H00—harassing fire on BRIEULLES-HARAUMONT and destructive fire on trench DE TETON 14.4-84.0 Total 415 rounds.

6th October—256 rounds destructive fire on trench DE TETON 13.9-82.8 24 rounds registration fire, 20 rounds neutralization on enemy battery at 25.6-80.1.

7th October—115 rounds for registration, 47 rounds harassing fire on 16.5-85.3, 219-81.5

8th October.—Artillery groupment consisting of 104th F.A., 1st Bn. 105th F.A and 106th F.A. commanded by Col. E. T. Smith, 106th F.A. placed at disposal of Col. Davis, 132nd Infantry. From 8H 25 to 15H. 1573 rounds harassing fire for preparation east of MEUSE at 22.7-81.8 21.8-81.1 From 15H50 to 17H25 accompanying fire in conjunction with attack of Colonel Davis' detachment. 1674 rounds on areas designated by Operations Order No. 11, Hdqrs. 106th F. A.

9th October—Accompanying fire along line 21.1-81.8 to 21.8-81.7 and 21.0-78.2 to 21.8-78.2 Total 365 rounds.

10th October—Attack resumed East of MEUSE at 6H05. 168 rounds accompanying fire on objectives in accordance with Operations Order No. 13, Hdqrs. 106th F.A.

11th October—106 rounds interdiction fire on HARAUMONT—75 rounds harassing fire on 24.7-84.0 and 25.0-84.0 180 rounds harassing on Area 20.8-83.1.

12th October—76 rounds harassing fire on area 20.8-83.1, to 40 rounds on line from 24.7-82.4 to 25.0-82.4 to 25.0-84.0—to 24.7-84.0

13th October—408 rounds harassing on 20.8-83.1 350 rounds on SIVRY. Hdqrs. 2nd Bn. 3rd Bn. and Batteries C, D and E moved to following positions at 23H00 arriving at 6H00 14th October.

2nd Battalion P.C.....18.1-79.4.

3rd Battalion P.C.....18.1-79.0

Battery "C" #1 Gun.....18.0-79.5

Battery "D" #1 Gun.....18.0-79.5

Battery "E" #1 Gun.....17.7-79.3

14th October—80 rounds adjustment fire 9H30 to 14H00. 1090 rounds accompanying fire from 7H20 to 8H00 on 24.2-82.8, 24.6-82.9 24.2-83.3, 24.4-83.8. Operations order No. 15, Hdqrs. 106th F. A.

15th October—Hdqrs. 1st Bn., Batteries A, B and F moved at 19H00 to new positions west of GERCOURT arriving at 23H00. Positions occupied as follows,—

1st Battalion P. C.....17.2-78.3

1st Battalion O.P.....18.5-74.9

Battery "A" #1 Gun.....17.0-78.7

Battery "B" #1 Gun.....16.6-79.1

Battery "F" #1 Gun.....17.2-78.7

16th October—No activity.

17th October—Regimental P. C. closed at 20.1-72.6 at 13H00 opened at same hour at 17.2-78.3. Total 51 rounds fired during day for registration.

18th October—196 rounds harassing and registration fire on following points:—22.9-83.3, 21.7-83.0, 22.7-83.0.

19th October—554 rounds harassing fire on 17.7-85.4, 23.4-83.5, to 24.0-83.8, 23.9-86.8, 19.3-84.7, 24.9-85.4, 24.2-85.3, Btry at 17.9-86.5.

20th October—no firing, Relieved at 22H30 by French Colonial Troops. Regiment left position at 23H00 for BOIS LA VILLE.

21st October—arrived at BOIS LA VILLE 20H30.

22nd October—Regimental Hdqrs. 1st Bn. Hdqrs. Batteries A and B, Hdqrs. Co., Supply Co. left BOIS LA VILLE at 19H00 for billets at CAMP CHÊNE GOSSIN, 3 km. southeast of DUGNY, arrived at 24H00

23rd October-24th October—In billets at BOIS LA VILLE and CHÊNE GOSSIN cleaning material, harness and conditioning animals.

3. N.T.R.

4. SUMMARY:

(a) N.T.R.

(b) None

(c) None. Captured btry fired on SIVRY

(d) Wounded—2

(e) N.T.R.

(f) N.T.R.

(g) Fire executed as ordered in support of Infantry.

(h) Terrain favorable for artillery fire.

(i) N.T.R.

5. Map attached.

OPERATIONS.

25th October-8th November, 1918 (Incl)

1. Situation at beginning of operations: Attached to 79th Division and billeted as follows:

Regtl. Hdqrs.....Camp CHÊNE GOSSIN S.E. of DUGNY

1st Battalion Hdqrs... ..“

Battery “A”.....“

Battery “B”.....“

Supply Co.....“

Hdqrs. Co.....Camp MAUJOUY

2nd Bn. Hdqrs.....BOIS LA VILLE at 23.5-61.5

Battery “C”.....“

Battery “D”.....“

3rd Bn. Hdqrs.....“

Battery “E”.....“

Battery “F”.....“

2. 25th Octo. 27th Oct. at billets cleaning men, matériel, harness and conditioning horses.

28th Oct. Hdqrs. 2nd and 3rd Bns. Btrs. C, D, E and F left BOIS LA VILLE at 15H30 arriving at positions South of BRABANT and relieved 2nd and 3rd Bns. 324th F. A. at 24H30 in positions at

2nd Bn. P. C.....	24.7-76.7
Battery "C" #1 Gun.....	24.7-76.7
Battery "D" #1 Gun.....	24.5-76.7
3rd Bn. P. C.....	24.8-76.8
Battery "E" #1 Gun.....	24.9-76.4
Battery "F" #1 Gun.....	24.9-76.4

Regtl. Hdqrs. Hdqrs. 1st Bn. Battery A and B, Hdqrs. Co., Supply Co. left CHÊNE GOSSIN at 16H00 for BOIS LA VILLE arriving at 21H30.

29th October—Regt. P. C. opened at 24.7-76.7 at 9H30 Hdqrs. 1st Bn. Batteries A, and B left BOIS LA VILLE 15H00 arriving at position South of BRABANT at 24H30 relieved 1st Bn. 324th F.A. in position as follows,—

1st Bn. P. C.....	24.1-76.9
Battery "A" #1 Gun.....	24.1-77.0
Battery "B" #1 Gun.....	23.9-77.0

Echelon—Supply Co. at CÔTE TALOU... 26.—72.3

30th October—670 rounds harassing and concentration fire on sensitive points in accordance with Operations Order Nos. 19 and 20, Hdqrs. 106th F. A.

31st October—708 rounds harassing fire in accordance with Operations Order No. 23, Hdrs. 106th F.A.

1st November—1900 rounds H.E. 75 rounds gas demonstration fire on sensitive points and active battery in accordance with Operations Order No. 24 Hdqrs. 106th F.A. from 3H30 to 5H30

2nd November—722 rounds harassing and demonstration fire in accordance with Operations Order No. 25, Hdqrs. 106th F.A.

3rd November—1023 rounds fired for destruction of M.G. nests, harassing and counter battery and demonstration fire in accordance with Operations Order No. 27, Hdqrs. 106th F.A.

4th November—182 rounds #5 Gas fired on 25.4-85.2, 992 rounds on VILLENEUVE FME, SILLON FONTAINE FME and 24.8-85.2, 23.1-85.8, 26.8-83.1, 23.4-84.3, 25.4-85.2 in accordance with Operations Order No. 8, Hdqrs. 52nd F.A. Brigade. 1st Bn. O. P. established at 20.0-77.9

5th November—1365 rounds accompanying fire in accordance with Operations Order No. 33, Hdqrs. 106th F.A. from 8H30 to 11H15. Enemy battery observed in action at 24.22-86.64 at 9H30 silenced by our fire at 10H25

6th November—1038 rounds H.E. and 160 rounds #5 Gas preparation fire as per Operations Order #35, Hdqrs. 106th F. A. Battery "C" moved right platoon to 25.8-78.2 at 2H30.

7th November—680 rounds accompanying fire from 7H45 to

9H05 per Operations Order No. 36, Hdqrs. 106th F.A. Left platoon Battery "C" moved to position at 25.8-78.2 at 4H45.

8th November—173 rounds H.E. fired on BUISSON CHAUMONT, CÔTE DE ROMAGNE and CÔTE DE MORIMONT trenches at 6H00 and 11H00 per Operations Order No. 38, Hdqrs. 106th F.A. Battery "D" moved to position at 25.8-80.4.

3. N.T.R.

4. SUMMARY:

(a) N.T.R.

(b) N.T.R.

(c) N.T.R.

(d) Killed, 2; wounded, 16.

(e) N.T.R.

(f) N.T.R.

(g) As ordered

(h) Observation poor before November 8th.

(i) N.T.R.

5. Map attached.

OPERATIONS.

9th November—11th November (Incl)

1. Situation at beginning of operations:

Regimental P. C. 24.7-76.7

1st Battalion P. C. 24.1-76.9

1st Battalion O. P. 20.0-77.9

Battery "A" #1 Gun. 24.1-77.0

Battery "B" #1 Gun. 23.9-77.0

2nd Battalion P. C. 26.0-78.1

Battery "C" #1 Gun. 25.8-78.2

Battery "D" #1 Gun. 25.8-78.2

3rd Battalion P. C. 24.8-76.8

Battery "E" #1 Gun. 24.9-76.5

Battery "F" #1 Gun. 24.9-76.4

Echelon—CÔTE TALOU 26.1-72.3

2. 9th November—100 rounds fired on CÔTE MORIMONT, CÔTE ROMAGNE and BUISSON CHAUMONT 5H30 to 6H15 per Operations Order #39, Hdqrs. 106th F.A.

10th November—1590 rounds H.E. fired from 2H00 to 7H00 on CÔTE DU CHATEAU trenches south edge of CÔTE 319, CÔTE d'ORNE, BUISSON CHAUMONT per Operations Order No. 40, Hdqrs. 106th F.A. Hdqrs. 1st Bn. Batteries A and B moved to new positions arriving at 2H30

1st Battalion P. C. 26.55-80.1

1st Battalion O. P. 28.6-80.4

Battery "A" #1 Gun. 26.7-79.6

Battery "B" #1 Gun. 26.6-79.7

380 rounds harassing fire on 31.6-84.0, 34.8-82.94, 24.9-82.2, Battery "F" moved to 26.9-79.2

11th November—9H00 180 rounds fired on West trenches on
CÔTE de MORIMONT

Armistice in effect at 11H00—all firing ceased—no activity.

3. N.T.R.

4. SUMMARY:

- (a) N.T.R.
- (b) None
- (c) None
- (d) 1 gassed
- (e) N.T.R.
- (f) N.T.R.
- (g) As ordered
- (h) Favorable for artillery—good observation.
- (i) N.T.R.

5. Map attached.

HENRY T. SMITH,
Colonel, 106th F. A.

102ND TRENCH MORTAR BATTERY.

Complying with G-3 Confidential Memorandum #36, of the 33rd Division, November 9th, 1918, received 16th November, 1918, the following is a brief history of the part played by this Battery September 26th to November 8th inclusive.

September 26th to October 23rd, inclusive.

September 26th the Battery with five officers and 175 enlisted men was located at Bois la VILLE, awaiting orders to proceed to the line. The trucks with details were being used at night to haul ammunition from MONTZÉVILLE to LA CLAIRE. The 29th of September orders were received from the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters to proceed to MARRE and there establish a rear echelon, taking two platoons forward into Bois de FORGES, where four gun positions were to be put in opposite CONSENVOYE where the 132nd Inf. were at that time holding the line. The second and third platoons were sent forward to take positions with Lieutenant Cloak in command. The men worked very hard and had two gun positions practically finished when work was stopped by a verbal order Commanding General 33rd Division on the 3rd of October. At the same time the Battery was ordered to make emplacements in this position, orders were received sending Lieutenants Dilks and Geraghty to the Trench Artillery School and 1st Sergeant Yale to the Army Candidates School, Saumur. During the time the two platoons were in Bois de FORGES, Lieutenant BELL was in command of the rear echelon at MARRE.

4th October to 24th October, inclusive.

The two platoons which had been establishing the positions in Bois de FORGES were ordered back to MARRE on the morning of the 4th, and arrived there at 7:00 A.M. The Battery remained here being

used to furnish trucks and details to haul ammunition until the morning of the 14th, on which date the first and third platoons were ordered to go into positions opposite VILOSNES, and SIVRY-sur-MEUSE. After reconnoitering thoroughly this latter position with the aid of Captain Givens of H Company, 131st Infantry, it was decided that the Boche had withdrawn from SIVRY-sur-MEUSE, and there being no position where defilade could be secured from HARAUMONT and the ridge on which it was located, it was decided to start positions opposite VILOSNES and to report facts in regard to the SIVRY positions to the Commanding General, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade. This was done with the result that orders were received to abandon the position and go in opposite VILOSNES. A rear position with kitchen was established in Bois de JURÉ on account of the large amount of gas which the enemy continued to put into the valley at DANNEVOUX, and the Bois de MORIAUX where the mortars were being put in. On the night of the 19th and 20th seventy-five rounds were fired into VILOSNES between 1:50 A.M. and 3:00 A.M. After firing, the mortars were dismantled and brought back to the rear position in Bois de JURÉ from which the two platoons were withdrawn to MARRE, the Division being relieved by the 17th French Army Corps on the 21st. The 22nd the Battery was ordered into rest billets at FAUBOURG PAVÉ (MIRIBEL CASERNES).

25th October to 8th November inclusive.

The Battery remained at FAUBOURG PAVÉ engaged in changing bed plates and building carts, the story of which is told in Chapter Five. The trucks with details hauled ammunition in the neighborhood of BRABANT, and it was at this time that the Brigade was relieved from duty with the 33rd Division and attached to the 79th Division. The evening of the 7th orders were received to report with one platoon to the Commanding General, 157th Infantry Brigade and with one platoon to the Commanding General, 158th Infantry Brigade. The Captain with Lieutenants Cloak and Geraghty reported early on the morning of the 8th to both Generals, and the Lieutenants were left each one to reconnoiter his own platoon position, while the Captain returned and brought the Battery up to SAMOGNEUX, where it encamped for the night.

4th [9th] November to 11th November, inclusive.

On the morning of the 9th it went ahead to the vicinity of ORMONT Farm where it was ordered to remain until further orders.

After our experience with going into position in Bois de FORGES and trying to haul supplies, mortars, and ammunition, roads impassable for NASH QUAD Trucks, the Captain decided that it was an impossibility for a Trench Mortar Battery to get into the fight equipped according to the present tables of equipment, and he, therefore got six machine gun carts which were reconstructed making them applicable, some to carry a mortar and bed plate and some to carry ammunition. These carts were taken forward at the time the

position opposite VILOSNES was established, with six mules borrowed from the Ammunition Train. It was found that carts on this order were just what was needed, the only draw back remaining being the great amount of digging necessary and the heavy platform to which the bed plate was bolted. After withdrawing from this position, thirty more carts were acquired making thirty-six in all, which were rebuilt during the Battery's stay at FAUBOURG PAVÉ. Also at this time steel plate was obtained and bent so as to form a spade which was bolted to the bottom of the bed plate. After trying various types of spades, one with the four corners bent down was decided upon and twelve bed plates were equipped with this spade. With the bed plates so equipped it was no longer necessary to dig an emplacement or to carry the cumbersome sub-platforms in order to go into action for it was found that with this equipment the bed plates could be put right on the ground, levelled up, the mortar mounted and firing commenced within a few minutes after arriving at new position. The mules were able to haul the carts sometimes right to the positions but under any circumstances closer than trucks could and by the use of camouflage the guns could be properly hidden. With the equipment of this sort the Battery started out on the 8th and was close behind the Infantry when the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month overtook us.

CHARLES PEARSON JR.

Captain, 102nd Trench Mortar Battery,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 102ND AMMUNITION TRAIN
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

17th November, 1918.

From: COMMANDING OFFICER 102nd Ammunition Train.
To: COMMANDING GENERAL 52nd Artillery Brigade.
Subject: Confidential Memo No. 36, 33rd Div. 9th November, 1918.

I. In compliance with above memorandum, the following report is submitted

September 26th to October 3, 1918.

(I) Situation at the beginning of the operation:

The 102nd Ammunition Train consisting of Headquarters Train, Headquarters Motor Batn. Headquarters Horsed Batn., Companies A,B,C,D,E,F, and G, Ordnance and Sanitary Detachment were situated on September 26th, 1918 as follows:

Horsed Batn., consisting of Headquarters, Companies E, F and G, and a Detachment of the Sanitary unit, after traveling via Rail from BORDEAUX, France, in two sections were situated as follows:

Headquarters, Companies E and F in the woods at Bois la Ville with 30 men of Co. E on Detached Service at the Division Ammunition Dump at Germonville and 64 men of Co. E on Detached Service at the Brigade Dump at Bois des Sartelles.

Company G, with detachment of Sanitary unit at Marre.

Headquarters Train, Headquarters Motor Batn. and Motor Batn, consisting of Companies A, B, C and D, Ordnance Detachment and Sanitary Detachment, after traveling via Motor Trucks overland from Bordeaux were situated on September 26, 1918 in the woods at Bois la Ville.

Company F moved from Bois la Ville to Chattancourt September 29, 1918.

Company G at Marre from September 26th to October 3, 1918.

Balance of Co. E, Headquarters Train, Headquarters Horsed Batn, Headquarters Motor Batn, Companies A, B, C, and D, Ordnance and Medical Detachments from September 26th to October 3, 1918 at Bois la Ville.

(II) The Attack:

From September 26th to October 3, 1918, the Motor Batn, furnished Motor Trucks and details and continually hauled ammunition from different ammunition dumps and railheads to the battery positions of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, on orders of the Division Munitions Officer.

Company E, with details at the Division ammunition dump and Brigade dump, the balance of their men were used as details for loading and carrying ammunition.

Company F at Chattancourt were in charge of an ammunition dump.

Company G at Marre with their combat wagons were used in hauling small arms ammunition to and from ammunition dumps.

(III) Statement of enemy units engaged, time and place
Shelling of roads, etc. by Artillery.

(IV) Summary.

- (a) Depth of advance—Battery Positions of the 52nd Artillery Brigade.
- (b) Prisoners taken—
- (c) Material captured—
- (d) Casualties—3 wagons containing hand grenades accidentally exploded causing 7 casualties and the loss of 3 mules.
- (e) Employment of infantry weapons (machine guns, 37 mm guns, Stokes Mortars, and rifle grenades—
- (f) Employment of auxiliary weapons (tanks, gas troops, etc.)—
- (g) Artillery support—Supported artillery in hauling ammunition from dumps and carrying it to their battery positions.
- (h) Terrain—Country very hilly, roads mostly in very poor shape, and at some points almost impassable.
- (i) The organization operated throughout the entire period without one third of its equipment in the

THE 33RD DIVISION

Motor Batn., and in the Horsed Batn. the two caisson companies having no equipment whatsoever and the wagon company equipped with combat wagons used entirely for hauling small arms ammunition. This condition greatly interfering with the maximum efficiency of operations. The Motor Batn. in addition being handicapped with the lack of equipment for repairs, having no repair shop in the organization. It has been at all times very difficult to secure spare parts which resulted in having from ten to fifteen trucks laid up every day. It therefore became necessary to run what trucks we had twenty-four hours of every day.

The two caisson companies having had no equipment were not able to perform their proper functions at any time. They were used to supervise the forward ammunition dumps, as loading details for the trucks, and to salvage ammunition in positions left as the batteries of this Brigade advanced.

WALTER L. BELL
Lieut. Colonel
Comdg.

October 4th to October 24, 1918.

(I) Situation:

Co. E—Left Bois la Ville Oct. 14, 1918 and arrived at La Claire

Left La Claire Oct. 22, 1918 and arrived at Faubourg Pavé.

Co. F—Left Chattancourt Oct. 18, 1918 and arrived at Pump
Dump near Forges

Left Forges Oct. 20, 1918 and arrived at La Claire.

Left La Claire Oct. 22, 1918 and arrived at Faubourg Pavé.

Co. G—Left Marre Oct. 21, 1918 and arrived at Faubourg
Pavé.

Balance of organization left Bois la Ville Oct. 11 and 12, 1918
and arrived at La Claire.

Left La Claire Oct. 22, 1918 and arrived Faubourg Pavé.

(II) The Attack:

From October 4th to October 24, 1918, the Motor Batn. furnished Motor Trucks and details and continually hauled ammunition from different ammunition dumps and rail-heads to the battery positions of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, on orders of the Division Munitions Officer.

The Horsed Batn. used for details and hauling small arms ammunition.

Report on subheadings III and IV the same as under period from Sept. 26, to Oct. 3, 1918, with the exception of no casualties.

October 25th to November 9th, 1918.

(1) Situation:

Co. E—Left Faubourg Pavé November 3, 1918 and arrived at Brabant.

Left Brabant November 5, 1918 and returned to Faubourg Pavé.

Co. F—Left Faubourg Pavé November 4, 1918 and arrived North of Brabant.

Co. G—Left Faubourg Pavé Oct. 30, 1918 and arrived at camp across river at Marre.

Balance of organization at Faubourg Pavé.

Report on subheadings II, III and IV the same as under period from October 4, 1918 to October 24, 1918.

November 9th to November 11th, 1918.

(1) Situation:

Entire organization with the exception of Companies F and G at Faubourg Pavé.

Co. F north of Brabant.

Co. G across river at Marre.

Report on subheadings II, III and IV the same as under period from October 25, 1918 to November 9, 1918.

XXVI. 55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS 55TH F. A. BRIGADE

A.E.F. November 20th, 1918.

OPERATIONS OF DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, 33RD DIVISION, U.S.

TROYON SECTOR

55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Commanded by

Brigadier General J. W. Kilbreth, Jr.

By order 3/396-T/3, 2nd C.A.C., October 23rd, 1918, the 55th F.A. Brigade was detached from the 79th Division and attached to the 33rd Division. The 55th F. A. Brigade had been in position in the TROYON Sector since October 11th, 1918 as Divisional Artillery with 79th Division.

I. DEFENSIVE PLAN:—

One Regiment (114th F.A.) light artillery was in direct support of the 65th Infantry Brigade, and the 113th light regiment in support of the 66th Infantry Brigade. The 115th Regiment, 155 S.C. backing the entire sector. On October 29th the 135th F.A. (light) and the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 136th F.A. (155 S.C.) were attached to the 33rd Division and placed under command of Brigadier General Kilbreth. A new arrangement for tactical command was then made as follows:

NORTH GROUPING	COL. LEA	114th F.A. 1st Bn. 113 F.A.	Supporting 65th Inf. Brig.
SOUTH GROUPING	COL. HARD	135th F.A. 2nd Bn. 113 F.A.	Supporting 66th Inf. Brig.
HEAVY GROUPING	COL. BERRY	115th F.A. 136th F.A. 1st & 3rd Bns.	Supporting Entire Sector

On November 9th the 1st Battalion, 135th F. A. and the 1st Battalion 136th F. A. were temporarily attached to the 5th F. A. Brigade.

The Divisional front extended almost 12 kilometers. The line of outposts were from two to four kilometers in front of the main line of resistance which extended along the military crest of the Côtes de Meuse. On conference with the infantry a plan of Artillery Defense was developed whereby each infantry outpost support was protected by a barrage with density of fire 1 round per minute per 12 meters. The battery positions all being on the heights another barrage could be put down in front of the Line of Resistance in case the infantry had to fall back.

The plan of C. P. O. fire covered all points of assembly, communication trenches, etc. These were called for by name—also the Heavy C. P. O. was fired on barrage signal as a part of the barrage. Both barrages and C.P.Os. were arranged as normal and eventuals so as to get concentration in case of local attacks.

A Plan of Reprisal fire was employed. Harassing fire was done mostly at night and according to schedule.

A plan of defense against tanks was developed so that all routes by which tanks could approach would be covered by enfilade fire.

Several adjustments were made by aeroplane. A schedule was made whereby the only preliminaries necessary for an aerial adjustment was telephone notification from the Squadron designating the adjustment by number.

II. REMARKS ON DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS:

Defensive barrages called for were:

SAULX.....	October 24th
WADONVILLE.....	" 24th.
FRESNES.....	November 7th.
FRESNES.....	" 9th
SAULX.....	" 10th.
CHAMPLON.....	" 10th.

These barrages were effective and in two cases falling directly on the line of enemy deployment causing many casualties.

Counter battery work was done when possible. In some instances enemy batteries were located by the Artillery O.P.S. and by the S.R.S. but owing to our infantry operating in the vicinity we were not allowed to fire on them. The enemy employed roving guns which would operate from positions very close to the front line. We likewise used roving guns with considerable success.

III. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS:

Three offensive operations were executed with carefully planned artillery preparation.

(A). *Operation on Chateau d'Aulnois:*

Supporting 65th Infantry Brigade—130th Infantry Regiment.—executed at 5:45 November 7th. The outline of artillery support desired given in order B.A. 1228—65th Infantry Brigade.

The following batteries all under command of Colonel Lea were used in this operation:

114th F. A.....	A, B, C, E, F.
113th F. A.....	A, B, C.
115th F. A.....	A, D, E, F.

The missions were:—

- (A) Preliminary Bombardment.
- (B) Box Barrage.
- (C) Rolling Barrage.
- (D) Smoke Screen.
- (E) Covering Fire.—Heavy
- (F) Neutralization and Interdiction—Corps Artillery.

Accompanying sketch shows plan of Employment of Artillery.

(B) OPERATIONS ON ST. HILAIRE:

Supporting 66th Infantry Brigade—131st Infantry Regiment—executed at 5:45 November 8th.

The following batteries under command of Colonel Hard were used in the operation.

- 113th F. A. D, E, F.
- 135th F. A. A, B, C, D, E, F.
- 115th F. A. A, B, C, E.—Heavy
- 136th F. A. E, F.

The missions were:

- (A) Box Barrage.
- (B) Rolling Barrage.
- (C) Smoke Screen.
- (D) Covering Fire—Heavy Artillery.

Accompanying sketch shows plan of Employment of Artillery.

(C) OPERATIONS ON MARCHÉVILLE:

Supporting 65th Infantry Brigade—130th Infantry Regiment at 5:45 November 10th:

The batteries used were under command of Colonel Lea.

- 113th F. A. A, C, D, E, F.
- 114th F. A. A, C, E, F.
- 115th F. A. A, B, C, E.

The missions were:

- (A) Box Barrage.
- (B) Rolling Barrage.
- (C) Concentrations—Light and Heavy.
- (D) Covering Fire—Heavy.
- (E) Neutralization fire—Corps Artillery.

Accompanying sketch shows plan of Employment of the Artillery.

(D) A second offensive was conducted on St. Hilaire on November 9th with support by the Heavy Artillery with one battery of light artillery all under command of Colonel Berry.

The missions were to heavily bombard St. Hilaire until H hour and covering fire to H plus 60.

Eleven pieces from the Corps Artillery assisted in this operation.

On November 10th in accordance with Field Order No. 34 orders

were given to units of this command to conform to missions as laid down in "Conduct in Case of Withdrawal of the Enemy" Annex No. 11. During the night November 10/11th the 114th and 1st Battalion 115th F.A. moved to the Plain in support of the 65th Brigade.

IV. REMARKS ON OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS:

The offensive operations were carried out as planned, the infantry accomplishing their missions. The following is quoted from letters from Brigadier General King and from 17th Corps Information Bulletin:

HEADQUARTERS
65TH INFANTRY BRIGADE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
FRANCE November 16, 1918

From: COMMANDING GENERAL, 65th Infantry Brigade.
To: COMMANDING GENERAL, 55th Artillery Brigade.
Subject: Coöperation of artillery.

I. Now that active operations in this sector are temporarily suspended, I desire to express to you on behalf of myself and the officers and enlisted men of the 65th Infantry Brigade appreciation of your cheerful and effective coöperation in all the work which you carried out while in this sector.

Everyone of your command has responded promptly to all demands, and all our people developed the utmost confidence in your ability.

and

Just learned today that the barrage which your people put down in front of MARCHÉVILLE during the 10th of November, when the Boche counter-attacked, had a wonderful effect. One officer told me that he saw two machine guns knocked to pieces, and other men and officers say that the effect on the Boche was splendid.

(Signed) EDWARD L. KING.
Brigadier General U.S.A.

Extract from Bulletin of Information No. 118, 17th Corps Nov. 10, 1918.

'The Capture of MARCHÉVILLE and Bois d'HARVILLE places in our hands two important elements of the principal line of resistance of the enemy (PINTHEVILLE, RIAVILLE, MARCHÉVILLE, HARVILLE, Bois d'HARVILLE) Each of the two points were held by a Battalion.

"Forseeing our attack, the enemy had reinforced the zone of protection by means of some of the troops forming the Regimental Reserve. Owing to the precision of the American Artillery Fire, it was impossible for most of the enemy to make use of their arms in time. Several groups were surprised in their shelters. The whole garrison of MARCHÉVILLE has been killed or captured (93 prisoners including 6 officers)"

V. AMMUNITION CONSUMED, CASUALTIES.

October 23rd.....	100 rounds	November 1st.....	925 rounds
October 24th.....	975 "	November 2nd.....	575 "
October 25th.....	0 "	November 3rd.....	1975 "
October 26th.....	500 "	November 4th.....	1190 "
October 27th.....	1350 "	November 5th.....	250 "
October 28th.....	900 "	November 6th.....	125 "
October 29th.....	650 "	November 7th.....	5960 "
October 30th.....	375 "	November 8th.....	4636 "
October 31st.....	550 "	November 9th.....	2849 "
		November 10th.....	10,826 "
		November 11th.....	1990 "
October 24th.....	1 man wounded.....		115th F.A.
October 28th.....	3 men wounded by shell fire.....		114th F.A.
October 29th.....	1 man gassed, 1 man wounded.....		114th F.A.
October 30th.....	2 men wounded by shell fire.....		114th F.A.
November 6th.....	1 man killed by shell fire.....		114th F.A.
November 7th.....	16 men gassed.....		115th F.A.
November 7th.....	1 man gassed.....		113th F.A.
November 9th.....	1 man killed.....		135th F.A.
November 9th.....	1 man wounded.....		135th F.A.
November 11th.....	1 man wounded by shell fire.....		114th F.A.

VI. The Divisional Artillery ceased firing at about 8:45 November 11th on orders from Division Headquarters. The enemy continued heavily shelling certain points on our front until 11:00. The last firing of the enemy was mustard gas.

By command of Brigadier General KILBRETH:

J. M. LOVEJOY

1st Lieut. 55th F. A. Brigade
Ass't Operations Officer.

JML/m-4c

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY

AMERICAN E. F.,

FRANCE, 31 December, 1918.

17:00 HOURS.

G-3 ORDERS }
No. 374. }

Paragraphs 1 and 3, G-3 Orders No. 359, Second Army, dated 26th December, 1918, are changed to read as follows:

1. The 55th Field Artillery Brigade, including the 105th Ammunition Train, is relieved from duty with the 33rd Division and will proceed overland to join the 28th Division in the WAINVILLE area, commencing 6th January, 1919.

2. All elements of the 55th Field Artillery Brigade must be south of the line ARLON-KOPSTAL-LORENTZWEILER, not later than 7th January, 1919. The town of BISSEN must be vacated on 6th January, 1919 by the 55th Field Artillery Brigade.

By command of Lieutenant General Bullard:

STUART HEINTZELMAN
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. N. HASKELL
Col., G.S.
G-3.

XXVII. MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE 33RD DIVISION

NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE 33RD DIVISION FROM MAY 24, 1918, TO
NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

The debarkation of Division Headquarters from the U.S. Transport Mt. Vernon, at Brest, France, on May 24, 1918, included the landing of certain units of the Medical Department, viz., the Division Surgeon's Office, the Division Medical Supply Unit, and the personnel of four Camp Infirmaries. The subsequent arrival of Division Headquarters at Huppy, Department of the Somme, a few days later, marked the beginning of the reorganization of the Medical Department, in order to conform with British Tables of Organization and in order that British equipment, which would be used in the British sector, could be utilized.

The Medical Detachments of the Infantry Regiments, the Machine Gun Battalions, and the 108th Engineers arrived with their respective organizations and plans were made to fully equip them with British equipment.

The health of the Division from the time of sailing to the end of the period of stay at Huppy was excellent. A few cases of influenza, chiefly among replacements which were received just prior to the departure of the Division overseas, were recorded, and the usual number of minor cases existed, but these were well cared for by the R.A. M.C. of the British Army, thru its Field Ambulances. On the whole, the enviable record established at Camp Logan was fully maintained.

Upon the removing of the Division to the training area of Eu, the scheme for changing the methods of the Medical Department to conform with the British plans continued. With the valuable assistance of Colonel M. O. Houghton, RAMC, ADMS of the 30th Division, B.E.F., British equipment was furnished to the different organizations and training was rapidly pushed forward.

On the 2nd of June, 1918, the Division, minus its artillery, ammunition, supply and sanitary trains, moved to the Long Area and the Molliens au Bois District. Here the balance of Medical Equipment for the battalions was procured. Training proceeded daily and continued for the next two months.

The 108th Sanitary Train disembarked at Liverpool, England, June 15th, 1918, and arrived at Le Havre on the 19th of the same month. On the 25th of June one half of the train arrived at Molliens au Bois, while the other half left Le Havre June 22, for training in the South. Field Hospital 129, Field Hospital 130, Ambulance Company 129, Ambulance Company 130, the Mobile Laboratory and the personnel of four Camp Infirmaries, under the command of

Lt. Col. Harry D. Orr, comprised the units that came to Molliens au Bois. Field Hospital 131, Field Hospital 132, Ambulance Company 131, Ambulance Company 132, and the two Sanitary Squads, under the command of Major E. G. Clancy, comprised the units that were ordered to the southern training area.

In order to utilize British equipment for the Sanitary Train, it was necessary to reorganize it so that it would function after the manner of the corresponding Sanitary Unit in the British Army, the Field Ambulance. By combining an Ambulance Company and a Field Hospital, the resulting organization was so similar to the British Field Ambulance that, after receiving the British equipment, it was able to function in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Therefore, Field Hospital 129 and Ambulance Company 129 were combined and formed the 129th Provisional Field Ambulance, under the command of Major Robert J. Gay. Likewise, Field Hospital 130 and Ambulance Company 130 were combined, under the command of Lt. Col. Harry D. Orr. These two organizations were completely equipped with British Field Ambulance Equipment.

The 129th Provisional Field Ambulance went into training at Famechon and up to July 18, was operating in conjunction with the 42nd Field Ambulance, B.E.F. On July 18 it moved to Allonville with the 65th Brigade and was assigned to the III Australian Corps. These men so faithfully performed their duties that they received the commendation of the A.D.M.S., 5th Australian Division. The Australians especially mentioned the bearer section under command of Lieut. F. I. Stuart in a letter sent by the O.C., 14th Field Ambulance. The letter was published to all Medical Department troops in the 33rd Division. It is quoted below:

“HQ. 14TH AUST. F. AMB.

A.D.M.S.

5th Aust. Division.

I beg to draw your attention to the great assistance rendered to this Division in the evacuation of wounded on 29th inst. by Lieut. F. I. Stuart and his Bearer Sub-Division.

Lieut. Stuart rendered particularly good service and his association with this unit gave great pleasure to us all. All the bearers did very fine work and it is hard to pick out any man in particular as the general standard was so high.

May this expression of my entire satisfaction with “A” Section, Bearer Sub-Division of the 129th American Field Ambulance be brought to the notice of all concerned, please.

C. W. THOMPSON

Lt. Col.,

O. C., 14th F. Amb.

30/7/18.

THE DIVISIONAL SURGEON,
33rd American Division.

I have much pleasure in forwarding you this excellent report of the work done by the Bearer Sub-Division of the 129th American Field Ambulance during the attack by 5th Aust. Div. Troops on the night of 28/29 July, 1918.

M. H. DOWNEY, Col.
A.D.M.S., 5th Aust. Div."

Again, on August 19, 1918, another letter of commendation for the courage and devotion to duty showed by a bearer section of the 129th Provisional Field Ambulance, was received from the O.C., 2/3 H.C. Field Ambulance, B.E.F. The operations which are referred to are those which were conducted upon the opening of the final British offensive of the war, beginning August 8, and in which the 131st Infantry took part at Chipilly Ridge.

"OFFICER COMMANDING,
129th Provisional Field Ambulance,
33rd American Division.

I should like to bring to your notice the following N.C.O.'s and men of "C" Section who were attached to the unit under my command during recent operations:

Corporal V. J. Becker
Corporal L. S. Hayes
Private Gus Shoon
Private Stephen J. Glon

These men worked continuously for many hours evacuating casualties from forward areas, frequently through barrage fire and over most difficult ground. They set a splendid example of fearlessness and energy and remarkable devotion to duty which I should like to put on record.

A. D. FADWASSER,
Lt. Col., R.A.M.C.
Comdg. 2/3 H.C. Field Ambulance."

The 130th Provisional Field Ambulance went into training at Pierregot with the 2/3 East Lancashire Field Ambulance and on the 12th of July took over the entire equipment of this organization. It took over the Div. Sick Collecting Post at Pierregot July 15th and on Aug. 7th established an Advanced Dressing Station on the Amiens-Albert Road, at D 15.9.2(62E). This dressing station was operated entirely by the 130th Field Ambulance, in addition to the sending of medical officers to various dressing stations operated by the British. The Hospital at Pierregot cared for our troops and for many British as well. It played a noteworthy part during the attack on Chipilly Ridge on August 8th by the 131st Infantry, and also at Gressaire Wood.

The Medical Officers of both Field Ambulances not only gained valuable experience, but also rendered much service, while on detached service with various British Units.

The Medical Detachments of the Infantry Regiments and the Machine Gun Battalions also gained much experience while in the British sector. This was especially true of the Detachments of the 66th Brigade. These units engaged in their first offensive operations on July 4th, 1918, when companies of the 131st and 132nd Infantry attacked with the Australians and won the victory of Hamel. As a result of the splendid work of these men in the front line, dressing was promptly done and evacuation carried out with the greatest possible speed. Two members of the Medical Department particularly distinguished themselves in this operation and were later rewarded for their heroism when the King of England decorated them, with other American soldiers of the 33rd Division, at the Chateau Grounds of Molliens au Bois on August 12, 1918.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Schram, M.C., 132nd Infantry, received the Distinguished Service Cross for an extraordinary feat which included going over the top in the midst of the advance and establishing a dressing station in NO MAN'S LAND, and administering first aid to the wounded there.

Private Christopher Keane, Medical Department, 131st Infantry received the Distinguished Service Medal for displaying coolness and bravery in dressing wounded while under heavy machine gun fire.

The casualty list for the 4th of July attack showed twenty nine men killed, and eight officers and one hundred and forty men wounded. The Medical Department reported the following casualties:

Wounded:

1st Lieut. Daniel W. Jeffries, M.C., F.H. 130 (On duty with 132nd Inf.)

Sgt. Albert J. Piper, Med. Det., 132nd Inf.

Pvt. 1/cl John R. Lindsay, Med. Det., 132nd Inf.

Pvt. 1/cl Halmer R. Olsen, Med. Det., 132nd Inf.

Pvt. 1/cl Edward G. Dulles, Med. Det., 132nd Inf.

The first member of the Medical Department to be killed in action was Private Mandel Beerstel, 132nd Infantry, who was killed while in the trenches with his battalion on July 18, 1918.

In the attack on Chipilly Ridge and Gressaire Wood, the Medical Detachment of the 131st Infantry established dressing stations at numerous places in the wake of the advance. During this period one member of the detachment was killed, one officer and five men were slightly gassed, and one was slightly wounded by high explosive.

August 23rd the Division began to leave the British sector and August 24th Division Headquarters entrained at Vignacourt. In the three months from the landing of the Division Headquarters to the departure from the British Sector, the Medical Department had

made gigantic strides and had gained invaluable experience, and at all times had acquitted itself in a manner which was highly creditable.

Upon the arrival of the Division in the Franco-American sector the 26-27th of August, word was received that the balance of the 108th Sanitary Train had been ordered to return to the Division. On the 31st of August, Field Hospital 131 and Field Hospital 132 reported under the command of Major E. G. Clancy, but the remaining two ambulance companies and the sanitary squads did not report.

The British equipment retained while in the British sector, was carried to the new sector by all organizations, with the exception of the motor transport, which was returned to the British before leaving their sector. As a result, transportation remained to be secured for the Sanitary Units of the Division.

Division Headquarters was located at Tronville, Department of the Meuse, and the 108th Sanitary Train was located there also. Twenty three ambulances were received for Ambulance Cos. 129 and 130 while there. The Train maintained a sick collecting post at Tronville. Field Hospital 129, under command of Captain Charles Schott operated this post. While Division Headquarters were stationed at Tronville, it was officially learned that Ambulance Companies 131 and 132 would not yet join the Division, and at the same time Ambulance Section 600, A.A.S., under the command of Lieut. K.C.Mohrhardt, was sent to the Division to replace them. This section did excellent work while with the 108th Sanitary Train.

At Tronville the Medical Supply Unit secured American Medical equipment to equip the entire Division and the Medical Department was ready to function in combat. It was, however, at a great disadvantage, for the number of ambulances and the small personnel comprising Ambulance Section 600 was by no means a sufficient supplement for the two Ambulance companies which were away from the Division.

The billets occupied in the new sector were highly unsanitary from the American viewpoint on sanitation, but great efforts were made to clean all billets. Bathing facilities were somewhat limited. Request was made to the Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., that the two Sanitary Squads be ordered to report to the Division, but they were not available. Despite the long trip to the new sector, and the change in billets, however, the health of the Division remained excellent, as it had done ever since coming to France.

On September 7th the Division again moved and Division Headquarters were established in Blercourt, Department of the Meuse. A few days later it moved to Fromeréville and the 108th Sanitary Train was located at Sivry la Perche. The Division Medical Supply Unit was located at Sivry la Perche and had a warehouse there.

From September 7th to September 10th the 33rd Division relieved the 157th and 120th French Divisions, in the Mort Homme

and Hill 304 Sectors. The 129th Infantry and the 132nd Infantry took over the front lines and the Medical Detachments of these regiments accompanied them into the trenches. The Division was attached to the XVII Corps of the II French Army.

The following Medical Arrangements were prepared by the Division Surgeon in connection with the occupying of this sector:

For Sub Sector 304.

Battalion Aid Posts (Postes de Secours)

For Left Battalion.....	161.725	"Brocard"
Right Battalion.....	173.725	"Martigues"
Reserve Battalion.....	162.706	"Chateau Esnes"
Regimental Dispensary.....	170.688	Montzéville
Car and Bearer Post and temporary A.D.S.....	171.688	Montzéville

For Sub-Sector Mort Homme.

Advanced Battalion B.A.P.....	181.729	"Morval"
Relay and Bearer Post.....	186.717	"Mathieu"
Reserve Battalion.....	199.725	"Paul"
Relay and Bearer Post.....	203.720	"Champavère"

For Sub-Sector Cumières.

Battalion Aid Post.....	212.742	"Doyen Parigot"
Bearer Post.....	217.740	"Alexandre"
Relay Post.....	216.732	"Cumières"
Car and Bearer Post and temporary A.D.S.....	215.720	Chattancourt Station.

For Regiment in Reserve.

One Battalion Aid Post.....	233.681	"Lorraine"
Regimental Dispensary.....	216.671	Germonville
Advanced Dressing Station.....	208.697	"La Claire"
Triage.....	264.648	Glorieux
Gas Hospital.....	196.575	Souhemes
Division Surgeon's Office.....	216.653	Fromeréville.
Sick and Wounded patients were evacuated to Souilly to Evacuation Hospitals 6 and 7.		

On September 16, 1918, the 108th Sanitary Train moved to Thierville and Glorieux, Department of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, and the Triage was established at Glorieux in compliance with verbal orders of the Chief Surgeon, III Corps, A.E.F. On the 21st of September the boundaries of the 53rd Division were changed. The two battalions of the 129th Infantry which were holding the Mort Homme and Hill 304 Sectors were relieved by one battalion of infantry from the 80th American Division and one Battalion of infantry from the 4th American Division. The eastern boundary of the Division was extended to the Meuse river. This was the position of the 33rd Division on the 26th of September when the American offensive from the Meuse to the Argonne Forest was

begun. As a result of the change, and in preparation for the coming offensive, the following medical arrangements were prepared by the Division Surgeon:

1. Battalion Aid Posts:—Established by Regimental and Battalion Surgeons under direction of their commanding Officers.
2. Advanced Dressing Station.....Alexandre
3. Relay and Car Post.....Cumières
4. Car Post and Dressing Station.....Chattancourt Station
5. Collecting Post for Walking Wounded
(Trucks).....Marre
6. Triage.....Glorieux
7. Division Gas Hospital.....Glorieux
8. Hospital for Non Transportable Cases...Glorieux
9. Director Field Hospital Section.....Glorieux
10. Division Surgeon.....P.C., 33rd Division
11. Division Surgeon's Office.....Thierville
12. Sanitary Inspector.....Thierville
13. Division Medical Supply Officer.....Thierville
14. C.O., 108th Sanitary Train.....Thierville
15. Reserve Field Hospital.....Thierville

Upon the opening of the advance the following method of evacuation was used: By carry to Battalion Aid Post by Battalion Litter Bearers. Thence by carry to nearest Car Post by Ambulance Company bearers. By motor ambulance [to] Triage. Walking Wounded to Marre and by Trucks to Triage. The evacuation from the Triage to the evacuation hospitals was carried out under Corps Arrangements by Evacuation Ambulance Companies.

During this attack it was clearly demonstrated that the Medical Detachments of the Infantry Regiments could not function in the dressing stations and carry litters at the same time, and that it was necessary to have the required number of men furnished by Battalion commanders to act as litter-bearers in order to secure prompt evacuation.

In spite of the fact that the Division did not have its full quota of ambulances, evacuation was carried out satisfactorily, due to the splendid and untiring efforts of all ranks of the sanitary train. In addition to the wounded of the 33rd Division, wounded from other divisions were handled through the triage, and many German wounded were attended and evacuated to the rear.

The medical detachments of the Infantry Regiments did exceptionally good work for several days and nights without cessation. Following closely in the wake of the advancing troops, they established dressing stations and dressed wounded under the heaviest of shell fire from three sides. Numerous casualties were sustained by the Medical Department during these engagements.

September 28-29th the 65th Brigade relieved the 80th Division

in the sector they were then holding. The 66th Brigade had advanced and had taken all its objectives.

On the 30th of September Field Hospital 131, under command of Major Daniel W. Rogers, turned over the operating of the Triage to Field Hospital 132 under command of Major James J. McKinley. During the advance from the 26th to the date of the turning over of the triage to Field Hospital 132, Major Roger's command had handled several thousand patients and had promptly evacuated them after attending them, making a record that was creditable and highly satisfactory.

After the advance the following medical arrangements were prepared by the Division Surgeon to take the place of the ones prepared September 26th, as the latter had grown obsolete, due to the advance of our troops:

	Left	Right
Bearer Post Locations.	176.827	Drillancourt
	186.827	"
	195.820	"
	167.821	207.775
	168.822	207.775
	163.809	207.775
Car Posts.	183.813	216.745
	182.817	Chattancourt Station
	205.758	(relay)
Dressing Stations.	Gercourt	Drillancourt
	Côte 281	Cumières

Holding Parties were left at Esnes, La Claire, Alexandre and Montzéville.

On the 3rd of October the 80th Division and the 4th Division attacked and the 33rd Division protected the east flank. Our troops suffered but slight casualties in this attack. The 132nd Infantry was then relieved from the Sub-Sector Forges and placed as Corps Reserve.

On the 8th of October, 1918, the 17th French Corps attacked on a front from Beaumont to the Meuse. The 132nd Infantry crossed the Meuse in the vicinity of Consenvoye and Brabant, reduced the Bois de Consenvoye, and captured Consenvoye and pushed farther north and east. Again the medical detachments performed excellent work and the process of evacuating the wounded, which was a difficult one, was carried out promptly. On the 9th of October the 132nd Infantry continued the exploitation of the territory and reduced the Bois de Chaume and the Bois Plat-Chêne to the Ravine du Plat Chêne.

As a result of the advances made by the 132nd Infantry, a secure foothold was secured on the east bank of the Meuse above Consenvoye and therefore the following medical arrangements were prepared to care for the evacuation of our troops from the new sector.

Two sets of arrangements were made, for we held both banks of the river and it was necessary to evacuate for the two divisions separately.

Right.

Ambulance Station.....	Consenvoye
Dressing Station.....	Côte des Roches
Triage.....	Glorieux
Reserve Hospital.....	Glorieux

Left.

Ambulance Station.....	Dannevoux
Ambulance Station.....	Point 155.812 east of Bois de Dannevoux and Bois des Septsarges.

Dressing Station.....	Gercourt et Drillancourt
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Triage.....	Béthincourt
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Corps Non transportable Hospital..	Béthincourt
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Prior to the attack, Field Hospital 129, which had been sent from Thierville to Béthincourt to act as a Sick Collecting Post, was relieved from this duty and was ordered to act as Triage for the troops on the left side of the river. Field Hospital 130 was the Corps Non Transportable Hospital. A hospital of another division acted as Corps Gas Hospital. Field Hospital 132 acted as Triage at Glorieux and Field Hospital 131 was left in Reserve.

On the night of October 11-12 the 66th Brigade and the 65th Brigade relieved each other. In crossing the river, the bridge at Consenvoye, which had been built by the 108th Engineers, was used. This crossing had no effect on the Medical arrangements, except that the location of the battalion and regimental aid posts were changed with the changing of the locations of the troops of the brigades.

On October 16, 1918, the 29th Division took over the Triage at Glorieux, and Field Hospital 132 was relieved, but continued to operate the gas department. The following day Field Hospital 130 went into mobile reserve and was relieved of duty as Corps Non Transportable Hospital. On October 17, 1918, Ambulance Company 131 arrived at Thierville with two officers and 105 men.

October 21st, 1918, the 15th Colonial Infantry Division, French, began the relief of the 33rd Division. Field Hospital 129 continued to act as Triage until the relief of the Division was completed. Field Hospital 130 moved from Béthincourt to Charny on the 20th of October and held itself in readiness to move out of the sector. Field Hospital 132 turned over all gas equipment to the establishment at Glorieux. Ambulance attendance was provided for all troops on the march and the ambulance companies prepared to leave their stations as soon as the forward area was cleared of Division Troops.

On October 22nd Field Hospital 130 opened at Génicourt. Field Hospitals 129 and 131 moved to Faubourg Pavé. The remainder of the 108th Sanitary Train subsequently moved to this place, as did also the Medical Supply Unit.

The record of the Medical Department of the Division while in the advance of the I Army in the Argonne and to the Meuse, was highly satisfactory. During the advance, three thousand six hundred and thirty nine patients were handled. Of these 1006 were wounded, 1625 were gassed, 113 were injured, 47 suffered from psycho-neurosis, 848 were sick, and 32 died. Over half the sickness was due to gastro-enteritis. Evacuation at all times was carried out promptly and dressing in the front area was done at all times under the most trying circumstances. In the first part of the attack the forward positions were subjected to fire from three sides. Numerous casualties were sustained among the members of the Medical Department, and Captain Stephen J. H. Reed, Field Hospital 130, was killed when a shell made a direct hit on a dressing station at Côte 281, operated by Ambulance Company 130 near the front line. Several enlisted men were badly injured at the same time.

The Mobile Laboratory followed the advance of the Division, carefully testing all water supplies. The work of this unit was of a very high character throughout the advance.

The physical condition of the men of the Division was becoming poor toward the end of the period of the occupying of the sector. They had been in the forward area for many days, and had engaged in numerous attacks with the enemy, had gained all objectives and had held their positions under the most trying circumstances, had been subjected to shell fire for a long period of time from three sides, and had been forced to endure cold and rainy weather without proper protection. In spite of this the morale of the men was not impaired in the slightest, but many became exhausted and others were attacked with gastro-enteritis. None of the cases were particularly serious, however, and the general health of the division remained good, in spite of adverse circumstances.

October 21st the Division Surgeon's Office was established at Dieue, on the Meuse, with the 108th Sanitary Train located at Faubourg Pavé. The Medical Supply Unit was also located at the latter place, and the remaining Medical Detachments were distributed with their respective organizations.

On October 26th Division Headquarters was transferred to Troyon, on the Meuse, and the Division proceeded to take over the Troyon sector, relieving the 79th Division. The following medical arrangements were prepared by the Division Surgeon to care for evacuation in this sector, which was a very quiet one:

Headquarters, 108th Sanitary Train.....Troyon

Headquarters, Ambulance Section.....Troyon

Ambulance Company 129, Dressing

Station.....Dommartin 44.6-50.2

Ambulance Company 130.....Troyon

Ambulance Company 131.....	Dressing Station 490-473.
Ambulance Company 132.....	Troyon
Field Hospital Headquarters.....	Farm de les Palameix
Field Hospital 129, in reserve.....	Farm de les Palameix
Field Hospital 130, Gas Hospital.....	Farm de les Palameix
Field Hospital 131, Triage.....	Farm de les Palameix
Field Hospital 132, Triage-Division Sick	
Collecting Station.....	Ambly.

The work of evacuating the sick and the few wounded was carried out promptly and easily.

On the 8th of November, due to the fact that the Division had enlarged its sector and had a larger portion of the front line than it did when it first took over the sector, the medical arrangements were changed in order to cover the territory more thoroughly and to provide more lines for the evacuation of the wounded. It also was prepared to cope with the situation created by an offensive in this area.

The medical arrangements were as follows:

Triage, Field Hospital 129.....Creüe

Gas, Field Hospital 130.....Creüe

Sick (Slight Causes).....F.H.132.....Ambly

Reserve F.H.131.....Palameix Farm

The Ambulance Companies were detailed as follows for the offensive operations:

Ambulance Company 129 moved with the Northern Pursuit Column (65th Brigade). One half of the company, with light dressing station equipment, and five ambulances moved behind the advance guard. The other half with full dressing station equipment followed the main body of the column. Ambulance Company 129 thus served the 65th Brigade upon its passing from the sphere of action of Ambulance Company 132, which occupied the dressing stations in the original positions of the brigade, and which was then evacuating for the 65th Brigade, having relieved Ambulance Company 131 some time before the attack.

Ambulance Company 130 moved with the southern pursuit column, the 66th Brigade, in the same manner as Ambulance Company 129. It served the column after it passed out of the sphere of action of Ambulance Company 131, which was at that time evacuating for the 66th Brigade. Ambulance Companies 131 and 132 served as far forward from their dressing stations as was practicable. During the offensive all plans were carried [M. S. blank] secured, were never [M.S.blank] Train, the Medical Detachments of the two Brigades, and, in fact, all branches of the Medical Department in the Division, were thus operating in an entirely satisfactory manner, when the terms of the armistice signed between the United States and the Allies, and

the German Government went into effect at 11 A.M. November 11th, 1918.

In the period of nearly six months that the Division had been in France, it had engaged in numerous attacks, and at least three large offensives, on the Somme, on the Meuse and in the Woëvre. At all times the Medical Department rendered efficient service and performed in a creditable way.

Numerous departments not mentioned before in this history did excellent work. Among these was the Mobile Laboratory, which made innumerable tests of a delicate nature with the most primitive apparatus. While with the British, this organization was stationed with a British Mobile Laboratory and received instruction there. Upon the departure of the Division from the British sector, the Laboratory was equipped with American equipment and continued its work of testing water supplies, and making bacteriological tests to detect disease. Whenever a contagious disease was suspected the patient was examined, and tests made to ascertain whether or not the suspicions were correct. The water supply in each area occupied by the Division was carefully tested and impure water carefully labelled in order that troops would not drink it. Chlorination of water by detachments of the medical department, before troops were permitted to drink it, was carried out without exception during the entire period of the stay of the 33rd Division on French soil, and only the water first marked safe by the Mobile Laboratory was allowed to be chlorinated. In this way, by taking all precautions, numerous sources of water supply of dangerous character were kept from the troops, and the good health of the division was thus maintained.

The Division Sanitary Inspector, Major H. H. Tuttle; the Division Tuberculosis Specialist, Major William M. Gay; the Division Psychiatrist, Captain Thomas J. Riach; the Division Orthopaedist, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Grady devoted all their time and efforts to the carrying out of their respective duties, to the end that the record of the division throughout the war, as far as the Medical Department was concerned, was of the highest character.

The health of the Division was ranked, while in the United States, as the best of all the Divisions of the Army, and this enviable record was well maintained while the Division was conducting operations in France. Casualties were evacuated with speed and dressings were made at times under the most trying conditions, while the stretcher bearers and other members of the Medical Department in the Infantry Detachments and Machine Gun Battalion detachments worked often under the heaviest shell fire and machine gun fire, and did effective work. The Medical Department of the 33rd Division made a creditable showing throughout the six months of operations conducted by the Division.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E. F.

France, 28 Aug., 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 1 }

1. Field Hospital 130 and Ambulance Company 130 will comprise a holding party to secure billets and will proceed on August 28, 1918, from Tronville, with all equipment and transportation to Ménil-sur-Saulx.

2. The move will be made by marching, starting at 9 A.M. and arriving in the afternoon of the same day. A mid-day meal will be carried.

3. Lt. Jason N. Smith, Ambulance Company 130, is appointed Billeting Officer.

4. The billeting officer with a detail of 2 N.C.O's, and 12 men (F.H. 130 and A.C. 130 each to furnish 1 N.C.O. and 6 men) will constitute an advance holding detail and will proceed from Tronville to Ménil-sur-Saulx by motor truck on the afternoon of August 28, 1918, carrying two days rations.

5. Route. Tronville — Velaines — Ligny — Ménil-sur-Saulx.

6. The billeting officer will receive instructions from this office.

7. If possible sufficient motor transportation will be arranged to lighten the loads of the transport.

8. Major Frederickson will be the officer commanding.

HARRY D. ORR
Lt.Col., M.C., U.S.A.
Train Commander.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, August 30, 1918.

FIELD ORDER No. 2

1. A.C. 130 and F.H. 130 and attached personnel, will move, with their entire equipment and transport from Ménil-sur-Saulx to Tronville on August 31, 1918, starting not later than 9 A.M.

2. Equipment: The light pack as Per Field Order No. 1 will be carried.

3. Route: Ménil-sur-Saulx — Ligny — Velaines — Tronville.

4. Billeting Officer and interpreter will make the necessary arrangements with the Mayor and accomplish the proper certificates and will report to Tronville. Transportation to be made by the motor ambulance which makes the daily sick call at Stainville.

5. Transport will be loaded as lightly as possible.

6. Men will carry rations for the noon meal.

7. Major Fredrickson will be the Officer Commanding the movement.

8. On no account must the movement be delayed, as M  nil must be evacuated by noon, August 31, 1918.

9. The M.Ps. in the village are expected to accompany departing troops.

10. Motor transport will be furnished for all equipage and possibly also for the personnel.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, Sept. 6, 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 3 }

1. Pursuant with instructions contained in Field Order No. 17, Hq., 33rd Division, A.E.F., F.H.Hq., A.C.130, F.H.131 and F.H.132 will move to a new area.

2. 1st Lt. Burton R. Weston, M.C., is detailed to precede [sic] the movement as Billeting Officer.

3. Destination. Camp du Bois St. Pierre.

4. Route: Bar-le-Duc—Verdun Road.

5. All companies will move with complete equipment, rations, baggage, etc. One field ration should be carried in the bus by each organization.

6. A.C.130 will transport its own personnel. The extra personnel of F.H.131 and 132 will embus at 7 P.M. on the Bar-le-Duc Road in trucks provided for this movement, Sept. 6, 1918.

7. Major E.G.Clancy, M.C., will be in charge of the detachment.

8. A Field Hospital will be established in the new area by F.H. 132 as soon as practicable after arrival.

9. A.C.130 will collect the sick in the new area and will evacuate F.H.132 to Base Hospital No. 6, Souilly.

10. The horse transport section of the Sanitary Train will move at 9 A.M. September 7 to the new area completing the move in two days.

11. Destination. Camp du Bois St. Pierre. About 3 kilos west of Div. Hq., at Blercourt.

12. Route. Bar-le-Duc—Verdun direction keeping off main roads as much as possible. Otherwise to be determined by the officer in charge.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, Sept. 7, 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
 } Part 2
No. 3

13. March to be accomplished in fractional convoy.
14. Staging area for Sept. 7/8. Deuxnouds or Seraucourt.
15. The movement will be in charge of 1st Lt. James G. Stewart, M.C., A.C.130.

16. 1st Lt. Oswald F. Schiffli, M.C., A.C.129 is detailed to the Horse Transport Section for temporary duty and will report to the C.O. at once.

17. Immediately upon reaching the new area the water carts serving A.C.130, F.H.131 and F.H.132 will report to their organizations for duty. The other water carts will be filled in readiness for the arrival of their respective organizations.

18. Upon arrival at its destination the Horse Transport Section will be held intact until further orders.

19. Pursuant to Field Order No. 17, Hq., 33rd Div., the following remaining and attached units of the 108th Sanitary Train will move to a new area Sept. 8 starting at 8 A.M.:

Train Headquarters
Ambulance Section Headquarters
Camp Infirmaries
A.C. 129
F.H. 129
F.H. 130
600 Section, A.A.A.S.

20. Destination. Camp du Bois St. Pierre, about 3 kilos west of Division Headquarters at Blercourt.

21. Route. Bar-le-Duc—Verdun Road.

22. All organizations will move with complete equipment, rations, etc. One field ration should be carried by each organization in its transport with the men.

23. A.C.129 will transport its own personnel and that of Train and Ambulance Section Headquarters. Transportation for F.H.129

and F.H.130 will be furnished by the 600th Section, A.A.A.S., and by motor trucks.

24. F.H.129 will be evacuated early Sept. 7 and will close as fast as evacuated.

25. Supply Officers will arrange for the movements and transportation of the Mobile Surgical Unit and Camp Infirmary Supplies.

26. Major Robert J. Gay, M.C., D.A.C., will be the officer commanding the movement.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,

Capt., M.C., U.S.A. Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, Sept. 7, 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 3 } Part 3

19. Pursuant to Field Order No. 17, Hq., 33rd Div., the following remaining and attached units of the 108th Sanitary Train will move to a new area Sept. 8 starting at 8 A.M.:

Train Headquarters

Ambulance Sections Headquarters

Camp Infirmaries

A.C.129

F.H.129

F.H.130

600 Section, A.A.S.

20. Destination. Camp du Bois St. Pierre, about 3 kilos west of Div. Headquarters at Blercourt.

21. Route. Bar-le-Duc—Verdun Road.

22. All organizations will move with complete equipment, rations, etc. One field ration should be carried by each organization in its transport with the men.

23. A. C. 129 will transport its own personnel and that of Train and that of Ambulance Section Headquarters. Transportation for F.H.129 and F.H.130 will be furnished by the 600th Section, A.A.A.S. and by motor trucks.

24. F.H.129 will be evacuated early Sept. 7 and will close as fast as evacuated.

25. Supply Officers will arrange for the movement and transportation of the Mobile Surgical Unit and Camp Infirmary Supplies.

26. Major Robert J. Gay, M.C., D.A.C., will be the officer commanding the movement.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 9 Sept., 1918.

FIELD ORDER }

No. 4 }

1. Field Hospital 131 will move to the Triage at Glorieux on the evening of 9 Sept., 1918, with full equipment, according to administrative arrangements already completed. The horse drawn water cart to be taken or not as necessary.

2. Field Hospital 130 will move to a Corps Gas Center at Souhesmes on the evening of 9 Sept., 1918, with full equipment, according to administrative arrangements already completed. The horse drawn water cart to be taken or not as necessary.

3. The details of the Field Hospital movements will be in charge of the Director of Field Hospitals.

4. Ambulance Co. 130 will take over all the forward area work as per medical arrangements in connection with Field Order No. 18, Hq., 33rd Div., A.E.F., 7 Sept., 1918.

5. Ambulance Co. 129 will furnish a working party for the Combat Dressing Station at La Claire.

6. The details of the Ambulance Company movements will be in charge of the Director of Ambulance Companies.

7. The remaining units of the 108th Sanitary Train and attached units will move on the evening of 10 Sept., 1918, to Sivry-la-Perche, where F.H. 132 will open a Division Sick Collecting Station.

8. The Section Commanders will be in charge of their respective units during the move.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 12 Sept., 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 5 }

1. Pursuant with instructions from the Division Surgeon, the Division Sick Collecting Station at Sivry-la-Perche will be evacuated at once and closed.

2. Sick, except Sanitary Train sick, Venereal and Contagious will be evacuated to the Triage at Glorieux. Venereal and Sanitary Train sick will be evacuated to the new station as part of the movement to be indicated in Par. 3. Contagious cases will be sent to Benoite Vaux as usual.

3. As soon as evacuated Field Hospital 132, less horse transport, will move (Sept. 12) by motor trucks to Souhemes, and occupy the evacuated hospital barracks just east of the gas hospital. (At Fontaine-Routon.)

4. As soon as practiceable [sic] after arriving, Field Hospital 132 will open a DIVISIONAL COLLECTING STATION FOR SICK AND SLIGHTLY WOUNDED and notify this office when ready to operate.

5. The horse Transport of Field Hospital 132, plus water cart of Field Hospital 130, will move to Souhemes September 13, 1918.

6. Sivry-la-Perche will continue to be the base of supplies.

7. The motor transport of Field Hospital 130 can be used jointly with Field Hospital 132 for hauling supplies.

8. Traffic regulations as published by P.C., 33rd Division, Sept. 11, 1918, will be strictly observed. The movement is entirely confined to the rear area.

Field Order No. 6, Hq., 108th Sanitary Train, Sept. 14, 1918, rendered blank by S.O. 12, Hq., 108th Sanitary Train, Feb.

24, 1919, inasmuch as it in no way affected the movements or operations of units of the 108th Sanitary Train.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN.
AMERICAN E.F.

France 14 Sept., 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 7 }

Pursuant with verbal instructions of the Division Surgeon, 33rd Division:

1. F. H. 130 will evacuate Souhesmes at once returning to Sivry-la-Perche in order to open up a Divisional Gas Hospital Fromeréville.

2. F.H. 132 will close at Fontaine-Routon and return to Sivry-la-Perche and reopen the Divisional Sick Collecting Station at that point.

3. The D.A.C. will arrange for the evacuation of Field Hospital 132 to the rear as well as forward.

4. The D.F.H. will arrange for the transportation of the personnel of the Field Hospitals concerned.

5. Capt. Schott, F.H. 129, will send a holding party of about 20 men to Fromeréville to occupy Bldgs. Nos. 79, 80 and 81, until the arrival of the permanent units.

6. Capt. Schott, F.H. 129 will proceed to Glorieux at the earliest possible time to look over the Triage arrangements with Major Rogers, F.H. 131.

FRANCE, 16 Sept., 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 8 }

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, 33rd Div., the following movements of units of the 108th Sanitary Train will be accomplished:

1. F.H. 131 will move at once from Glorieux and open a Triage at Fromeréville in Building No. 60.

2. F.H. 130 will move at once from Sivry-la-Perche to Fromeréville and open a gas hospital near the Triage occupying buildings Nos. 79 and 81.

3. Lt. Harris will move the property of the Mobile Surgical Unit to the Triage at Fromeréville at once.

4. The above movements and the opening of the above mentioned sanitary formations will be under the direct supervision of the D.F.H.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 21 Sept., 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 9 }

In conformity with Field Order No. 22, Hq., 33rd Division, the following moves within the Sanitary Train will be made the night of September 21, 1918.

1. Field Hospital Hq. from Sivry-la-Perche to Glorieux.

Field Hospital 130 from Fromeréville to operate Gas Hospital.

Field Hospital 132 will close and move from Sivry-la-Perche to Glorieux to remain in reserve, until arrangements can be made for going into operation as Division Sick Collecting Station and hospital for non-transportable.

Mobile Laboratory from Sivry-la-Perche to Glorieux.

2. Train Headquarters, Ambulance Section Hq., Amb. Co. 129, Amb. Co. 130, 600 Section, A.A.S., Field Hospital 129 and Camp Infirmaries from Sivry-la-Perche to Thierville.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 28 Sept., 1918.

FIELD ORDER
No. 10

Pursuant to verbal instructions from the Division Surgeon, the following movements of units of this organization will be accomplished:

1. F.H. 129 will proceed at once, by motor truck, via Longbut-Germonville - Vignéville - Montzéville - Esnes - Béthincourt and establish a dressing station and collecting station northeast of Béthincourt (near 8257) map reference 181-755 Verdun B, and will be ready to receive from A.C. 130, or direct, evacuating to the Triage at Glorieux by ambulances direct or via dressing station at Cumières if necessary. It is to be borne in mind that operation as a Triage may become necessary at any moment. One additional truck and driver will be assigned to transport personnel.

2. The D.A.C. will furnish one ambulance to accompany F.H. 129 for emergency evacuation.

3. A.C.130, operating near Côte 281, will be notified and will evacuate to F.H. 129 if impossible to reach the Triage direct.

4. F.H.132 will take over the operation of the Triage at Glorieux, in addition to their present assignment. Transfer need not be made earlier than Sept. 29, 1918.

5. F.H.131 will go into reserve after handing over the Triage to F.H.132.

6. The D.F.H. will arrange all details and will, if necessary, supplement personnel of F.H.132 from the personnel of F.H.130 or F.H.131.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 3 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 11

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon the following moves will be accomplished by units of the Sanitary Train:

1. F.H. 129 in its present location near Béthincourt, will open as a Triage at 4 P.M. October 4th, 1918.

2. F.H.132 will close as a Triage at 4 P.M., Oct. 4th, 1918, and will continue to operate as a Division Sick Collecting Station, being prepared to handle emergency gas cases.

3. F.H.130 will close as a Gas Hospital and will move to the vicinity of F.H.129 near Béthincourt and open as a Corps Non-Transportable hospital not later than 4 P.M., Oct. 4, 1918.

4. The Mobile Surgical Unit will move to the location of the Non-Transportable Hospital, (F.H.130) will operate in connection with the same and will be open not later than 4 P.M., Oct. 4th, 1918. (Two Besnes tents will be drawn from the French).

5. Sick and wounded from the rear area will not be sent through the Triage at Béthincourt but will be sent direct to F.H.132 at Glorieux.

6. F.H.131 will remain in reserve.

7. Gas cases will be treated at a Corps Gas Hospital near Béthincourt operated by a Field Hospital from another Division.

8. The Director of Field Hospitals will be in charge of these movements and will arrange available transportation for the same.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 6 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER }
No. 12 }

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the following changes will be instituted in the operation of the units of the Sanitary Train.

1. F.H.129 ceases to act as a Triage at 6 P.M., Oct. 6, 1918, but continues to function in its approximate present location as the Division Collecting Station.

2. The evacuation of the Division Collecting Station will be accomplished by

- (a) Hand litter
- (b) Corps transportation now serving
- (c) 108th Sanitary Train ambulances
- (d) Field Hospital trucks (when necessary)

and as follows:

- 1. Non-transportable to the Corps Non-transportable Hospital (F.H.130) near Béthincourt.
- 2. All other patients to the Triage at Glorieux.

3. F.H.132, now at Glorieux as the Division Sick Collecting Station, will begin to function as a Triage at 6 P.M., Oct. 6, 1918, except in the matter of non-transportable cases, which go direct to the Corps Non-transportable Hospital.

4. The Corps Operating Team will replace the Division Operating Team. 1st Lt. Clarence P. Harris and the division enlisted personnel are charged with the care and operation of the M.S.U. equipment and will continue to function under the direction of the C.O. of the Non-transportable Hospital.

5. The Division Gas cases will be evacuated to the Triage at Glorieux.

6. F.H.131 will, at the direction of the D.F.H., assist F.H.132.

7. The sick and wounded from the rear area will be sent to Glorieux as usual.

8. A.C.129 and A.C.130 will, except under unusual circumstances, evacuate the forward area to the Division Collecting Station at Béthincourt.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON

Oct. 7, 1918.

Memorandum to DIVISION SURGEONS:

1. The following changes have been ordered:

33rd Division:

Triage.....Glorieux
Advance Collecting Point..Béthincourt
Gas Hospital.....Glorieux

2. It will be noted that the Non-transportable surgical hospital at Béthincourt is withdrawn. The operating team of the 80th Division is returned to station.

3. Mobile Hospital No. 1, will be sent to Fromeréville, as soon as transportation is available, probably Oct. 7th or 8th. In the meantime each division will need to make such arrangements as are necessary at their respective Triages or collecting hospitals for the care of absolutely necessary non-transportable surgery.

4. No more gas cases from divisions, other than the 33rd Division, will be sent to Glorieux, arrangements having been made at La Morlette for increased bed capacity.

JAMES L. BEVANS
Colonel, Medical Corps.

Amendment No. 1, To FIELD ORDER No. 12, Hq., 108th Sanitary Train.

To conform with the above Corps Instructions, the following amendment to Field Order No. 12 will obtain:

1. F.H.130 at Béthincourt, will close as a Non-transportable Hospital and go into Reserve remaining in the present vicinity awaiting orders.

2. The M.S.U. will conform to the movements of F.H.130 until further orders.

3. F.H.129 will be evacuated (except in the instances of absolutely non-transportable cases) to Glorieux by

1. Division ambulances
2. Corps ambulances, if furnished
3. Motor trucks (F.H.129) if necessary.

4. A.C.129 and A.C.130 will continue to evacuate to the Divi-

sion Collecting Station at Béthincourt (F.H.129). Under special circumstances A.C.129 will evacuate to its dressing station at Cumières or direct to Glorieux.

5. F.H.129 and F.H.132 will, in conforming to Par. 3 of the above Corps Memo., limit their surgical activities to those of absolute necessity.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 8 Oct., 1918.

Addendum No. II To FIELD ORDER No. 12

The Mobile Surgical Unit personnel and equipment will move from their present location at Béthincourt to Glorieux, reporting to the Triage (F.H.132) for duty.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION SURGEON
33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 12 Oct., 1918.

MEMO. to C.O., 108th Sanitary Train.

1. Under directions from the Chief Surgeon, III Army Corps, you will open Field Hospital 130 as a Hospital for non-Transportable Cases, near Béthincourt, without delay.

2. The surgical Team and Mobile Surgical Unit from the 5th Division will report at F.H.130 this afternoon, or early tomorrow morning.

3. F.H.129 will become a Triage for Troops of the 33rd Division west of the Meuse, by 6 A.M., tomorrow morning.

4. F.H.132 at Glorieux will continue to act as a Triage for Troops of the 33rd Division east of the Meuse.

5. F.H.131 will be held in reserve at Glorieux.

6. Very seriously wounded requiring operation and able to stand evacuation from the Béthincourt Triage (F.H.129) will be sent to Mobile Surgical Hospital No. 1, at Fromeréville. Absolutely non-transportable cases, and cases requiring immediate operations, such as oigations, [sic] arriving at the Béthincourt Triage (F.H.129) will be transferred to the Corps Non-Transportable Hosp. (F.H.130) at Béthincourt.

7. Non-Transportable Surgical cases from the Glorieux Triage (F.H.132) are still evacuated to No. 8 at Petite-Maujouy.

8. Other points of evacuation as at present.

9. A Corps Gas Hospital has been ordered established at Béthincourt by another division.

L.M.HATHAWAY

Colonel, M.C., Division Surgeon.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 12 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER NO. 13.

Pursuant to the above memo. from the Division Surgeon, the following changes and continuations will be accomplished:

1. F.H.129 will discontinue operation as a Division Collecting Station and will operate as a Triage in its present location near Béthincourt for the left sector of the 33rd Division beginning Oct. 13th at 6 A.M. Corps will evacuate after 6 A.M. Oct. 13th. A gas department will be operated until the Corps Gas Hospital is established.

2. F.H.130 will open as a Corps Non-Transportable Hospital near F.H.129 at Béthincourt not later than 6 A.M., Oct. 13. The Surgical Team and the M.S.U. of the 5th Division will report at F.H.130 for duty. Corps will evacuate F.H.130 after 6 A.M., Oct. 13th.

3. F.H.131 will continue in mobile reserve assisting F.H.132 as necessary under the direction of the D.F.H. but keeping in readiness for sudden change of station and immediate action. Property to be assembled at once but not loaded on trucks.

4. F.H.132 will continue as at present to act as a Triage at Glorieux, assisted by F.H.131 and the 29th Division Field Hospital, the left sector of the 33rd Division being served by F.H.129 (Triage) which will not be evacuated through Glorieux.

5. A.C.129 will continue the evacuation from the right sector to the Triage at Glorieux.

6. A.C.130 will continue the evacuation from the left sector to F.H.129, to the Triage, but after 6 A.M., Oct. 13th, will discontinue the evacuation of F.H.129 to the rear.

7. The M.S.U. equipment and personnel will continue to serve F.H.132 at Glorieux.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 13 Oct., 1918.

Addendum To
FIELD ORDER No. 13

Field Hospital 131 will move at once from Glorieux to Charny and open a Field Hospital at 266.702 in anticipation of an order to operate as a Triage at that point.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 15 October, 1918.

Addendum No. 2

to
FIELD ORDER No. 13

1. In compliance with the above memorandum, the C.O. of Field Hospital 130, will confer with the Officer in charge or the senior Medical Officer of the Triages of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions, as to the best location for a Corps Non-Transportable Hospital serving their Triages.

2. Field Hospital 130, continuing to act as Corps Non-Transportable Hospital, will move at the earliest practicable moment to this location, but will not set up the X Ray outfit, reporting to these Headquarters immediately upon the completion of the change.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 16 October, 1918.

Addendum No. 3

to
FIELD ORDER No. 13

Field Hospital 132 will discontinue operation as a Triage but will continue until relieved as the gas department of the 29th Division Triage.

The M.S.U. and personnel will continue at Glorieux until relieved by Evacuation Hospital No. 15.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 17 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 14

1. By order of the Chief Surgeon, 3rd Corps, F.H.130, is relieved from duty as Corps Non-Transportable Hospital.

2. F.H.130 will, as soon as practicable after accomplishment of the above, go into mobile reserve in the vicinity of Béthincourt and await orders.

3. While in reserve, if necessity requires, the officers and personnel of F.H.130 may be used to supplement the personnel of F.H.129 in operating the Triage near Béthincourt.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 20 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon the following will be accomplished by units of the Sanitary Train:

1. F.H.129 will continue operation as a Triage until the relief of the Division in the forward area is completed, at which time further orders will be issued. It will receive direct, if necessary, after the dressing stations are closed. As much tentage and equipment will be packed ready for movement as the situation justifies. Ambulances will be attached to provide evacuation.

2. F.H.130 will move at once from Béthincourt to Charny and go into camp there pitching only such canvas as is necessary for their personnel. This field hospital will open the Triage or Sick Collecting Station at the Division's destination and must be ready for immediate movement. The personnel and equipment of the Mobile Laboratory will move with this company.

3. F.H.131 will close and pack ready for orders, except for such canvas as is necessary for the personnel.

4. F.H.132 will turn over at once to the Triage at Glorieux its function as a gas department. Property and equipment will be prepared at once for an early movement.

5. A.C.129 and A.C.130 will prepare to evacuate their stations as soon as the forward area is cleared of the troops of this Division.

6. The D.A.C. will arrange the necessary ambulance service for the units of the Division which are on the move. Holding parties will be relieved.

7. During the movement of the Division back of the forward area, ambulance attendance will be provided by the D.A.C. under whose direction the evacuation of the sick and wounded will be made direct to the nearest receiving unit.

8. Other units of the Sanitary Train will prepare at once for an early movement.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, October 21, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 15

1. Pursuant to Field Order No. 30, P.C., 33rd Div., Oct. 20, 1918, the Sanitary Train, except F.H.129, will move to Faubourg Pavé this date. (About $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilos directly east of Jardin Fontaine)

2. Route. (Map Verdun B) THIERVILLE-JARDIN FONTAINE-GLORIEUX-PONT de la CHAUSSÉE-BEVAUX Casernes-FAUBOURG PAVÉ. (This route almost encircles Verdun)

3. Existing orders with reference to concealment and distance between columns will be strictly observed. F.H.129, F.H.130 and F.H.131 should move by fractional convoy.

4. Unit commanders will take every possible step to properly salvage their areas. Where this salvage cannot be hauled through lack of transportation, it will be collected and piled on the side of the road in their area.

5. Rations and forage will be drawn at THIERVILLE today as usual. Units passing THIERVILLE may draw enroute. October 22nd the Train Supply Dump will be at Faubourg-Pavé.

6. Capt. Roller will be Train Billeting Officer, assisted by Lt. Inglesh. Each unit will be preceded by an officer to confer with the billeting officer who will be located at Train Hq., Faubourg Pavé early in the day.

7. Section Commanders will supervise and arrange where necessary the details for their respective sections.

8. Train Hq. will close at THIERVILLE at 12 M and open at Faubourg PAVÉ the same hour.

9. F.H.129 and ambulance detachment under Lt. Weldy will move in the forenoon of October 22nd, attached ambulances furnishing transportation for extra personnel.

10. The above movement with care and discretion can begin without further delay.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 22 Oct., 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 16

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the following movements of units of the Sanitary Train will be accomplished:

1. F.H.130 will move at once from Faubourg Pavé to Génicourt and open a Triage at that place, taking over the regular medical establishment which is not vacant. Divisional sick, who will recover in eight days or less, will be held. Otherwise the evacuation will be as follows:

Sick and slightly wounded	Souilly, Evacuation Hos. 6 and 7
Seriously wounded	Evacuation Hos. #8, Petite Maujouy
Contagious	Froidos
Nervous	Benoite Vaux

2. A.C.131 will furnish the divisional service evacuating the Triage at Génicourt, as well as collecting the divisional sick to the Triage.

3. The D.A.C. may supplement the ambulance service of A.C. 131 as is necessary.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 23 Oct., 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 17

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon the following movements of units of the 108th Sanitary Train will be accomplished in connection with the relief of the 79th Division, U.S., in the Troyon Sector.

1. F.H. 129 will move from Faubourg-Pavé to Farm de les Palameix and take over the Triage operated at that point by a Field Hospital of the 79th Division. Relief to be completed by 10 A.M., October 24, 1918.

2. F.H. 131 will move from Faubourg-Pavé to Farm de les Palameix and take over the Gas Hospital of the 79th Division. This hospital will be run as the gas department of the Triage. Relief to be completed by 10 A.M., Oct. 24, 1918.

3. F.H. 130 will make room at Génicourt for a Field Hospital of the 79th Division operating with this unit and gradually hand over to them. Relief to be completed within a few days but exact date to be supplied.

4. A.C. 129 will take over the Dressing Station at Dommartin. Relief to be completed by 9 A.M., Oct. 24, 1918. Evacuation of the forward area will be made to F.H. 129 operating the Triage at Farm de les Palameix.

5. The D.A.C. will attach four ambulance to the Triage for rear evacuation purposes until other arrangements can be made and will supervise ambulance service for the units moving to relief. Trucks of F.H. 129 and F.H. 131 will be used for evacuation purposes if the necessity arises.

6. Evacuation: Gas.....Rambluzin
Psychopathic...BenoiteVaux
Contagious....BenoiteVaux and Froidos
All others.....Souilly.

7. The Division specialists will function with the Triage.

8. The Mobile Laboratory, for the present, will function at its present location, Génicourt.

9. These Headquarters will be notified by units when objective is gained.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, Oct. 24, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 18

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon the following movements of units of the Sanitary Train will be accomplished in connection with the relief of the 79th Division, U.S., in the Troyon Sector:

1. Field Hospital Hq. will move from Faubourg-Pavé to the vicinity of the Triage near Farm de les Palameix.

2. A.C.129—Company Hq. and remaining personnel will move from Faubourg-Pavé to the location of the Dressing Station at Dommartin early Oct. 25, 1918.

3. A.A.S.600 will move from Faubourg-Pavé to Troyon and take over the evacuation of the Triage.

4. F.H.130 will move from Génicourt to Troyon early on October 25th and will continue in operation as the Divisional Sick Collecting Station. A holding party will be sent out not later than 7 A.M. to secure the location. An advance section will proceed at once to the new location and go into operation in order that there will be no cessation of function as the Divisional Sick Collecting Station. A guide will be left at Génicourt to inform ambulances as to the new location.

5. The Mobile Laboratory will move with F.H.130

6. Train Hq. and Ambulance Section Hq. will move from Faubourg-Pavé to Troyon early on October 25th.

7. F.H.132, A.C.130, A.C.131, A.C.132 and Camp Infirmaries will remain at Faubourg until further orders.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.,
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 25 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 19

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, units of the Sanitary Train will move as follows.

1. A.C.131, with all equipment, will move early Oct. 26 from Faubourg-Pavé to Troyon-sur-Meuse, sending an officer and detail in advance as a billeting party.

2. F.H.132 will move early Oct. 26 from Faubourg Pavé to

Ambly-sur-Meuse, sending an officer and detail in advance by ambulance as a billeting party. This detail to report to Troyon for instructions.

3. F.H.130 will report three trucks to F.H.132 at Faubourg Pavé to haul equipment. These trucks to leave Troyon not later than 6:30 A.M., Oct. 26, and to be returned to F.H.130 at the earliest practicable hour.

4. The D.A.C. will report six ambulances to F.H.132 at Faubourg Pavé at 9:30 A.M. or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 26 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 20

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, units of the Sanitary Train will move as follows:

1. A.C.130, with all equipment, will move Oct. 26th from Faubourg-Pavé to Troyon-sur-Meuse, sending an officer and detail in advance as a billeting party.

2. A.C.132, with all equipment, will move Oct. 26th from Faubourg-Pavé to Troyon-sur-Meuse, sending an officer and detail in advance as a billeting party. Four trucks from F.H.130 will be available for equipment and personnel.

3. F.H.130 will furnish four trucks for movement of A.C.132.

4. F.H.130 will continue the holding party in Génicourt until further orders.

5. The D.A.C. will make arrangements for transporting additional personnel of A.C.130 and A.C.132.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 30 October, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 21

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, units of the Sanitary Train will take such steps as are necessary to accomplish the following:

1. F.H.132 will open at its present location, Ambly, as early as possible Oct. 31, 1918, as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage functions, relieving F.H.130 of the first function and notifying these Headquarters and F.H.130 when ready to receive.

2. F.H.130 will cease to function as a Division Sick Collecting Station at an hour determined by the opening of F.H.132, and will, as soon as convenient, evacuate their remaining cases to F.H.132 and close.

3. A.C.131 will establish a dressing station at or near St. Maurice, depending upon the positions of the Battalion Aid Posts, Oct. 31, 1918. In the event of establishing in the rear of St. Maurice, holding parties will be placed at certain points in the village in accordance with verbal instructions. This dressing station will serve the right sector and will evacuate sick and wounded to Troyon or Ambly and gassed to the division gas hospital at Farm de les Palameix.

4. The D.A.C. will supplement if necessary A.C.131 with personnel from organizations not engaged, and will assign the sick collections handled by A.C.131 as he may see fit.

5. F.H.130 will function hereafter, except in emergencies, as a gas hospital and will immediately take steps to take over such equipment as may be held by the other field hospitals of this division.

6. F.H.130 will, upon the fulfillment of Par. 2, move to Farm de les Palameix and open as a gas hospital relieving F.H.131.

7. Upon relief by F.H.130, F.H.131 will assume the function of a Triage at Farm de les Palameix relieving F.H.129.

8. F.H.129 upon relief will go into reserve, and, at a date to be determined, will move to Creüe.

9. The D.F.H. will arrange the details of this inter-change and confer with these Headquarters in order that adequate transportation may be arranged.

10. The D.A.C. will arrange for the taking over of the quarters to be evacuated by F.H.130 either by moving an ambulance company or by a holding party as he may see fit.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 3rd November, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 22

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, units of the Sanitary Train will execute the following:

1. F.H.129 will move from Farm de les Palameix to Creüe Nov. 4, 1918, and will prepare the Triage site for operation, billeting the personnel nearby but in well distributed groups. On November 3rd a holding and billeting party will move by ambulance to the new location under instructions from D.F.H.

2. F.H.130 will send a holding and billeting party from Farm de les Palameix to Creüe, Nov. 3rd, 1918, to hold and prepare the site (barracks north of Triage site, near water point) for a gas hospital or the gas department of the Triage. On November 4th sufficient personnel and equipment will be moved to the new location to operate the gas department of the Triage.

3. The D.A.C. will report four ambulances to the D.F.H. at Farm de les Palameix at once for transportation purposes as above indicated, one ambulance to remain at Creüe to serve the personnel there.

4. The D.A.C. will withdraw the holding party at Génicourt at his convenience.

5. The safety and perhaps the lives of the units at Creüe may depend upon the secrecy and the concealment exercised in this move. Trucks should move singly or better still under cover of dusk, and should be well concealed at their destination. Men must not congregate in the streets in groups. Ambulances may proceed with the billeting party at any time.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 8 November, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 23

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, units of the Sanitary Train will accomplish the following:

1. F.H.129, at Creüe, will go into operation as a Triage at 6 A.M., Nov. 9, 1918.

2. F.H.131, will close as a Triage and go into reserve in its

present location as soon as the redirection of the evacuation of the forward area has been accomplished.

3. F.H.130 will open a Gas Hospital at Creüe at 6 A.M., Nov. 9, 1918, with the equipment and personnel now at that point. This personnel and equipment will be supplemented from the larger detachment at Farm de les Palameix as fast as the conditions permit, leaving, if possible, a working gas section to go into reserve with F.H. 131. No special evacuation of the gassed patients need be made.

4. Triage reports will be made for 12 hour periods, such reports to reach the Division Surgeon's Office not later than 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. each day.

5. The forward area will be evacuated to the Triage (F.H.129) at Creüe after 6 A.M., Nov. 9, 1918.

6. The Division sick and back area casualties will be evacuated as before to F.H.132 at Ambly.

7. Evacuation points for the Division are as follows:

Seriously wounded: (Non-transportable) to Mobile Hospital #39, between Heudicourt and Chaillon.

Slightly Wounded: to Evacuation Hospital 13 at Com-
mercy.

(Note. Evacuation Hospital 18 at St. Mihiel
will soon be available)

Neurological: to Neurological Hospital #1 at Var-
vinay.

Gassed Cases: to Evacuation Hospital 13.

Sick: to Evacuation Hospital 13.

ALTERNATIVES

All classes of cases to: Evacuation Hospital 12 at
Royaumeix, or Evacuation Hospital #1 at Sebas-
topol, 5 kilos north of Toul.

8. A.C.132 will gradually take over the dressing station and the evacuation of the left sector relieving A.C.129. A.C.130 will evacuate the Triage at Creüe in accordance with Par. 7. Hq., A.C.131 will move to Creüe as soon as the C.O. has arranged for billets.

9. The D.A.C. will arrange the evacuation of F.H.132 at Ambly.

10. The D.F.H. will arrange all details concerning the Field Hospital Section.

11. The Division Specialists will function with the Triage at Creüe unless otherwise ordered.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 9 November, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 24

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon the following will be accomplished:

1. F.H.132 will evacuate its sick on the afternoon of Nov. 9th in accordance with Par. 7, F.O.23, and will continue to function on a smaller scale but will not hold its patients longer than necessary to properly conserve evacuation facilities.

2. F.H.130 will evacuate its Gas Hospital at Farm de les Palameix early Nov. 10th and will prepare this section to go forward with F.H.131.

3. The D.A.C. will arrange transportation for the evacuation proposed in Pars. 1 and 2.

4. F.H.131 will be prepared for a contemplated move to Thillot at an early date.

5. The Division Tuberculosis Specialist will function with the Division Sick Collecting Station until otherwise ordered.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 10 November, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 25

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the following will be accomplished:

1. A.A.S.600, with the entire personnel and equipment, will report to the C.O. of Evacuation Hospital No. 13 at Commercy immediately.

2. Any disabled transportation with a detail may report to the Supply Officer of the 108th Sanitary Train until arrangements can be made for its move to the new location.

3. The D.A.C. will arrange for the relief of ambulances and personnel of A.A.S.600.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 10 November, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 26

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon and in conformity with ANNEX No. 11 to Defense Scheme TROYON-CHAILLON Sector, the following will be carried out:

1. A.C.129 will move with the Northern Pursuit Column (65th Brigade). The company will be divided for action. One half, with light dressing station equipment, and four or five ambulances, to move behind the advance guard. The other half, with full dressing station equipment, rations, etc., will follow the main body. These combat elements will join the pursuit column along the St. Rémy-Herbeuville Road before the H. hour. The mission of A.C.129 will be to serve the 65th Brigade, particularly after it has passed the sphere of action of A.C.132. It is contemplated that a dressing station will eventually be established in the vicinity of St. Hilaire-Butgnéville or Harville. The axis of march of the North Column will be St. Rémy-Herbeuville-Hannonville-sous-les-côtes - Wadonville-St. Hilaire-Moulotte-Allamont.

2. A.C.130 will move with the Southern Pursuit Column (66th Brigade). The company will be divided for action. One half, with light dressing station equipment and four or five ambulances to move behind the advance guard. The other half, with full dressing station equipment, rations, etc., will follow the main body. These two elements will join the Pursuit Column near St. Maurice along the Deuxnouds-St. Maurice Road. The mission of A.C.130 will be to serve the 66th Brigade, particularly after it has passed the sphere of action of A.C.131. It is contemplated that a dressing station will eventually be established at or between Woël and Jonville. The axis of march of the South Column will be St. Maurice-Woël-Jonville-Hannonville-au-Passage.

3. A.C.132 will serve the left sector as long as is practicable using its horse ambulances in the region of impassable roads for relaying to the motor ambulances. It may become advisable, as the pursuit lengthens, to evacuate in part or whole to the dressing station of A.C.131 in the rear of St. Maurice.

4. A.C.131 will serve the right sector as before and as far forward as is practicable.

5. The establishment of a Triage and Gas Hospital at Thillot is contemplated for F.H.131 and a gas section of F.H.130. These units will hold themselves in readiness for immediate action, and will send forward a holding, cleaning and billeting party.

By order of Lt. Col ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, NOV. 11, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 27

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the following will be accomplished:

1. The D.F.H. will recall the billeting and holding party sent to Thillot from F.H.130 and F.H.131.

2. A.C.129 will withdraw from its position along the route of the Northern Pursuit Column and move to Chaillon, preparing to take over the evacuation service of the Triage and Gas Hospital at Creüe. Verbal order authorizing the start of the move will be given on November 12th.

3. A.C.130 will withdraw from the Southern Pursuit Column and return to their base at Troyon preparatory to taking over the evacuation service of the Triage and Sick Collecting Station at Ambly as well as the collection of the sick in the back area. Verbal order authorizing the start of the movement will be given on November 12th.

4. A.C.131, A.C.132, F.H.129, F.H.130 and F.H.132 will continue to function in their present locations.

5. The D.A.C. will arrange the details of the movement of the units of the Ambulance Section and will inaugurate the new duties of the Ambulance Companies.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 25 November, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 28

The following will be accomplished by the hereinafter mentioned units of the Sanitary Train.

1. F.H.130 will move that portion of the company stationed at Creüe and rejoin the section operating with F.H.131 at Farm de les Palameix.

2. F.H.129 will take over the buildings occupied by the gas hospital at Creüe with a holding party retaining this space for possible future use as a Sick Collecting Department.

3. Any billets that may be occupied by the personnel of F.H.130 may be turned over to the personnel of A.C.131 or F.H.129 if additional space is needed. The dressing station party of A.C.131 should be reduced as much as is compatible [sic] with the amount of work to be done and such personnel withdrawn to the Company Hq. at Creüe.

4. The horse transport section of A.C.132 is authorized to move to Troyon as of November 21, 1918.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 26 November, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 29

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the following is authorized;

1. F.H.129 at Creüe will open a Divisional Sick Collecting Department particularly for the treatment of scabies and venereal diseases, acting in the above capacity in addition to functioning as a Triage.

2. The evacuation of skin and venereal diseases from F.H.129 to F.H.132 will therefore be discontinued.

3. The barracks occupied by the gas hospital will be used for the Sick Collecting Department.

4. A.C.132 and A.C.131 will evacuate these classes of cases directly to Creüe along with their regular evacuations.

5. The D.F.H. is charged with the direction of the above.

6. Pursuant to Circular No. 4, Hq., 2nd Army, Nov. 20th, 1918, the treatment of all venereal and skin diseases within the division will be under the immediate direction of the Division Urologist (and his assistant) who will arrange at once to function at Creüe and Ambly.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 6 December, 1918.

WARNING ORDER

preceding

FIELD ORDER No. 30

1. Operating Field Hospitals will "Clear" and keep "Clear" and will prepare for a very early movement.

2. Evacuation will be accomplished as follows:

All Scabies Cases to duty;

All uncomplicated gonorrhea to duty;

All syphilitics, without infectious manifestations, to duty;

All other cases to duty if condition so warrants;

Complicated Gonorrhea to the rear;

Syphilis [sic], with infectious manifestations, to the rear;

Other patients, not fit for duty, to the rear.

3. Any soldier, no matter what his ailment, who manifestly cannot accomplish the march with his organization should be evacuated to the rear.

4. Cases under treatment, which are returned to their organizations, should be accompanied by a note to the Medical Officer outlining the treatment and advising its continuance if possible.

5. Field Hospital 130 and 131 will pack and be ready to move on a few hours notice. Animal drawn organizations and animal drawn sections will probably start the movement December 7, 1918. Organizations will be advised of motor transportation facilities as soon as the Division receives the same.

6. Pursuant to Par. 1, G.O. 143, Hq., 33rd Division, Nov. 7, 1918, when a camp or cantonment is evacuated by any organization the Commanding Officer thereof will send without delay to the Division Inspector (Thru Channels) a certificate stating that the quarters have been thoroughly policed up to the time of departure. The certificate must be signed by the Commanding Officer.

7. Pursuant to Memo., Hq., 108th Sanitary Train, Nov. 4, 1918, whenever new billets are occupied a sanitary inspection will be made by a company officer and a report filed with these Hq.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 6 December, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 30

In compliance with Field Order No. 37, Hq., 33rd Div., Dec. 6, 1918, and pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the Sanitary Train will move toward the new area (LEUDELANGE-S. W. of LUXEMBOURG) and function as hereinafter authorized:

1. F.H.131 will move on Dec. 6 from Farm de les Palameix to Conflans and begin to operate as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage Functions.

2. A.C.130 will move on Dec. 7 from Troyon to Conflans and, in addition to other service, will handle the evacuation of F.H. 131.

3. F.H.130 and F.H.Hq. will move from Farm de les Palameix to Jouaville Dec. 8.

4. A.C.131 will close its Dressing Station near St. Maurice and move on Dec. 8 from Creüe to Jouaville.

5. A.C.132 will close its Dressing Station at Dommartin and move to Jouaville Dec. 8, staging at Jonville or vicinity for the night of Dec. 8-9. The horse transport will move from Troyon to Dommartin Dec. 6.

6. F.H.132 will "Clear" and keep "Cleared" closing Dec. 7 and move to Jouaville Dec. 8, staging at Avillers for the night of Dec. 8-9.

7. Train Hq., Amb.Sec.Hq. and Camp Infirmaries will move on Dec. 8 from Troyon to Conflans.

8. The Mobile Laboratory will move with A.C.130 from Troyon to Conflans.

9. F.H.129 will "Clear" at once and keep "Cleared" closing Dec. 9 and move to Jouaville Dec. 9.

10. A.C.129 will move Dec. 9 from Chaillon to Jouaville.

11. Each organization will be preceded by a billeting party.

12. The D.A.C. will provide ambulance service for the various units of the Division and 55th Field Artillery Brigade to their destination.

13. Rations and forage will be drawn as follows: Dec. 6, Troyon—Dec. 7, St. Maurice—Dec. 8, Droitaumont—Dec. 9, Droitaumont.

14. Evacuation Points:

Dec. 7—Verdun (Evacuation Hospital No. 15)

Dec. 8—Mars-la-Tour

Dec. 9—Briey (Evacuation Hospital No. 18)

15. Field Hospitals operating as Triages and Division Sick Collecting Stations with Triage functions will be in operation as follows:

F.H.131 at Conflans on and after }
Dec. 8.

F.H.130 at Briey late Dec. 9 and } Use nearest one.
after

F.H.129 at Aumetz late Dec. 10 }

Notification will be given of the closing of any of these.

16. Motor Route: Hannonville-sous-les-Côtes; Saulx-en-Woëvre; Marchéville; Moulotte; Allamont; Friaucourt; Conflans; Jarny; Doncourt-les-Conflans; Jouaville.

17. Horse transport Route: St. Maurice-sous-les-Côtes; Woël; Jonville; Hannonville-au-Passage; Mars-la-Tour; Bruville; Doncourt-les-Conflans, Jouaville.

18. Transportation as available for the moves will be assigned from this office.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, Dec. 9, 1918.

FIELD ORDER
No. 31

In further compliance with Field Order No. 37 and pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the Sanitary Train will move toward the new area (Leudelange—S.W. of Luxembourg) and function as hereinafter authorized:

1. F.H.130 will move on Dec. 9 from Jouaville to Briey and open at once as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage functions.

2. A.C.129, upon arrival at Jouaville December 9, will move directly through to Briey and operate with F.H.130.

3. A.C.130 will move Dec. 9 from Jouaville to Briey as a Staging Area continuing to function with F.H.131 at Conflans until its close and moving to Ottingen on Dec. 11 or 12 as the situation permits.

4. F.H.129 will move Dec. 10 from Jouaville to Ottingen and will open at once as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage functions.

5. F.H.Hq. will move with F.H.129 and the D.F.H., in addition to his other duties, will direct the billeting of the units of the Sanitary Train as they arrive.

6. A.C.131 will move Dec. 10 from Jouaville to Ottingen and operate with F.H.129.

7. F.H.132 will move Dec. 10 from Jouaville to Ottingen, staging at Briey for the night of Dec. 10-11 and at Sancy or vicinity for the night of Dec. 11-12 arriving at Ottingen on December 12.

8. A.C.132 will move Dec. 10 from Jouaville to Ottingen, staging at Briey for the night of Dec. 10-11 and at Sancy or vicinity for the night of Dec. 11-12 arriving at Ottingen on December 12.

9. Train Hq., Ambulance Section Hq. and Camp Infirmaries will move Dec. 11 from Conflans to Aumetz and establish at that point.

10. F.H.131 will close and move on December 11 from Conflans to Ottingen.

11. Evacuation points remain as in Par. 14, Field Order No. 30, Hq., 108th Sanitary Train, 6 Dec., 1918.

12. Field Hospitals will operate as in Par. 15, Field Order No. 30, Hq., 108th Sanitary Train, 6 Dec., 1918, except as modified by Par. 10, this order.

13. Rations and forage for Dec. 10 will be drawn Dec. 9 at Droitaumont. No rations issued Dec. 10. For Dec. 11 the distributing point will be Audun-le-Roman.

14. The Mobile Laboratory will transfer from A.C.130 and will move with F.H.130 until further orders.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.,
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

AUMETZ, LORRAINE, Dec. 12, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 32

In further compliance with Field Order No. 37, Hq., 33rd Division, and pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, the following moves will be made by units of the 108th Sanitary Train:

1. A.C.129 will move December 12 from Briey to Ottingen.
2. Train Hq., Ambulance Section Hq. and Camp Infirmaries will move December 12 from Aumetz to Schiffingen, opening at that place at 12 Noon.
3. F.H.130 will close and move on December 13 from Briey to Nonkeil.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Act. Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

December 14, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 33

In compliance with Field Order No. 38, Hq., 33rd Division, and pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon, units of the Sanitary Train will move and function as hereinafter authorized:

1. F.H.130 will move Dec. 14 from Nonkeil to Sandweiler (7 kilos east of Luxembourg) and open at once as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage functions.
2. The motor transport section of A.C.132 will move Dec. 14 from Ottingen to Sandweiler and function with F.H. 130 as an evacuation company.
3. Field Hospitals will evacuate to Echternach (20 kilos northwest of Trèves) the evacuation point of the 7th Corps until further orders. Field Hospitals operating are F.H.129 at Ottingen and F.H.130 at Sandweiler.
4. F.H.131 will move on December 15 from Ottingen to Grevenmacher and open there as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage functions.
5. A.C.130 will move on December 15 from Ottingen to Grevenmacher and evacuate for F.H.131.
6. A.C.132 will move from Ottingen on Dec. 15 to Syren.
7. F.H.132 will move from Ottingen on Dec. 15 to Syren.

By Order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

December 18, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 34

In compliance with Field Order, Hq., 33rd Division, and pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon the units of the Sanitary Train will move and function as hereinafter authorized:

1. Train Hq., Ambulance Section Hq. and Camp Infirmaries will move from Schiffingen, Luxembourg, to Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, on Dec. 18, 1918, and on December 22 will move to Diekirch, Luxembourg.

2. A.C.129 will move from Ottingen, Lorraine, to Diekirch, Luxembourg, on December 22.

3. F.H.129 will close at Ottingen, Lorraine, and move to Ettelbruck, Luxembourg, on December 23 and open there as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage functions.

4. A.C.131 will move from Ottingen, Lorraine, to Ettelbruck, Luxembourg, on December 23, 1918, and will resume its function of evacuating F.H.129.

5. Field Hospital Hq. will move from Ottingen, Lorraine, to Diekirch, Luxembourg, on December 23, 1918.

6. A.C.132 will move on December 20 from Syren, Luxembourg, to Cruchten, Luxembourg, staging for the night of Dec. 20-21 at Lorenzweiler.

7. F.H.132 will move on December 20 from Syren, Luxembourg, to Cruchten, Luxembourg, staging for the night of Dec. 20-21 at Lorenzweiler.

8. F.H.130 will close at Sandweiler, Luxembourg, and move on December 26 to Larochette, Luxembourg, and open there as a Division Sick Collecting Station with Triage Functions.

9. F.H.131 and A.C.130 will remain at Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, and function until further orders.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
108TH SANITARY TRAIN
AMERICAN E.F.

December 27, 1918.

FIELD ORDER

No. 35

Pursuant to instructions from the Division Surgeon the units of the Sanitary Train will move and function as hereinafter recorded:

1. Field Hospital 131 will move on December 27, 1918, from Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, to Echternach, Luxembourg, taking over the Evacuation Hospital at that place, patients to be taken also with such medical property as is necessary, for which memo. receipt only will be given. F.H.131 will operate as a Division Sick Collecting Station, with Triage Functions, as usual.

2. Ambulance Co. 130 will move on December 27th from Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, to Echternach, Luxembourg, and function with Field Hospital 131.

By order of Lt. Col. ORR:

WILLIAM C. ROLLER,
Capt., M.C., U.S.A.
Acting Adjutant.

XXVIII. DENTAL HISTORY OF THE 33RD DIVISION

The Thirty-third Division of National Guard troops from Illinois mobilized for training at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, about Sept. 1st 1917. The first dental officer to arrive at camp was a Lieutenant from the Dental Corps, Regular Army, who was ordered there to be in charge of dentists and dental property. Ten dental surgeons, commissioned by the State of Illinois, accompanied the troops, and these were soon followed by twenty-three members of the Dental Reserve Corps, who came from Iowa and Nebraska. With a total personnel of thirty-four members it seemed as if the government had provided adequately for the dental service of the Division.

But dental equipment and supplies were needed for these men, and it was discovered that only two portable dental outfits had been shipped to this camp. Fortunately, most of the dental officers had brought with them considerable personal equipment from their offices, including cutting instruments, forceps, student cases and several foot engines. Much credit is due these officers for the zeal and willingness with which they went to work with their own personal equipment and expended their own supplies.

Dental surgeons were assigned for duty with the various organizations as nearly as possible in the proportion of 1/1000 total strength of the command. Dental offices were established in the regimental infirmary buildings located around the camp so that no soldier need take over a five minute walk to secure dental treatment.

A meeting of all dental officers was held each week when instruction was given in the keeping of dental records and property, and the making of reports and requisitions. The duties of the Army Dental Surgeon were explained. Papers relating to dental subjects of interest were prepared and discussed and much benefit was derived therefrom.

After several months a complete portable outfit was secured for every dental surgeon in the camp and a thorough systematic campaign begun to make every soldier dentally fit for service overseas. A division order was issued as follows: "Commanding Officers through the dental surgeons attached to their respective commands will arrange for the instruction of their men in the care of the teeth. The dental surgeons will emphasize the necessity for systematic daily use of the tooth brush to prevent the condition known as Trench Mouth and systemic diseases. The formal inspections of organizations will include an examination of the mouth and teeth and men found to be in need of dental treatment will receive that attention immediately at the hands of the dental surgeon."

Dental inspections were made in compliance with the above order and short talks given to the men on the great importance of having clean healthy mouths and sound teeth. After being instructed in this subject great interest was manifested by the men in having their teeth restored to good condition.

A brief summary of the dental work accomplished for this division during the period from September 15, 1917 to April 30, 1918 is as follows: Total number of officers and enlisted men treated 20,186; total number of sittings given officers and enlisted men 32,909; number of fillings inserted 18,373; number of teeth extracted 7,557; new crowns of various kinds inserted 162; defective crowns repaired and reset 314; new bridges inserted 46; defective bridges repaired and reset 130; number of sets of teeth scaled and polished 4,359; new vulcanite plates made 12; splints made for fractured jaws and fractured jaws treated 10; number of abscessed teeth treated 4,537; number of sore and inflamed suppurating gums treated 2,751.

With our present day knowledge of the necessity of having a clean mouth and sound teeth if the general body health is to be maintained a[t] normal, a study of the above figures will give an idea of the part played by the dental department in helping to keep this division in the remarkable state of health which it has enjoyed.

Twenty-seven dental surgeons with complete portable field equipment and supplies sufficient for approximately six months work, accompanied the division overseas. Several of them had the full equipment available for use at any time, while others who had shipped the dental outfit as freight, used an emergency kit of forceps, and a few hand instruments and medicines for the alleviation of dental suffering. The services of the dentist were required on the troop trains leaving training camp. During the short stay at the port of Embarkation several dental offices were opened. On board the transports considerable dental work was accomplished.

After arrival in France some of the dental officers were handicapped in their work by not having the full equipment which was delayed with the freight. With the limited emergency kit they had carried with them as much as possible was done to relieve dental disorders. In due time equipment was secured for each dental officer with the division, and a dental office established with the several organizations whenever they billeted even when only for a few days.

A partial laboratory equipment is carried with one of the Field Hospitals. With this equipment the dentist has made new artificial vulcanite dentures and repaired broken plates. He has been able to repair defective gold crowns and broken gold bridges, also insert in the mouth new porcelain crowns.

The case is on record of a soldier, who having lost his artificial denture was evacuated to the Division Dental Laboratory. He was

returned to duty the following day wearing a new plate of excellent workmanship. Broken plates sent to the laboratory by mail have been returned the following day, repaired and properly vulcanized.

In addition to their regular professional duties a number of the dental officers have acted as mess officer, mail censor, sanitary inspector of their organization, billeting officer, and some have assisted surgeons in the aid stations by dressing wounds and giving injections of anti-tetanus serum and morphine.

Altho operating under most unfavorable conditions in the A.E.F., considering frequent moves, and unsuitable office rooms, considerable dental service has been rendered not only in the relief of pain but in permanent constructive work. A great number of officers and men have been retained for duty in the line by the dentist who is always available.

A consolidated dental report for the division shows that during the six month's period from May 1, 1918 to October 31, 1918, 11,550 officers and enlisted men have been given dental treatment, 9217 fillings of all kinds have been inserted, 3207 extractions have been made, 2220 sets of teeth have been scaled and polished, and 15 dental plates have been constructed or repaired. The report shows further that only 24 cases of "Trench Mouth" have been diagnosed as such as occurring in the division since its arrival overseas.

The interest manifested by the men in the care of their teeth is proof that the instruction given them has shown results. Literally speaking the division has been "armed to the teeth."

HEADQUARTERS, 33RD Div. A.E.F.
November 23rd, 1918.

R. W. PEARSON
Major, Dental Corps.
Div. Dental Surgeon

XXIX. LOCATION OF TRENCHES AND DATES OCCUPIED BY THE 33RD DIVISION

108TH ENGINEERS.

REGIMENT AND ENGINEER TRAIN.

- June 13–Aug. 22, 1918. ALBERT-AMIENS Sector. Attached to Australian Corps and III Corps, 4th Army, British. Active.
- Sept. 15–Oct. 19, 1918. VERDUN Sector. Near Forges. Active.
- Oct. 25–Nov. 11, 1918. ST. MIHIEL Sector. Sub-sectors TROYON-CHAILLON. Active.
1st Battalion.
- June 13–Aug. 22, 1918. ALBERT-AMIENS Sector. Attached to III Corps, 4th Army, British. Near Pierregot, Contay, Vadencourt, Warloy, Hennancourt, Malancourt, Laviéville, Der-nancourt, Albert. Active.
- Sept. 15–Oct. 19, 1918. VERDUN Sector. Near Montzévillc, Hill 304, Esnes, Cumières, Chattancourt, Marre, Charny, Bras, Thierville, Vacher-auville, Champ, Neuville, Forges, Regné-ville, Samogneux, Brabant, Consenvoye, Drillancourt, Gercourt, Cuisy, Active.
- Oct. 25–Nov. 11, 1918. ST. MIHIEL Sector. Sub-sectors TROYON-CHAILLON. Viéville, Billy, St. Maurice, Thillot, Hannonville, Avillers, Woël, Wadonville, Doncourt, St. Hilaire, active.
2nd Battalion.
- June 13–Aug. 22, 1918. ALBERT-AMIENS Sector. Attached to Corps and III Corps, 4th Army British. Near Morlancourt, Méricourt, Hamel, Corbie, Sailly-Laurette, Cachy, Bois de Hangard, Chipilly, Villers-Bretonneux, active.
- Sept. 15–Oct. 19, 1918. VERDUN Sector. Near Montzévillc, Hill 304, Esnes, Cumières, Chattancourt, Marre, Charny, Bras, Thierville, Vacher-auville, Champ, Neuville, Forges, Regné-ville, Samogneux, Brabant, Consenvoye, Drillancourt, Gercourt, Cuisy, active.
- Oct. 25–Nov. 11, 1918. ST. MIHIEL Sector. Sub-sectors TROYON-CHAILLON, St. Rémy, Les Eparges, Trésauvaux, Fresnes, Herbeuville, Champ-lon, Combres, Saulx, Marchéville, St. Hilaire, Deuxnouds, active.

122 MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Company A.

- July 7-8, 1918. BUSSY-lès-DAOURS to C-21, Central.
 Sept. 24-Oct. 9, 1918. Near FORGES, active.
 Oct. 9-14, 1918. Battles of BOIS de CHAUME and BOIS du
 PLAT-CHÊNE, Verdun Sector, active.
 Oct. 14-19, 1918. BOIS de FORGES.
 Oct. 27-30, 1918. Near VIÉVILLE.
 Company B.
 Sept. 23-Oct. 8, 1918. Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
 Oct. 8-14, 1918. Battles of BOIS de CHAUME, and BOIS
 du PLAT-CHÊNE, Verdun Sector.
 Oct. 14-Oct. 19, 1918. BOIS de FORGES.
 Oct. 27-30, 1918. Near WOËL and VIÉVILLE, St. Mihiel
 Sector, active.

129TH INFANTRY.

1st Battalion.

- July 26-Aug. 4, 1918. Brigaded with 11th Australian Division,
 Amiens Sector, active.
 Aug. 11-20, 1918. West of Albert, Amiens Sector, active.
 Sept. 7-27, 1918. Near ESNES-VIGNÉVILLE, Verdun Sector,
 Hill 304, active.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 9, 1918. Near GERCOURT et DRILLANCOURT, Ver-
 dun Sector, active.
 Oct. 10-21, 1918. East bank of MEUSE River, near CON-
 SENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
 Nov. 10-11, 1918. Near SAULX-en-Woëvre, St. Mihiel Sec-
 tor, active.

2nd Battalion.

- July 19-21, 1918. Brigaded with Australians, Amiens Sec-
 tor, active.
 July 27-Aug. 6, 1918. Attached to 2nd Australian Infantry Bri-
 gade, Amiens Sector, active.
 Aug. 11-20, 1918. West of ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
 Sept. 4-23, 1918. Near ESNES-VIGNÉVILLE, Verdun Sector,
 Hill 304, active.
 Sept. 24-27, 1918. Attached to 79th Division (U.S.) Verdun
 Sector, active.
 Sept. 28-Oct. 9, 1918. Near GERCOURT et DRILLANCOURT, Ver-
 dun Sector, active.
 Oct. 10-21, 1918. East bank of River MEUSE, near CON-
 SENVOYE, Verdun sector, active.
 Nov. 10-11, 1918. SAULX-en-Woëvre, St. Mihiel Sector,
 active.

July 21-27, 1918.	<i>3rd Battalion.</i> Brigaded with Australians, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 2-6, 1918.	Attached to 2nd Australian Infantry Brigade, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 18-20, 1918.	West of ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Sept. 8-27, 1918.	Near ESNES-VIGNÉVILLE, Verdun Sector, active.
Sept. 28-Oct. 9, 1918.	Near GERCOURT et DRILLANCOURT, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 10-21, 1918.	East Bank of River MEUSE, near CONSENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
November 10/11, 1918.	Near SAULX-en-WOËVRE, St. Mihiel Sector active.

July 25-Aug. 6, 1918.	<i>Machine Gun Co.</i> Brigaded with 2nd Australian Division, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 11-20, 1918.	West of ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Sept. 7-27, 1918.	Near ESNES-VIGNÉVILLE, Verdun Sector, Hill 304, active.
Sept. 28-Oct. 9, 1918.	Near GERCOURT et DRILLANCOURT, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 10-21, 1918.	East Bank of River MEUSE, near CONSENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
November 10-11, 1918.	Near SAULX-en-WOËVRE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.

130TH INFANTRY

July 25-31, 1918.	<i>1st Battalion.</i> Brigaded with 4th Australian Division, Occupied right half of Card System, near La HOUSSAYE, in support of Australian position at HEILLY and HAMEL, active.
Aug. 10-11, 1918.	Occupied right half of sector in front of MORLANCOURT, between BRAY-CORBIE ROAD and RIVER ANCRE, active.
Aug. 14-16, 1918.	Brigaded with 53rd and 54th Infantry Brigades, B.E.F., in ALBERT sector, active.
Sept. 24-26, 1918.	Attached to 66th Infantry Brigade, A.E.F., at FORGES, near CUMIÈRES, VERDUN sector, Companies A, C and D, assisting Engineers in placing bridges over FORGES CREEK, Co. B being in support of 122nd M. G. Bn., near CUMIÈRES, active.

Sept. 26-27, 1918.	Near Le MORT HOMME and BÉTHINCOURT VERDUN sector, active.
Sept. 28-Oct. 15, 1918.	Cos. C & D BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT, WOOD Sector, in front BRIEULLES, active.
Sept. 28-Oct. 8, 1918.	Cos. A & B, BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT, WOOD Sector, active.
Oct. 9-15, 1918.	Cos. A & B. BOIS d'en DELA, Wood Sector, active.
Oct. 16, 1918.	Reserve trenches South-East of CONSENVOYE, active.
Oct. 17-21, 1918.	BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, active.
Oct. 25-Nov. 12, 1918.	At FRESNES-en-WOËVRE, CONNECTICUT sub-sector of TROYON Sector, active.

2nd Battalion.

July 20-30, 1918.	Brigade with 4th Australian Division. Occupied CREST System of trenches, near La HOUSSAYE in support of Australian positions at HEILLY and HAMEL, active.
Aug. 10-11, 1918.	Left half of MORLANCOURT Sector, between BRAY-CORBIE ROAD and RIVER ANCRE, active.
Aug. 16-18, 1918.	Brigaded with 53rd and 54th Infantry Brigades, B.E.F. in ALBERT Sector, active.
Sept. 26-27, 1918.	Near Le MORT HOMME and BÉTHINCOURT, VERDUN Sector, active.
Sept. 28-Oct. 8, 1918.	BOIS de SEPTSARGES—BOIS d'en DELA, WOOD Sector, active.
Oct. 9-15, 1918.	Cos. F & G, BOIS de DANNEVOUX, DANNEVOUX Sector, active.
Oct. 9-15, 1918.	Cos. E & H. BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT, WOOD Sector, active.
Oct. 18-21, 1918.	BOIS de CHAUME, right bank of MEUSE RIVER, active.
Oct. 23-Nov. 12, 1918.	Near Les ÉPARGES-COMBRES, TROYON Sector, active.

3rd Battalion.

July 20-25, 1918.	Brigaded with 4th Australian Division. Occupied CARD System of trenches near La HOUSSAYE in support of Australian positions at HEILLY and HAMEL, active.
July 27-Aug. 4, 1918.	NEUVILLE, HAMEL Sector with 3rd Australian Division, active.
Aug. 7-16, 1918.	Attached to 132nd Infantry and the 129th Infantry in the LAVIÉVILLE Sector, active.

Aug. 17-20, 1918.	In front of Dernancourt, active.
Sept. 26-27, 1918.	Near Le MORT HOMME and BÉTHINCOURT, VERDUN Sector, active.
Sept. 28-Oct. 7, 1918.	BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT, WOOD Sector, in front of BRIEULLES, active.
Oct. 7-9, 1918.	Hill 281, VERDUN Sector, active.
Oct. 10-18, 1918.	CONSENVOYE and BOIS de CHAUME, right bank of MEUSE, active.
Oct. 19-21, 1918.	Support trenches East of CONSENVOYE, right bank of MEUSE RIVER, active.
Oct. 24-Nov. 12, 1918.	PROVIDENCE Sub-sector of TROYON sub-sector. COMBRES and Les ÉPARGES.

Machine Gun Co.

July 20-28, 1918.	Brigaded with 5th Australian Division, AMIENS Sector, active.
July 28-Aug. 6, 1918.	Brigaded with 4th Australian Division, AMIENS Sector, active.
Aug. 10-11, 1918.	MORLANCOURT Sector, between BRAY-CORBIE ROAD and RIVER ANCRE, active.
Sept. 26-27, 1918.	Near Le MORT HOMME and BÉTHINCOURT, VERDUN Sector, active.
Sept. 28-Oct. 15, 1918.	BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT, WOOD Sector, in front of BRIEULLES, active.
Oct. 18-21, 1918.	BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, right bank of MEUSE RIVER, active.
Oct. 25-Nov. 12, 1918.	FRESNES-en-WOËVRE, CONNECTICUT Sub Sector, TROYON Sector, active.

123RD MACHINE GUN BN.

July 18-24th.	Entire Bn. with Australian Corps Army System.
July 25-Aug. 6th.	With Australian Corps. Cos. A and B with 3d Australian M.G. Bn. 3d Australian Div. AMIENS Sector. Cos. C with 5th Australian M. G. Bn. 5th Australian Div. AMIENS Sector. Co. D with 2d Australian M. G. Bn. 2d Australian Div. AMIENS Sector.
Aug. 11-Aug. 20th.	Entire Bn. west of ALBERT, AMIENS Sector (18th Div. British). Active.
Sept. 9-26th.	Cos. A and B near ESNES, Hill 304 VERDUN Sector, active.
Sept. 9-26th.	Cos. C and D in Brigade Reserve near VIGNÉVILLE and BÉTHELAINVILLE.
Sept. 27th-28th.	Entire Bn. with 65th Inf. Brigade in Reserve.

Sept. 29–Oct. 13th.	Co. C at DANNEVOUX Wood and Bois de CÔTE LEMONT, Verdun Sector, active.
Sept. 29th–Oct. 15th.	Co. B at DANNEVOUX Wood, Verdun Sector, active.
Sept. 29th–Oct. 3d	Cos. A and D Brigade Reserve, Hill 281, near GERCOURT et DRILLANCOURT.
Oct. 4th–10th.	Cos. A and D Bois de CÔTE LEMONT, Hill 280, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 11th–Oct. 20th.	Co. A East bank of MEUSE River near CONSENVOYE. (Bois de CHAUME, Verdun Sector). Active.
Oct. 11th–21st	Co. D East bank of MEUSE River near CONSENVOYE. (Bois de CHAUME, Verdun Sector). Active.
Oct. 14th–20th.	Co. C East bank of MEUSE River near CONSENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 16th–20th.	Co. B East bank of MEUSE River near CONSENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 25th–Nov. 11th.	Co. B St. MIHIEL Sector (TROYON) near COMBRES, active.
Oct. 26th–Nov. 11th.	Cos. A, C and D St. MIHIEL Sector (TROYON) near COMBRES FRESNES and HERBEUVILLE, Active.

131st Infantry.

1st Battalion.

July 2d to 3rd 1918. (Cos. A, B & D)	With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector.
July 3rd to 6th 1918. (Co. C)	With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector, active.
July 19–Aug. 2, 1918.	Brigaded with British near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 9–Aug. 19, 1918.	In attack on GRESSAIRE WOOD and CHIPILLY RIDGE, AMIENS Sector, active.
Sept. 22–Oct. 14, 1918.	“Le Mort HOMME”, FORGES, Bois de CHAUME and Bois PLAT-CHÊNE, Verdun Sector, active.
Nov. 7–11th, 1918.	HANNONVILLE, St. MAURICE, THILLOT, WOËL, St. HILAIRE, Bois de WARVILLE, Bois les HAUTES ÉPINES, LA VACHÈRE Bois, la BERTAUCOURT FARM, active.

2nd Battalion.

July 2 to 3 1918 (Cos. F.G.&H)	With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector.
July 3 to 6, 1918. (Co. E)	With Australians at HAMEL, AMIENS Sector, active.

- July 21 to Aug. 1, 1918. Brigaded with British near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
- Aug. 9 to 19, 1918. In attack on GRESSAIRE WOOD and CHIPILLY RIDGE, Amiens Sector, active.
- Sept. 22—Oct. 14, 1918. "le MORT HOMME", FORGES, BOIS de CHAUME, Verdun Sector, active.
- Nov. 7—11th, 1918. HANNONVILLE, ST. MAURICE, THILLOT, WOËL, ST. HILAIRE, BOIS d'HARVILLE, active.
- Nov. 11th, 1918. (Co. F). BUTGNÉVILLE, active.
- 3rd Battalion.*
- July 2 to 3 1918. With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector.
(Detch. from Co. M)
- July 3 to 6, 1918. With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector, active.
(Detch. from Co. K)
- July 23 to Aug. 6th. Brigaded with British at ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
- Sept. 20—Oct. 14, 1918. "LE MORT HOMME" FORGES, BOIS de CHAUME and BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, Verdun Sector, active.
- Nov. 7—11th, 1918. HANNONVILLE, ST. MAURICE, THILLOT, WOËL, ST. HILAIRE, BOIS d'HARVILLE.
- Machine Gun Co.*
- Aug. 9—19, 1918. In attack on GRESSAIRE WOOD and CHIPILLY RIDGE, Amiens Sector, active.
- Sept. 22—Oct. 14, 1918. "LE MORT HOMME", FORGES, and BOIS de CHAUME, Verdun Sector, active.
- Nov. 7—11, 1918. HANNONVILLE, ST. MAURICE, THILLOT, WOËL, and ST. HILAIRE, St. Mihiel Sector active.
- Oct. 6—14, 1918. BOIS de FAYS, Verdun Sector, active.
- Oct. 24—Nov. 3, 1918. near ST. MAURICE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.

132nd Infantry.

1st Battalion.

- July 2-6, 1918. (Co. A.) With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector, active.
- July 16-17, 1918. Reserve at BAIZIEUX.
- July 17-19, 1918. First line. Near ALBERT.
- July 22-23, 1918. Support. Near ALBERT.
- July 23-28, 1918. Front line. Near ALBERT.
- Aug. 2-7, 1918. Front line. Near ALBERT.
- Aug. 7-9, 1918. Support at BAIZIEUX.
- Aug. 9-13, 1918. Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
- Aug. 15-19, 1918. VILLERS BRETONNEUX.

Sept. 8-19, 1918.	Near CHATTANCOURT, Verdun Sector, quiet up to Sept. 12, active remaining time.
Sept. 19-Oct. 3, 1918.	Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 8-9, 1918.	Near CONSENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 14-20, 1918	Near DANNEVOUX, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 24-Nov. 5, 1918.	Near AVILLERS, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Nov. 11, 1918.	Near DONCOURT, St. Mihiel Sector, active.

2nd Battalion.

July 2-6, 1918 (Co. G.)	With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector, active.
July 19-21, 1918.	West of ALBERT, AMIENS Sector, active.
July 28-31, 1918.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 7-12, 1918.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Sept. 10-25, 1918.	Near "Le MORT HOMME", Verdun Sector, quiet up to Sept. 12, active remaining time.
Sept. 26-Oct. 3, 1918.	Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 8-10, 1918.	Near CONSENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 26-Nov. 6, 1918.	Near ST. MAURICE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Nov. 11, 1918	Near AVILLERS, St. Mihiel Sector, active.

3rd Battalion.

July 1-7, 1918 (1 Pl. Co. M. 1 Pl. Co. L.)	With Australians at HAMEL, Amiens Sector, active.
July 21-24, 1918.	West of ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
July 31-Aug. 4, 1918.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 7-11, 1918.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 16-19, 1918.	Battalion in reserve trenches in front of HARBONNIERS, Amiens Sector, active.
Sept. 8-25, 1918.	Battalion in "Mort-Homme" Sub-sector "Mort-Homme" Sector, Companies K & M on hill "Le Mort-Homme". Active after Sept. 12.
Sept. 26-Oct. 3, 1918.	Battalion in Bois de FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 7-12, 1918.	Battalion in Bois de FAYS and Bois de FORÊT, active.
Oct. 24-Nov. 6, 1918.	Near ST. MAURICE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
November 11, 1918.	Near WOËL, St. Mihiel Sector, active.

Machine Gun Co.

June 23-June 24, 1918.	Vaden Line, Amiens Sector, quiet.
Aug. 9-Aug. 12, 1918.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 15-Aug. 19, 1918.	Near HARBONNIERS, Amiens Sector, active.
Sept. 8-26, 1918.	Near "Le MORT HOMME" Verdun Sector, quiet up to Sept. 12, active remaining time.
Sept. 26-Oct. 4, 1918.	Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 6-14, 1918.	BOIS de FAYS, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 24-Nov. 3, 1918.	Near St. MAURICE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Nov. 9-Nov. 10, 1918.	Near VIÉVILLE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Nov. 11, 1918.	Near AVILLERS, St. Mihiel Sector, active.

124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

July 17-23, 1918.	Entire Bn.	Brigaded with British near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
July 25-30, 1918.	Cos. A & B.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
July 26-31, 1918.	Cos. C & D.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 6-11, 1918.	Cos. A & B.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 7-11, 1918.	Cos. C & D.	Near ALBERT, Amiens Sector, active.
Aug. 15-20, 1918.	Entire Bn.	Vaux-Sur-Somme, Amiens Sector, active, Brigaded with Australian Liaison Force.
Sept. 10-24, 1918.	Cos. C & D.	Near "le MORT HOMME", Verdun Sector, quiet up to Sept. 12, active remaining time.
Sept. 24-Oct. 3, 1918.	Co. A.	Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Sept. 24-Oct. 8, 1918.	Co. B.	Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Sept. 24-Oct. 8, 1918.	Co. C.	Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Sept. 24-26, 1918.	Co. D.	Near FORGES, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 3-7, 1918.	Cos. A & D.	Near Hill 280, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 8-13, 1918.	Cos. A, B & D.	Near CONSENVOYE, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 13-20, 1918.	Co. D.	Near DANNEVOUX, Verdun Sector, active.

Oct. 15-20, 1918.	Co. C.	Near DANNEVOUX, Verdun Sector, active.
Oct. 25-Nov. 9, 1918.	Co. D.	Near ST. MAURICE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Nov. 10-11, 1918.	Co. B.	Near DONCOURT, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Oct. 25-31, 1918.	Co. A.	Near ST. MAURICE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Nov. 10-11, 1918.	Co. A.	Near DONCOURT, St. Mihiel Sector, active.
Oct. 25-Nov. 11, 1918.	Cos. C & D.	Near ST. MAURICE, St. Mihiel Sector, active.

XXX. TOTAL DEPTH OF ADVANCE IN EACH OFFENSIVE ENGAGED IN BY 33RD DIVISION

July 4, 1918, at HAMEL, Cos. C & E 131st Infantry and Cos. A & G, 132nd Infantry.....	2100 Meters.
August 9, 1918, at GRESSAIRE WOOD and CHIPILLY RIDGE, SOMME <i>offensive</i> , 131st Infantry....	4000 Meters.
MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE	
Sector between the BOIS de FORGES and the LAITERIE de BELHAME.	
September 26, 1918. 131st Infantry; Companies B and C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion; and Company D, 108th Engineers.....	7000 Meters.
BOIS de FORGES	
September 26th, 1918, 132nd Infantry; Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Battalion; and Company E, 108th Engineers.....	5000 Meters.
September 29th to October 14th, 1918, 65th Infantry Brigade, BOIS de DANNEVOUX and BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT.....	2000 Meters.
October 8th, 1918, near CONSENVOYE, 132nd Infantry, (less 3rd Bn.); 2nd Bn., 131st Infantry; and Companies A and D, 124th Machine Gun Bn.....	4000 Meters.
October 9th, 1918, BOIS de CHAUME, 132nd Infantry, (less 3rd Bn.); 2nd Bn. and Machine Gun Co., 131st Infantry; and Companies A and D 124th Machine Gun Battalion.....	3000 Meters.
October 10, 1918, BOIS de CHAUME and BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, 131st Infantry (less 2nd Bn.); Com- pany B, 122nd Machine Gun Battalion; and Com- pany B, 124th Machine Gun Battalion.....	2000 Meters.
October 10, 1918, BOIS de CHAUME, 3rd Bn., 130th Infantry.....	2000 Meters.
October 10, 1918, BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, 3rd Bn., 129th Infantry.....	2000 Meters.
October 10, 1918, BOIS de CHAUME and BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, 1st Bn., 129th Infantry, and Company A, 122nd Machine Gun Bn.....	3200 Meters.
October 15, 1918, BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, 2nd Bn., 129th Infantry.....	1000 Meters.
November 10, 1918, MARCHÉVILLE, 2nd Bn., 130th Infantry and Company D, 123rd Machine Gun Bn.....	3000 Meters.

November 10, 1918, Bois d'Harville, and St.
Hilaire, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and B,
124th Machine Gun Battalion.....4000 Meters.

CHATEAU d'AULNOIS, RIAVILLE and MARCHÉVILLE

November 11, 1918, 129th Infantry, 130th Infantry,
123rd Machine Gun Battalion and Company F,
108 thEngineers.....3000 Meters.

XXXI. PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE 33RD DIVISION.

	OFFICERS	OTHER RANKS
July 4, 1918.....		500 (estimated)
August 9, 1918.....		700
September 26, 1918.....	36	1,400
September 27, 1919 [1918].....		104
October 2, 1918.....		4
October 8, 1918.....	2	145
October 9, 1918.....	18	615
October 10, 1918.....	4	149
October 11, 1918.....		43
October 12, 1918.....		2
October 13, 1918.....		48
October 20, 1918.....		5
October 27–November 10, 1918.....	1	57
November 10, 1918.....	7	146
November 11, 1918.....		6
	<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	68	3,924

XXXII. MATÉRIEL CAPTURED BY THE 33RD DIVISION

	HEAVY ART'Y	LIGHT ART'Y	TRENCH MORTARS	MACHINE GUNS	RIFLES
GRESSAIRE WOOD, 131st Infantry August 9, 1918.	2	28	2	100	59
Near BOIS de FORGES, 131st Inftry September 26, 1918.	3	13	—	52	59
BOIS de FORGES, 132nd Infantry, September 26, 1918.	4	12	10	109	—
BOIS de DANNEVOUX and BOIS de la CÔTE LEMONT, 65th Inftry. Brigade, September 29th to Oct. 15th, 1918.	1	7	2	37	80
BRABANT-CONSENGVOYE-BOIS de CHAUME, 132nd Infantry. October 8th to 14th, 1918.	2	11	3	113	—
BOIS de CHAUME and BOIS du PLAT- CHÊNE, 131st Infantry. October 10th to 14th, 1918.	—	16	—	24	207
BOIS de CHAUME, 130th Infantry, October 10th to 21st, 1918.	—	—	—	2	—
BOIS du PLAT-CHÊNE, 129th Infantry, October 10th to 19th, 1918.	—	—	2	3	25
CHATEAU et FERME d'AULNOIS, 130th Infantry, November 7th, 1918.	—	—	—	6	—
BOIS de WARVILLE, 131st Infantry, November 8th, 1918.	—	—	—	1	—
MARCHÉVILLE, 130th Infantry, November 10th, 1918.	1	—	—	12	—
BOIS d'HARVILLE, 131st Infantry, November 10th, 1918.	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL.....	13	87	19	460	430

P.C. PANCAKE (132ND INF.)
AMERICAN E. F.

19th October, 1918.

From: COMMANDING OFFICER.
To: COMMANDING GENERAL, Platte.
Subject: Captured property.

1. In compliance with memorandum, your P.C., dated 18th October, 1918, report is made as follows on property captured since 8th October, 1918:

(a) Total number, calibre and nature of cannon captured since 8th October:

6 ' 77 mm Field Pieces

2 ' 105 mm Field Pieces.

(b) Approximate number of rifles captured: Unknown

5 ' Anti Tank Guns

(c) Approximate number of Trench Mortars captured:

3 ' Minnenwerfers

(d) Total number of heavy and light Machine Guns captured under the same conditions:

113 ' Heavy and light Machine Guns

(e) Approximate estimate of important supplies of material, rations and ammunition which have fallen into our hands: Unknown.

ABEL DAVIS
Colonel

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN E. F.

FRANCE, 22nd November, 1918.

From: COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd Division.
To: COMMANDING GENERAL, III Corps.
Subject: Material Captured by 33rd Division While Attached to III Corps.

1. The following material was captured by the 33rd Division during the attack on September 26th. One dump contained approximately the following:

(a) 1 Narrow gauge railroad with three supply tracks and 14 cars for same.

Shacks for supplies.....	5
Shovels.....	400
Picks.....	900
Hoes, short handled.....	50
Pitch forks.....	2
Trowels.....	2
75 lbs Boxes asstd nails.....	70
Leveler.....	1
Scythe.....	1

Iron, clamps for boards.....	2600
8 Ft. lengths stove pipe.....	50
Rolls of wire screening 6 ft. long.....	14
Rolls of wire screening 3 ft. long.....	12
Circular sheet iron pieces for dugouts.....	20
Jacks.....	2
Charcoal bins.....	2
Duck boards, 5 x 2.....	1500
Large iron wire cutters.....	3
Barbed wire stands circled with barbed wire.....	60
Barbed wire stands large, medium and small.....	8000
Grind stone and stand.....	2
Sledge hammer.....	1
Barrels of tar.....	2½
100 lb can of carbide.....	1
Large band saws.....	4
Scroll saws, iron.....	8
Straight saws.....	2
Large plane.....	1
Wooden boxes, tar papered.....	150
200 ft reels of barbed wire.....	50
Large iron ties.....	400
Large wooden ties.....	105
Rolls of wire (¼).....	125
Rolls of Banding wire.....	450
2" rail—different lengths.....	500
Iron rails, 12 ft. long.....	500
(b) An ammunition dump contained approximately the following:	
3" shells.....	800
Egg Grenades.....	3600
Stick grenades.....	1390
Rounds of Rifle ammunition.....	127,500
Rifle grenades.....	800
Rounds of Blue wooden noses rifle ammunition.....	3000
Werf grenade.....	760
Belts of M.G. ammunition.....	12
Kilos of Grey powder evidently used for signal work.....	450
Signal cartridges (yellow) flares.....	1000
Do.....	2000
Skyrocket flares.....	1150
Flares mixed, white, red and green.	

(c) The following material:

Field Pieces:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Caliber</i>
3	6" How.
2	105 mm.
8	77 mm.

About 300 rounds ammunition captured for each of the above guns.

Machine Guns:

<i>Light</i>	<i>Heavy</i>
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15

11

3—P.C. (Battery commanders telescope)

2—Range Finders

3—Anti-tank guns

1—Red Cross Ambulance.

Signal light complete with two battery boxes.

Strombo Horn, complete with tube of compressed air.

1 Firing Table, graphic

2 Cannon sights.

Miscellaneous amount of tramways, cars, etc.

77 mm. Guns..... 8

Machine Guns..... 74

Trench mortars..... 7

Anti-tank guns..... 2

150 mm. Howitzers..... 4

Minnenwerfers..... 4

Anti-aircraft gun..... 1

Whiz-bangs (ammunition)..... 63 boxes

Detonators..... 23 "

Nose-caps..... 23 "

5.9 cm. shells..... 18

77 mm. ammunition..... 3000 rds.

150 mm. ammunition..... 400 "

T.M. ammunition..... 98 cases

Egg grenades..... 200 "

Stick grenades..... 100 cases

Werfer grenades..... 20 cases

Very-lights & flares..... 80 "

Rifle rockets..... 30 "

Rifle ammunition..... 60,000 rds.

Anti-tank ammunition..... 40 "

Long-handled shovels..... 200

Long handled picks..... 130

Short handled shovels..... 200

Short handled picks..... 15

60 cm. R. R. cars..... 7

THE 33RD DIVISION

Listening set.....	I
Switch-board.....	I
Telephones.....	4
Field Kitchens.....	2
Pharmacist Scale.....	I

2. The above covers a period from September 26th to November 5th. On the latter date this division passed to the command of the XVII French Army Corps.

(GEO. BELL, Jr.)
Major General.

XXXIII. CASUALTIES IN THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS
132ND INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 6th August, 1918.

From: COMMANDING OFFICER.

To: COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd Div., American E.F., France.

Subject: Casualties.

I. Herewith report of casualties July 4th to August 6th, 1918.

ENGAGEMENT OF JULY 4TH, 1918.

Officers wounded.....	5	
(Two of this number have returned to duty)		
Other Ranks killed.....	21	
Other Ranks Missing.....	3	
Other Ranks wounded.....	94	
(Of this number 21 have returned to duty)		
Other Ranks died of wounds.....	3	
(Not included in number wounded)		
Total casualties July 4th	—	126

OCCUPATION OF FRONT LINE TRENCHES.

Officers killed.....	1	
Officers wounded.....	3	
Other Ranks killed.....	19	
Other Ranks wounded.....	111	
Other Ranks Gassed.....	15	
(Not included in number wounded)		
Total Casualties	—	149

RECAPITULATION

Total officers killed.....	1	
Total officers wounded.....	8	
Total other ranks killed.....	40	
Total other ranks missing.....	3	
Total other ranks died of wounds.....	3	
Total other ranks wounded, including those gassed.....	220	
Total Casualties	—	275

ABEL DAVIS
Colonel

THE 33RD DIVISION

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES
33RD AMERICAN DIVISIONBritish Front
June 22nd to August 22nd, 1918.

November 17, 1918.

ORGANIZATION	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		CAPTURED	
	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN
129th Infantry.....	1	19	2	85				
130th ".....		6	3	37				
131st ".....	6	114	19	834		2		
132nd ".....	5	55	8	348		2		
122nd M.G. Bn.....				1				
123rd " ".....		1	2	10				
124th " ".....		3		10				
108th Engineers.....		6		34				
108th Fld. Sig. Bn.....		1		11				
108th San. Tr.....		1		2				
Totals.....	12	206	34	1372		4		

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES
33RD AMERICAN DIVISIONVerdun Front
Sept. 10th to Oct. 23rd, 1918.*Corrected copy*
February 23, 1919.

ORGANIZATION	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		CAPTURED	
	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN
129th Infantry.....	1	73	29	1396				
130th ".....		47	12	316		4		
131st ".....	3	47	22	1345		66		
132nd ".....	3	135	21	1069		45		6
122nd M.G. Bn.....		2	2	41		2		
123rd " ".....		13		136				
124th " ".....	2	9	6	104		20		
108th Engineers.....		3		51				
108th Fld. Sig. Bn.....		2	1	23				
108th Sanitary Trains.....	1			14				
108th Military Police.....				20				
108th Supply Train.....		2		4				
HdQRS. 33rd Division.....				1				
HdQRS. 65th Inf. Brig.....				1				
Totals.....	10	333	93	4521		137		6

Attached Organizations

104th Field Artillery.....		2	1	18				
105th " ".....		6	2	35				
106th " ".....				35				
115th " ".....				1				
102nd Ammunition Train.....		1		11				
102nd Trench Mortar Btry.....				1				
Totals.....		9	3	101				
Totals (Including Attached Organizations).....	10	342	96	4622		137		6

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES
33RD AMERICAN DIVISIONSt. Mihiel Front
(Troyon-sur-Meuse Sector)

November 17, 1918.

October 25th to November 11th, 1918.

ORGANIZATION	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		CAPTURED	
	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN
129th Infantry.....			2	35			1	
130th ".....		29	13	394		1		6
131st ".....		6	5	208		2		
132nd ".....		3	1	77				
122nd M.G. Bn.....			1	9				
123rd " ".....				16				
124th " ".....		3		35				
108th Engineers.....		2		7				
108th Fld. Sig. Bn.....	1			7				
108th San. Tr.....				3				
108th Supply Tr.....				6				
HdQRS. 33rd Div.....		1						
Prov. Tr. Co. #500.....				1				
Totals.....	1	44	22	798		3	1	6

Attached Organizations

106th Fld. Art'y.....				2				
113th ".....		1	1	33				
114th " ".....		1		8				
115th " ".....				38				
135th " ".....			1	3				
136th " ".....				1				
302nd " ".....		2		2				
13th Salvage Squad.....				1				
112th Amm. Tr.....				1				
Totals.....		4	2	89				
Totals (Including Attached Organizations.....	1	48	24	887		3	1	6

THE 33RD DIVISION

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES
33RD AMERICAN DIVISION

Scattering — that is
occurring on dates when
Division was not on a
definite front.

Corrected copy
February 24, 1919.
Including C.T.#80 of
Febr. 12th.

ORGANIZATION	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		CAPTURED	
	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN
129th Infantry.....	1	14						
130th ".....	1	19						2
131st ".....	1	17		30		3		
132nd ".....	1	10		3		1		1
122nd M.G. Bn.....	1	1						
123rd " ".....		2		1				
124th " ".....		1						
108th Engineers.....		9		1				
108th Fld. Sig. Bn.....		3						
108th San. Tr.....		1		1				
Hdqrs. 33rd Div.....		2		2				
Prov. Tr. Co. #500.....				1				
Totals.....	5	79		39		4		3
Additional scattering to C.T. #73 inclusive.....	1	39	4	114				2
Totals.....	6	118	4	153		4		5

Attached Organizations

104th Field Artillery.....				1				
A. A. S. #600.....				1				
114th Field Artillery.....				1				
115th " ".....				1				
GRAND TOTAL SCATTERING.....	6	118	4	157		4		5

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES
33RD AMERICAN DIVISION*Corrected copy*
February 24, 1919.
Including C.T.#80
of Febr. 12th.

TOTALS

ORGANIZATION	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		CAPTURED		TOTAL	
	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN
129th Infantry.....	3	106	33	1516			1		37	1622
130th ".....	1	103	28	747		5		8	29	863
131st ".....	10	184	46	2420		73			56	2677
132nd ".....	9	203	30	1497		48		7	39	1755
122nd M. G. Bn.....	1	3	3	51		2			4	56
123rd " " ".....		16	2	163					2	179
124th " " ".....	2	16	6	149		20			8	185
108th Engineers.....		20		93						113
108th Fld.Sig.Bn.....	1	6	1	41					2	47
108th Sanitary Tr.....	1	2		19					1	21
108th Mil. Pol.....				20						20
108th Supply Tr.....		2		11						13
Hdqrs. 33rd Div.....		1		1						2
Hdqrs. 65th Brig.....				1						1
Prov. Tr.Co.#500.....				1						1
	28	662	149	6730		148	1	15	178	7555
<i>Attached Organizations.</i>										
104th Field Artillery....		2	1	18					1	20
105th " ".....		6	2	35					2	41
106th " ".....				37						37
113th " ".....		1	1	33					1	34
114th " ".....		1		8						9
115th " ".....				39						39
135th " ".....			1	3					1	3
136th " ".....				1						1
302nd " ".....		2		2						4
102nd Ammunition Tr...		1		11						12
13th Salvage Co.....				1						1
102nd T. M. B.....				1						1
112th Ammunition Tr...				1						1
A. A. S. #600.....				4						4
		13	5	194					5	207
Totals (including Attached Organizations).	28	675	154	6924		148	1	15	183	7762

THE 33RD DIVISION

GRAND TOTALS

ORGANIZATION	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		CAPTURED		TOTAL	
	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN
British Front.....	12	206	34	1372		4			46	1582
Verdun Front.....	10	333	93	4521		137		6	103	4997
St. Mihiel Front (Troyon-sur-Meuse Sector).....	1	44	22	798		3	1	6	24	851
Scattering.....	6	118	4	153		4		5	10	280
<i>Attached Organizations...</i>	29	701	153	6844		148	1	17	183	7710
Verdun Front.....		9	3	101					3	110
St. Mihiel Front (Troyon-sur-Meuse Sector).....		4	2	89					2	93
Scattering.....				4						4
TOTALS.....	29	13 714	5 158	194 7038		148	1	17	5 188	207 7917

RECAPITULATION OF THE CASUALTIES OF THE
33RD DIVISION

ORGANIZATION	KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING		CAPTURED		TOTAL	
	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN	OFF.	MEN
33RD DIVISION, less 58th Field Artillery Brigade and Attached Units.....	29	701	153	6844		148	1	17	183	7710
58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.....	4	51	36	295					40	346
TOTAL OF 33RD DIVISION ATTACHED UNITS.....	33	752 13	189 5	7139 194		148	1	17	223 5	8056 207
TOTAL OF 33RD DIVISION and ATTACHED UNITS...	33	765	194	7333		148	1	17	228	8263

GRAND TOTALS

33RD DIVISION, less 58th Field Artillery Brigade and Attached Units.....	7893
58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.....	386
TOTAL OF 33RD DIVISION.....	8279
ATTACHED UNITS.....	212
TOTAL OF 33RD DIVISION AND ATTACHED UNITS.....	8491

XXXIV. PLAN OF DEFENSE—TROYON SECTOR

G-3/ *Secret*

WHS-hel
P. C., 33RD DIVISION, AMERICAN E-F.,
FRANCE, 4th November, 1918.

PLAN OF DEFENSE TROYON-CHAILLON SECTOR.

MAPS: VIGNEULLES "A" and "B"—1:20,000.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SITUATION OF THE DIVISIONAL ZONE.

1. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING THE ENEMY. See Annex No. 2.

2. MISSION OF DEFENDING TROOPS.

(a) In General, to insure the occupation and defense of the sector assigned to this division and to send out reconnaissances in front of this zone so as to maintain contact with the enemy.

(b) In Particular, to concentrate on the defense of the Position of Resistance in case of a general attack.

(c) To recapture the position, if lost totally or partially.

3. DIVISION SECTOR.

(a) It will be noted that the sector is designated as the TROYON-CHAILLON Sector:

South boundary: Western edge of Bois d'HARAVILLERS And REBOIS - HATTONCHÂTEL (excl.) - AILLY-sur-Meuse (incl.) - BRASSEITTE (excl.)-MÉCRIN (excl.).

North boundary: 46.9-59.2 Cross Roads-42.5-56.1 MESNIL-sous-les-Côtes (excl.) - 41.0-55.2 - 38.7-52.7 Road Forks (MOUILLY incl.)- 38.7-51.8 - 36.8-51.0 - 34.3-50.8 Cross Roads-32.0-50.8 - 30.5-49.5 (VILLERS-sur-Meuse incl.)

(b) The Division Sector is divided into two brigade sub-sectors, designated as the CONNECTICUT Sub-Sector on the left (North) and MASSACHUSETTS Sub-Sector on the right (South).

Boundary between Sub-Sectors:

HILL 230 (north of WADONVILLE-en-Woëvre) to CONNECTICUT Sub-Sector-Road from 48.7-53.4 to HERBEUVILLE-HERBEUVILLE to CONNECTICUT Sub-Sector-N.W. corner of Bois BOUCHET (from 45.9-51.2 to 45.0-50.6)-DOMMARTIN - La MONTAGNE to CONNECTICUT Sub-Sector-Point 41.0-47.3 - 37.0 - 45.5 (See Map #1 attached).

THE 33RD DIVISION

- (i) The *Connecticut Sub-Sector* is divided into two centers of resistance designated as PROVIDENCE on the left and AUGUSTA on the right.

Boundary between C.R. PROVIDENCE (north) and C.R. AUGUSTA (south):

49.0-58.2 (RIAVILLE to C.R. AUGUSTA) -
43.0-53.0 (Les ÉPARGES to C.R. PROVIDENCE - 41.0-51.0 - 38.0-49.0 (See Map #1 attached).

- (ii) The *Massachusetts Sub-Sector* is divided into three Centers of Resistance, designated as HANNONVILLE on the left (north), ST. MAURICE in the center, and VIÉVILLE on the right (south).

Boundary between C.R. HANNONVILLE and C.R. ST. MAURICE:

53.0-54.0-THILLOT (To C.R. ST. MAURICE)-
48.0-48.4.

Boundary between C.R. ST. MAURICE and C.R. VIÉVILLE:

54.0-52.3 - 53.2-51.7 - 55.0-51.0 - Esperance Auberge (to C.R. ST. MAURICE) - ST. MAURICE (to C.R. ST. MAURICE) Cross Roads 48.0-46.5.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE TERRAIN: See Annex No. 2.

CHAPTER II

DEFINITION OF THE POSITIONS.

1. The defensive organization of the TROYON-CHAILLON Sector is divided into two positions; namely, First Position and Second Position.

This Plan of Defense deals with the First Position.

The Second Position is designated by the Army Corps.

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST POSITION. Outpost Zone.
Barrage Zone.
Position of Resistance.

(a) OUTPOST ZONE.

- (i) *Mission.* To stop minor and local attacks and break up an attack in force, and check its strength before it reaches the Main Line of the Position of Resistance.

To maintain contact with the enemy.

To prevent the enemy from gaining a foothold close enough to the Position of Resistance to use his "Minenwerfers" or forward emplacements for Artillery.

To prevent the enemy from assembling at points close to the Position of Resistance, with a view of attacking this Position.

- (ii) *Organization.* The Outpost Zone is echeloned in depth from front to rear as follows:

Patrols pushed well forward in contact with the enemy.

A system of outguards in rear of these patrols.

Supports composed of combat groups and covered by outguards.

A line of redoubts (supporting strong points) held by reserves of Outposts which are from 1,000 to 2,000 meters from the most advance parallel of the Position of Resistance.

- (iii) *General Line of Outguards.* North of FRESNES-en-Woëvre – HILL 233 – (2 kilometers east of CHAMPLON) – HILL 230 (1 kilometer N.W. of WADONVILLE) – WADONVILLE-en-Woëvre – DONCOURT-aux-TEMPLIERS – WOËL-REBOIS Wood.

- (iv) *General Line of the "Line of Redoubts".* FRESNES-en-Woëvre, where it meets the Line of Outguards – CHAMPLON – SAULX-en-Woëvre (incl.) – La QUEMINE – HILL 226 (1800 m. N.W. of AVILLERS) – AVILLERS (incl.) – Ferme FONTAINE.

- (b) **BARRAGE ZONE.**

The barrage zone is a strip of unoccupied ground from 1,000 to 2,000 meters in depth between the Outpost Zone and the Line of Resistance. This is the zone in which our barrage may be used to prevent access to our Line of Resistance on the part of the enemy should he attempt under cover of darkness or fog to infiltrate through the Outpost Zone.

- (c) *Position of Resistance.*

The Line of Resistance is the position on which the command will take its stand and check and defeat the enemy. To its preservation, is assigned the main part of the forces of the Division. It is composed of several successive parallels in conformity with the principles of the organization of the terrain.

- (i) *Principle Parallel of Resistance.* The Principle Parallel of the Position of Resistance from the north boundary of the Division Sector to HATTONCHÂTEL, follows Côte des HURES, Crête des ÉPARGES, Crête des COMBRES and the Cliffs of the HAUTS de MEUSE, taking advantage of the most favorable line between the military crest and the bottom of the slopes. It should be so located as to sweep all approaches which permit access to the HAUTS de MEUSE.

- (d) *Alert Position of Division Reserves.*

About 2,000 meters in rear of the Position of Resistance, is the ALERT Position of the Division Reserves. In the event

of an alarm, these reserves are moved up from their rest camps further back.

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND POSITION.

The Second Position runs along the following line:

VILLERS-sur-Meuse – BOUQUEMONT – WOIMBEY – HANNONCOURT – HILL 294 (N.W. of SPADA) – SENONVILLE – VARVINAY – Bois de la GRANDE ENCEINTE – CROIX BOLLET.

This Position is to be connected to the Position of Resistance by a "Bretelle" running through:

HERBEUVILLE – ST. RÉMY – Bois de la RAPPE (SO. of GÉNICOURT).

The detailed line of the Second Position and of the "Bretelle" will be determined by the Corps Commander.

CHAPTER III.

PLAN OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE INFANTRY FOR DEFENSE.

I. DISPOSITION OF THE DEFENSE TROOPS.

(a) The Sub-Sector CONNECTICUT is held by the 65th Inf. Brigade and the Sub-Sector MASSACHUSETTS by the 66th Inf. Brigade, each with one regiment in line. This allows one regiment of each brigade to be at rest.

(b) The centers of resistance in each Brigade sub-sector are held by one battalion of infantry disposed as follows:

One company of infantry in that portion of the Outpost Zone embraced in the center of resistance and three companies in that portion of the Position of Resistance embraced in the Center of Resistance.

All units to be echeloned in depth.

The CONNECTICUT Sub-sector, having only two centers of resistance, will thus have one battalion as regimental reserve, held in rear of the Position of Resistance.

(For detailed locations of troops in each sub-sector, see Map #1, marked "Disposition of Troops", attached.)

(c) *Brigade Reserves.*

One battalion of each of the regiments at rest is placed at the disposal of the brigade commanders as brigade reserve.

(d) *Division Reserve.*

The battalion located at RÉCOURT, the battalion located at TILLY-sur-Meuse and the M.G.Co., of the regiment at rest from the 65th Brigade, the 122nd M.G.Bn. (less 4 sections), and the 108th Engineers will be held at the disposal of the Division Commander as Division Reserve in case of alarm.

(e) *Army Corps Reserve.*

One battalion of the regiment at rest from the 66th Inf. Brig. located at WOIMBEY and one battalion from the same regiment located at CHAILLON (3 Cos.) and ST. MIHIEL (1 Co.), will be placed at the disposal of the Corps Commander in case of alarm.

(f) The following table shows the dispositions outlined above:

	65TH INFANTRY BRIGADE CONNECTICUT.		66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE MASSACHUSETTS.		
	PROVI- DENCE	AUGUSTA	HANNON- VILLE	ST. MAURICE	VIÉVILLE
Zone of Outposts	1 Co.	1 Co.	1 Co.	1 Co.	1 Co.
Zone of Resistance	3 Cos.	3 Cos.	3 Cos.	3 Cos.	3 Cos.
	3 M.G. Cos.		1 M.G. Co.	1 M.G. Co.	1 M.G. Co.
Reserve of Regiment	1 Bn. 1 M.G. Co.				
Reserve of Brigade	1 Bn. in RANZIÈRES 1 M. G. Co.		1 Bn. in DEUXNOUDS 2 M. G. Cos.		
Reserve of Division	1 Bn. TILLY (less 2 platoons) 1 M.G. Co. (less 1 section) 1 Bn. in RÉCOURT. 122nd M.G. Bn. (less 4 sections). 108th Engineers.				
Reserve of Army Corps.			1 Bn. at WOIMBEY. 1 Bn. at CHAILLON (less 3½ pla- toons of Co. at St. MIHIEL) 1 M. G. Co.		
Garrisons of the FORTS	TROYON—(2 platoons of the Bn. at TILLY (1 section of M.G. Co. of regt. 65th Brig. at rest. ROMAINS—(2 platoons of the Co. at St. MIHIEL. (2 sections of the Div. M. G. Bn. PAROCHES—(1½ platoons of the Co. at St. MIHIEL. (2 sections M.G.'s of the Div. M.G.Bn.				

2. RELIEFS.

Schedules for reliefs will be arranged by brigade commanders pursuant to instructions from the Division Commander issued in orders from time to time. Infantry and machine guns occupying the same sector in the Zone of Outposts will not be relieved on the same night.

3. P. C.'s.

(See Map. No. 1—"Disposition of Troops", attached).

CHAPTER IV.

CONDUCT IN CASE OF ATTACK.

1. EXPECTED ATTACK.

- (a) If precise information indicates a general attack, the line of outguards is only manned by observers or small posts, whose mission is to retreat to the Parallel of Redoubts, as soon as the enemy attack is launched. These retreating movements must be prepared and foreseen and be contained in the instructions to the outposts. This partial withdrawal of the troops of the Outposts will only be carried out upon authority of the Corps Commander.
- (b) The garrisons of the Zone of Principle Resistance quartered in the Main Line of the Position of Resistance will be placed in close proximity to their combat positions.
- (c) The Divisional Reserves will occupy their alert positions along the "Bretelle"; ST. RÉMY-VILLERS-sur-Meuse.
- (d) Army Corps Reserves assemble on the Second Position in the rear of SENONVILLE.

2. SURPRISE ATTACK.

In the event that the enemy succeeds in launching a general attack without warning other than a short artillery bombardment, no retirement of any character will be permitted. All must fight to the last without yielding ground. For this reason, all outpost elements will always occupy their combat positions or emplacements quite close to these combat positions and connected to them by safe means of communication.

3. COUNTER ATTACKS.

- (a) In the event of a serious offensive, counter-attacks will not be launched into the Zone of Outposts from the Position of Resistance unless the enemy has been definitely checked in front of the latter position. The orders for such counter-attacks must emanate from the Division Commander, after agreement with the Corps Commander, according to the importance of the situation.
- (b) The Division Reserves will be maintained in their alert emplacements until reinforcements arrive and relieve them. It is only after this has taken place that they will be considered available for counter-attacks.

4. LOCAL ATTACKS OR RAIDS.

Plans of Defense of the Sub-Sectors will provide for local counter-attacks to be executed by the reserves of the Zone of Outposts or by reserves from the Position of Resistance, to retake such portions of the ground as may have been momentarily lost.

5. PENETRATION INTO THE POSITION OF RESISTANCE.

Should the Zone of Principle Resistance be penetrated by the enemy, the larger portion of the available troops will be em-

ployed on the flanks of the breach to limit the extent of the rupture; smaller forces being employed to confront the enemy's direct pressure. As soon as the expansion of the breach is checked, counter-attacks must be delivered against the flanks of the hostile progression.

6. THE ALERT.

See Annex No. 1 to Defense Scheme, TROYON-CHAILLON SECTOR.

CHAPTER V.

PLAN OF INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH. (See Annex No. 2.)

CHAPTER VI.

PLAN OF EMPLOYMENT OF ARTILLERY. (See Annex No. 3.)

CHAPTER VII.

LIAISON.

1. PLAN OF LIAISON. (See Annex No. 4.)

2. COMBAT LIAISON.

Combat Liaison by means of mixed posts will be maintained with adjoining divisions and inter-brigade and regimental. (For locations of these posts, see Map #1, "Disposition of Troops", attached).

CHAPTER VIII.

PLAN OF COMMUNICATION, SUPPLY and EVACUATION. (See Annex No. 5.)

CHAPTER IX.

PLAN OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE ENGINEERS. (See Annex No. 6.)

CHAPTER X.

PLAN OF WORKS. (See Annex No. 7.)

CHAPTER XI.

PLAN OF DEFENSE AGAINST TANKS. (See Annex No. 8.)

CHAPTER XII.

PLAN OF EMPLOYMENT OF MACHINE GUNS. (See Annex No. 9.)

CHAPTER XIII.

PLAN OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE. (See Annex No. 10.)

CHAPTER XIV.

CONDUCT IN CASE OF RETREAT OF THE ENEMY. (See Annex No. 11.)

CHAPTER XV.

PLAN OF DEFENSE AGAINST GAS. (See Annex No. 12.)

ANNEX 2.

to

PLAN OF DEFENSE—TROYON SECTOR

I. TERRAIN:

In front of what has been termed the TROYON Sector lies the broad valley of the WOËVRE. This is a featureless Plain, bounded on the south by a broken escarpment nearly 150 meters high, on the west by the hills of the MEUSE, and on the northeast by the hills to the left of the MOSELLE Valley. There

is a slight depression between ST. HILAIRE and BOIS de WARVILLE, through which flow small meandering streams emptying into the ORNE River to the northeast. Beyond this larger stream is a rolling plain over which the highway between ÉTAIN, CONFLANS and METZ passes. There is no well defined trench system and the clayey ground is unfavorable for field works except on the few scattered domes 10 to 20 meters high. For the greater part of the year the ground is marshy and swampy, and the enemy shell holes render the roads impassable for dense traffic. The cliffs to the south are cut by several deep gulches, and the roads into the valley are very tortuous and would cause great difficulty in the movement of troops and material.

The plain is boxed by woods of varying extent, the most important of which are the BOIS HAUT les CLAIR CHÊNES, BOIS de BOUILLON PRÉ, HAUT des CHAMBRES, BOIS de PAREID, BOIS les CLAIR CHÊNES, BOIS de VILLERS, BOIS de BOUZONVILLE, BOIS de BRAINVILLE, BOIS de MOULOTTE, BOIS d'HARVILLE, BOIS de WARVILLE and LA VACHÈRE BOIS. These form excellent shelters for enemy troops, and would act as formidable and delaying obstacles in the event of an American advance. Due to weather conditions, fogs prevail, and even on clear days a mist hangs over this valley, which materially interferes with observation.

AMERICAN ACTIVITIES:

The American out-post line includes FRESNES, CHAMPLON, SAULX, WADONVILLE, DONCOURT and WOËL, all inclusive, with the main line of resistance along the cliffs. The sector limits include FRESNES on the left and AVILLERS on the right. Our activity has been confined to constant observation, patrolling and minor short range artillery fire.

II. ENEMY LINES:

The enemy front line includes CHATEAU et FERME d'AULNOIS, RIAVILLE, MARCHÉVILLE, ST. HILAIRE, BOIS de WARVILLE and LA VACHÈRE BOIS.

The main line of resistance is from 2 to 3 kilometers in the rear and extends from the front of BOIS de PAREID, through the villages of PAREID and HARVILLE, BOIS d'HARVILLE and JONVILLE, with switch lines between MARCHÉVILLE and PAREID and several communicating trenches.

The enemy third position extends through BOINVILLE, DARMONT, BUZY and along the road ÉTAIN-CONFLANS, bearing off towards MARS-la-Tour. Important rest camps are located in BOIS de ST. JEAN.

III. ENEMY DEFENSE SCHEME:

Disposition of Units:

From prisoner interrogatories, deserters, captured maps, etc. it would appear that in each center of resistance an average of 2 companies are located in the outpost or withdrawal line, except that 1 battalion is located at MARCHÉVILLE. 1 Battalion is located in the second line and the 3rd battalion at rest. Divisions usually have all 3 regiments in the line.

Trenches, wire and dug-outs:

Between CHATEAU d'AULNOIS and MARCHÉVILLE, there is a line of trenches protected by recently strong [strung] wire, but to the immediate right of MARCHÉVILLE only strong points exist. Numerous dugouts have been completed in MARCHÉVILLE and RIAVILLE. PINTHEVILLE is believed unoccupied except for the battalion P.C. of the 82nd Regiment of the 13th Landwehr Division, and from the action of the enemy artillery, ST. HILAIRE is occupied only at times. There is much dispersion of units in the rear areas, and the small villages are organized as centers of resistance. Orders have been issued by the German High Command to hold the woods to the west of JONVILLE at all costs, and many new tank traps have been constructed along the road in front of HARVILLE and 500 meters east of RIAVILLE on the PINTHEVILLE-MAIZERAY Road.

Machine Guns:

There are numerous machine gun nests echeloned in depth and heavily wired. These are manned by double crews and the guns are taken from dugouts whenever an attack is expected.

Artillery:

Their artillery is likewise echeloned in depth and made up of many gypsy guns of small and medium calibre which are brought forward to harass our lines at night. There are many prepared emplacements, and counter-battery work would be ineffective at this time. Their policy appears to be a delaying one in order that their infantry can be easily withdrawn.

Digest of Prisoners' Statements:

Bois de WARVILLE is the advance zone of the enemy. It is held by 2 platoons of 25 men each. Armament 8 light machine guns. The wire in front of the woods is old and of poor quality. It is not an entanglement—merely a stringing of wire zig-zag fashion among the brush and trees. Back of the wire, there are shelters for the M.G. crews, shallow, built up with boards and legs.

At night pickets are stationed from the southwest to the north central edge of the woods. 6 posts of 2 men each post, at about 40 pace intervals. Prisoner was told that Bois les HTES ÉPINES is protected in the same way.

Bois d'HARVILLE is the main line of resistance. There are supposed to be 5 positions between the southern edge of the woods and the HARVILLE-LABEUVILLE Road.

The first position is held by one "Zug" (25 men) with 3 machine guns.

The second position is about 500 meters from the southern edge of the woods, near the road traversing the wood. The defences are shallow more like breastworks that protect against rifle fire only.

Artillery is placed along the right side of the road along the edge of Bois HARVILLE, underbrush hides it from view.

The area east of Bois de WARVILLE-Bois d'HARVILLE-Bois MOULOTTE and Bois de la GRANDE CHARRIÈRE and west of St. HILAIRE, BUTGNÉVILLE and MOULOTTE is "sowed" with anti-tank mines. The mine is buried with only a mound of about ten inches in height showing. Contact explodes it. There are a great many of these mines in this territory.

Several batteries are dug in on the south side of road between points 57.4-57.1 and 55.4-57.4. Quite a number of shelters are dug in on the north side of the road between the same points.

Dumps:

No dumps appear to be located in the forward area, and those to the rear are located along standard gauge lines. This further substantiates the fact of the contemplated withdrawal by the enemy in case of an attack by us.

IV. ORDER OF BATTLE

The units on our immediate front are a part of what is termed "Army Detachment "C" under General Leutheld.

Division Sectors are obscure, due to intermingling of German and Austro-Hungarian regiments.

North to South, October 27th:

From VILLE-en-Woëvre to FRESNES-MANHEULLES Crossroad:

3rd Bavarian Division, 23rd Bavarian Regt. (first class).

From FRESNES-MANHEULLES Crossroad to RIAVILLE:

13th Landwehr Division, 82nd Landwehr Regt. (fourth class).

From RIAVILLE to MARCHÉVILLE:

13th Landwehr Div., 15th Landwehr Regiment.

From MARCHÉVILLE to St. HILAIRE:

94th Divisions, regiments, 365th, 24th Landwehr, 51st K.u.K.

94th Division:

The 94th Division was entirely reconstituted in Russia, and now contains the 365th Regiment, formerly operating as an Independent Regiment on the Gulf of Riga coast; the 439th Regiment, formerly a

part of the 205th Division, one of the best on the Eastern fronts; and the 24th Landwehr Regiment, that once formed a part of the 24th Landwehr Division. Has been in line since October 11th.

The Order of Battle is much mixed, perhaps intentionally, Austro-Hungarian Units of the 35th A.H. Division being interchanged with German units.

On account of the new and refreshed character of the 94th Division and the fact that two of its principal elements are of good quality, there is no reason why it should not give a good account of itself. It is rated third-class.

The Army on our left reports that the six German divisions adjoining the 94th to the West "constitute the best rested and most capable little group of Divisions which the enemy has today on the Western front, either in line or reserve." The appearance of the 94th Div. in the ST. HILAIRE Sector increases and strengthens this group by one Div.

From ST. HILAIRE southwest:

35th A.H. Division; Regiments: 439th (64th K.u.K., 63rd K.u.K.)—supposed to be replaced by German troops. (Rated 2nd class).

From WOËL-JONVILLE Road southwest: 5th Landwehr Div. regts. 25th Ldw. 36th Ldw. 65th Ldw. (fourth class).

Reserves:

Due to the network of railroads and roads in the vicinity of METZ and BRIEY, the Boche can in a short time put more troops in this area than in any other field of operations. The reservers [reserve] that did exist prior to the 26th of September seems to have been entirely expended to stem the drive of the American First Army, but tired and depleted divisions fresh from Flanders and further south will, no doubt, be brought here.

Reliefs:

From statements of prisoners, units in the line of observation are relieved every 2 days and battalions from 6 to 10 days.

Intention of the Enemy:

The increase in artillery activity from October 3rd to October 14th, no doubt, covered the re-organization of their front by the extension of sectors and the resulting reduction in infantry effectives. This area has long been known as a rest sector, and the enemy has been content with strengthening and improving their position and observing ours. It must be kept in mind, however, that our outpost line lies in a bowl, making an easy objective for an enemy raid, and likewise for enemy counter-attacks in the event of an advance. Certainly no enemy offensive will be inaugurated here.

Morale:

The morale of the Austro-Hungarians is very poor as evidenced by desertions and their failure to resist when encountered. Our propaganda has been very effective, and nearly all the prisoners

taken have possessed copies of our literature. The morale of the Germans may be described as neutral, and the talk of an armistice has retarded their force. Their officers have exhorted them to be patient and await the expected peace negotiations. Prisoners have been of one accord in stating that many of them are awaiting an American attack in order that they may be taken prisoners.

Food:

Their food supply appears depleted, consisting of black bread, tinned meat, coffee and occasionally noodles. Rice and marmalade are delicacies.

V. ENEMY ACTIVITY:

Infantry activity has been confined to unsuccessful patrolling and slight machine gun action. Their artillery is quite active in shelling with gas the villages on the plains and supposed camps on the cliffs. Fire of interdiction on roads in our forward area has been practiced both in the day time and at night.

On 30th October, considerable movement was picked up in the forward area. All movement was in easterly direction and included wagon, train and individual activity.

In general, at this season, visibility is too low to permit picking up individual movement.

Their aerial activity has been confined to a few deep reconnaissances, some bombing on St. MIHIEL and an occasional lateral patrol.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS:

Highways:

The main highway in this zone, 12 kilometers from our front, runs from ÉTAIN, through BUZY to CONFLANS and thence to METZ. A northern lateral extends from CONFLANS in the direction of BRIEY, while a southern lateral from the same point connects MARS-la-TOUR and CHAMBLEY and further south a second parallel road runs through PINTHEVILLE, HARVILLE and MARS-la-TOUR. Should an advance be made smaller roads from PINTHEVILLE, MARCHÉVILLE and St. HILAIRE converging at ALLAMONT and running to CONFLANS would come into play. Should the advance be to the left of CONFLANS, a road from PAREID to BUZY would be used. As above stated, these are through marshy country torn by shell fire, and many of their bridges would doubtless be destroyed. Existing tank traps would also delay movements.

Railroads:

There are 3 main railroads:

- (a) CHAMBLEY - MARS-la-TOUR - CONFLANS - BRIEY, running north.
- (b) ÉTAIN - CONFLANS - METZ, running west to east.
- (c) VERDUN - CHAMBLEY line through ÉTAIN running west to east.

This latter line would be freed by an American advance. Other standard gauge lines exist which may be an additional facility.

Numerous narrow gauge lines have been built in this section, the main line running north to south however being the ST. JEAN les BUZY-PAREID-HARVILLE-HAUDONVILLE. This appears to be incomplete in places but if not demolished by the enemy would be a good line for supplies following an advance.

VII. TOWNS, CAMPS and SUPPLIES:

The towns in their forward areas have, for the most part, been destroyed, but others further in the rear around CONFLANS and BRIEY might offer shelter for us, if not dismantled or burned in a German retreat.

In the many woods which dot this plain, there are at present numerous camps which could be secondary shelter for troops. Any dug-outs in the valley of the WOËVRE would doubtless be damp and unsuitable for troops.

There is no drinking water in the area in front of ALLAMONT and all that is consumed by the Germans at the present time is brought from the rear.

Any forward movement would necessitate the bringing of supplies along the sinuous roads from the southern cliffs to the plain, or by the diversion from the west through the two lateral roads above described.

VIII. TANK MINES: (Summary of findings from Air photos, Rec. 130-132-133)

Lines of tank mines have been constructed in the following places:

(1) On the west side of the road running south out of RIAVILLE, between points 48.6-57.3 and 48.8-57.6. It is probable that this line continues in a southerly direction to the FRESNES-MARCHÉVILLE Road.

(2) One line in the rear of the forward belt of wire running between points 47.4-58.8, thence to 47.60-58.75, terminating at 47.8-58.8.

(3) One line in advance of the forward belt of wire running between points 45.45-60.70, thence to 46.15-60.67, terminating at 46.33-60.65. It is probable that this line continued further in a westerly direction from 45.45-60.70.

(4) Probable line of tank mines in sole of old communicating trench running north from the MARCHÉVILLE-FRESNES road at 47.45-56.65 to 47.42-56.90

(5) One line of mines on the south side of the BUTGNÉVILLE-LABEUVILLE road (Route Nationale #3) from point 54.3-57.12 to 55.93-57.20. The mines show very plainly at places where the road emerges from cuts onto embankments and vice-versa. It is probable that this line of mines is continuous in an easterly direction to LABEUVILLE.

(6) Single line of mines running from the eastern edge of le VIEUX BOIS point 56.30-53.77, thence to 57.32-53.62 and terminating at 57.52-53.42. The line probably continues in an easterly direction from the latter point, but its extent is indefinite. Defense Works, probably anti-tank gun positions, have been constructed at the above mentioned points.

(7) Five lines of tank mines run in a northerly direction from point 54.05-57.70 for approximately 150 meters.

DAMS:

Dams have been constructed in streams in the following positions:

(1) Where the FRESNES-MARCHÉVILLE Road crosses the RAU d'AULNOIS, 49.8-56.7, the water had been backed up for a distance approximately 200 meters on October 29.

(2) Where the MARCHÉVILLE-ST. HILAIRE road crosses the LONGEAU River, 51.50-55.68, the water had been backed up for a distance of 400 meters on October 29.

(3) Where the PAREID-HARVILLE Road crosses the RAU de FONTAINE 52.6-59.6, the water had been backed up for a distance of 250 meters on Oct. 29.

WIRE:

A new band of wire has been constructed forward of Trench du WARNONCTOS, between points 48.6-58.6 and 48.22-48.52. Also one band between points 54.05-57.75 and 54.15-57.98. The wire in the enemy's defence position appears to be of good quality and well maintained.

No new trench systems or switch lines have been constructed. Portions of the trench system, which have been heavily shelled in the forward positions, show signs of new work. These places are used at night as outpost positions. Trench systems in the defence line are well maintained.

A new tramway has been constructed. This line leads from the narrow gauge BOIS de MOULOTTE, point 55.55-56.40 and terminates in a new dump at 54.75-56.70.

Many new paths appear in the area between BOIS de MOULOTTE and BOIS de la GRANDE-CHARRIÈRE. Increased activity, added gaps through wire, new work and new paths appear in the area northwest of JONVILLE. The area to the south and west of the woods between PINTHEVILLE and VILLE-en-Woëvre, Hill 233, shows a marked increase in paths and activity. New dugouts, machine gun positions and trench mortar emplacements have been constructed. Many new paths lead to FME d'AULNOIS and the towns of MARCHÉVILLE and ST. HILAIRE.

Enemy Works appear in the following places:

LOCATION	INFERENCE
47.9-58.8	Gun position. Much activity in vicinity.
47.15-59.10	Battery-active
48.13-58.67	Battery-active
48.25-58.58	Trench mortar.
46.33-60.66	Battery—active.
52.92-58.62	Battery—active.
53.00-58.10	Indefinite.
52.85-58.62	Position under construction.
52.50-59.38	Dugout.
52.30-59.25	Probable trench mortar.
52.80-58.15	Camouflage.
52.18-59.48	Dugout.
53.30-58.04	Dugout, indefinite.
53.13-57.81	3 guns.
45.55-61.05	Battery.
45.55-60.78	Machine gun position.
45.95-61.15	Organized shell hole—probable machine gun position.
46.32-60.70	Battery.
45.22-60.82	Dugout.
46.87-61.28	Battery.
46.57-60.03	Probable gun position.
46.91-59.98	Battery.
47.27-59.13	Machine gun position.
49.93-46.66	Battery.
56.88-57.72	Groups of batteries in vicinity.

IX. CONCLUSIONS:

Considering the western front as a whole, a northeastward drive to cut the main supply line from METZ through CONFLANS-MONTMÉDY-MÉZIÈRES, etc. would threaten the entire German occupation of France and most of Belgium and hinder troop movements and supplies from Germany. This was threatened by the VERDUN salient in 1915, which Germany sacrificed thousands of men to reduce. Two points for such a drive offer themselves:

- (a) Between MONTMÉDY and LONGUYON and north of BRIEY.
- (b) Across the WOËVRE Valley and to the left of CONFLANS and BRIEY.

The latter plan, although nearer the key of the solution, would necessitate crossing much almost impassable ground, bring strong flanking fire from strengthened positions around and in rear of METZ and would possess grave questions of supply.

The former (to the left) originating along the right bank of the MEUSE would attain practically the same results with less expenditure and be more advisable for possible later advances into Germany.

In ending, it would appear that the enemy will make no offensive, and possibly only a weak infantry defensive, and that any forward movement by us in this sector would be the result of a German withdrawal or the readjustment of the line caused by the advance of our forces to the left.

CHAS. C. ALLEN,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff,
A.C. of S., G-2.

G-2 Office.
Hq. 33rd Division.
November 4, 1918.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY
IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON

Oct. 30, 1918.

(ANNEX No. 3,
Chapter VI.)

INTRODUCTION

The Plan of Defence is divided into eight chapters as follows:

- CHAPTER I. ORGANIZATION OF COMMAND.
- CHAPTER II. MISSIONS.
- CHAPTER III. OFFENSIVE COUNTER PREPARATION.
- CHAPTER IV. BARRAGE.
- CHAPTER V. REPRISALS.
- CHAPTER VI. CONCENTRATIONS.
- CHAPTER VII. INFORMATION AND LIAISON.
- CHAPTER VIII. COMMUNICATION, AMMUNITION and SUPPLIES.

CHAPTER I.: ORGANIZATION OF COMMAND.

The Organization of Command divides the Artillery into three groupings: two light groupings and one heavy. The two light groupings support each infantry brigade, and the heavy is held directly under the Divisional Artillery Commander. The Battalions of the light groupings in turn support each Infantry Quarter Sector. Coordinates of all battery positions, Battalion, Regimental Command Posts and echelons are given in this Chapter.

CHAPTER II. MISSIONS.

This Chapter is a summary of the general missions of the Artillery. They are explained in detail in Chapter III, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER III. OFFENSIVE COUNTER PREPARATION.

Offensive Counter Preparation is that fire directed on the enemy when an attack from him is pending. Its function is to break up the attack by fire on points of assembly, communication trenches, trench intersections, etc. The O.C.P. for 75 is organized in NORMAL and EVENTUAL barrages (See Chap. IV) O.C.P. for 75 or 155 is ordered by Divisional Commander through C.O. Divisional Artillery or when the occasion demands it by Grouping Commanders on request from Sub-Sector Commanders.

CHAPTER IV. BARRAGE.

This Chapter is explained fully by the tables accompanying same. The points of resistance are protected by barrages which are so arranged as to aid our infantry as much as possible when the enemy attacks.

Each Battalion of 75 fires a normal barrage in its normal zone:

Either (A) in case of a general attack, and then only normal barrages are laid down—or (B) in case of a local attack in the part of the front directly supported by the battalion in question.

Furthermore each Battalion of 75 has also one or more eventual barrages which are delivered on signal calling for barrage in another zone than their normal. This gives for each possible case of local attack menacing our various centers of resistance an effective concentration of fire.

The 155 fires its barrage on the same barrage signal and in the same zones as the 75.

Its barrage targets are the same as its O.C.P. targets.

CHAPTER V. REPRISALS.

This fire is executed for a retaliatory effect. Its primary value is the aid to the infantry morale. It is so arranged that fire in any infantry quarter sector is replied to by our fire in the enemy's similar area. It will be given upon request of the infantry and whenever possible it will exceed that of the enemy in quantity.

CHAPTER VI. CONCENTRATIONS.

The tables accompanying this chapter are a full explanation of same.

CHAPTER VII. INFORMATION AND LIAISON.

This chapter takes up in a general way the coördination of information with operations. Liaison refers to that consisting of the personnel. It has no reference to the communications which are taken up in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VIII. COMMUNICATION, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES.

The general scheme of telephonic communications is explained in this chapter. Sketches showing the telephonic system accompany same. A full explanation of the handling of supplies and ammunition is attached to this chapter.

THE 33RD DIVISION

33RD DIVISION
DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY
November 3rd, 1918

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY

IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER III. OFFENSIVE COUNTER PREPARATION.

(A) O.C.P. *In front of the Line of Observation.*

I. LIGHT ARTILLERY

O.C.P. FRESNES

NORMAL			BTRY.	NO. OF PIECES	EVENTUAL		
FROM	TO				FROM	TO	
46.90-58.4	46.86-59.17	ROAD	210	2			
46.90-58.4	47.04-58.86	TRENCH	211	2			
47.56-58.92	48.40-58.48	"	203	4			
48.40-58.48	48.90-57.86	"	204	4			
			212 or				
			213	2	48.40-58.48	48.90-57.86	TRENCH
			207	2	47.06-59.20	47.56-58.92	"

O.C.P. CHAMPLON

RIAVILLE	(Zone Fire)		207	4			
49.48-55.94	49.92-55.75	TRENCH	212-213	4			
49.30-56.20	48.50-56.52	"	206	4			
49.90-56.32	49.48-55.94	"	209	4			
49.76-57.08	49.70-56.30	"	215-216	4			
49.27-57.69	49.70-57.08	"	105	4			
			210-211	2	MARCHÉ- VILLE	(Zone Fire)	ROAD
			203	2	48.35-56.24	49.34-56.68	"
			204	2	48.46-56.95	48.96-57.74	"

O.C.P. WADONVILLE

50.30-56.26	51.15-58.00	TRENCH	109	4			
51.15-56.00	51.60-55.56	ROAD	108	4			
51.60-55.56	51.80-55.00	"	106	4			
			207	2	51.30-55.90	51.60-55.40	TRENCH
			210	2	50.78-56.04	51.30-55.90	TRENCH
			204	2	50.30-56.26	50.78-56.04	"
			105	2	51.60-55.40	51.80-55.00	ROAD
			101	2	51.80-55.00	52.30-55.00	"
			103	2	52.30-55.00	52.30-55.00	"
			113	2	St. Hil- AIRE	(Zone Fire)	

O.C.P. DONCOURT

54.18-53.54	54.70-53.56	EDGE	101	4			
53.16-54.30	53.18-54.67	"	103	2			
53.24-54.03	53.27-53.85	"	103	2			
			113	4	53.27-53.85	53.70-54.00	ROAD
			108	2	53.16-54.30	53.50-54.30	EDGE
			106	2	53.24-53.97	53.68-54.18	"
			109	2	53.50-54.30	53.80-54.30	"
			110	2	53.80-54.24	54.17-54.00	ROAD
			111	1	54.30-53.90	54.45-53.49	"
			111	1	54.83-53.57	54.95-53.40	EDGE
			112	2	54.30-53.97	54.45-53.48	ROAD

O.C.P. WOËL

NORMAL			BTRY.	NO. OF PIECES	EVENTUAL		
FROM	TO				FROM	TO	
55.13-51.70	55.16-51.27	EDGE	110	2			
56.15-51.40	55.46-61.45	ROAD	110	2			
54.96-52.18	55.12-51.70		111	2			
55.04-52.10	55.44-52.16	ROAD	111	2			
55.16-51.28	55.42-51.14	EDGE	112	4			
			101	2	55.12-51.72	55.40-52.10	EDGE
			103	2	55.04-52.10	55.44-52.16	ROAD
			113	2	LE BOUV- ROT FME.		

In case of a prospective general attack, each battalion fires its normal O.C.P.

In case of a prospective local attack both normal and eventual O.C.Ps are fired in the sector concerned.

O.C.P., general or local is ordered by Divisional Commander through Divisional Artillery C.O.

In case of emergency a local O.C.P. may be ordered by grouping commander on request from Sub-sector C.O.

RATE OF FIRE: Two rounds per minute per piece for fifteen minutes.

One round per minute per piece for five minutes.

After these twenty minutes cease firing unless new O.C.P. or barrage is wanted.

CARE OF THE GUNS: Every lull in the firing must be taken advantage of to clean and cool the guns.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY

IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON.

CHAPTER III. O.C.P.

(A) O.C.P. in front of the Line of Observation

II HEAVY ARTILLERY

TARGETS—for all batteries same targets as given for barrage in Chap. IV.

RATE OF FIRE—1 round per piece per minute for 15 minutes.

ORDERED BY—Divisional Commander through Divisional

THE 33RD DIVISION

Artillery Commander or by Grouping Commander on request from Sub-sector Commander.

33RD DIVISION

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

November 1st, 1918.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY

IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER IV—BARRAGE

(A) *Barrage in Front of the Line of Observation.*

I. LIGHT ARTILLERY

BARRAGE FRESNES

NORMAL		BTRY.	NO. OF PIECES	EVENTUAL	
FROM	TO			FROM	TO
		Adj. Division on the left	6	46.16-58.86	46.67-58.60
46.67-58.50	46.83-58.38	204	4		
46.83-58.38	46.99-58.25	203	4		
46.99-58.26	47.15-58.14	210-211	4		
		207	2	47.15-58.14	47.24-58.00
		212-213	2	47.24-58.00	47.33-57.86
		206	2	47.33-57.56	47.42-57.72
		215-216	2	47.42-57.72	47.51-57.52
		209	2	47.51-57.58	47.38-57.31

BARRAGE CHAMPLON

		204	2	47.12-56.06	47.27-56.92
47.27-55.92	47.45-56.83	207	4		
47.45-55.83	47.63-55.74	206	4		
47.63-55.74	47.81-55.65	212-213	4		
		210-211	2	47.81-55.65	48.02-56.60
		203	2	48.02-55.60	48.23-55.65
		108	2	48.23-55.55	48.30-55.36
		106	2	48.30-55.36	48.37-55.17
48.37-55.17	48.56-55.10	215-216	4		
48.56-55.10	48.76-55.03	209	4		
48.75-56.03	48.94-54.96	105	4		
		109	2	42.94-54.96	49.13-54.89

BARRAGE WADONVILLE

		209	2	49.30-54.84	49.50-54.78
		204	2	49.50-54.78	49.50-54.70
		210 or 211	2	49.50-54.70	50.30-54.70
		206	2	50.30-54.70	50.45-54.68
50.45-54.68	50.64-54.61	108	4		
60.64-54.61	50.83-54.54	106	4		
50.83-54.64	51.02-54.47	109	4		
		212-213	2	51.02-54.47	51.17-54.42
		207	2	51.17-54.42	51.32-54.37
		215-216	2	51.82-54.37	51.37-54.32
		113	2	51.47-54.32	51.62-54.27
		101	2	51.62-54.27	51.74-54.09
		105	2	51.74-54.09	51.86-53.93

BARRAGE DONCOURT

NORMAL		BTRY.	NO. OF PIECES	EVENTUAL	
FROM	TO			FROM	TO
52.20-53.42	52.40-53.41	215-216	2	51.94-53.76	52.07-53.59
		207	2	52.07-53.59	52.20-53.42
		113	4	52.40-53.41	52.60-53.40
		105	2		
52.60-53.40	52.50-53.39	101	4	53.00-53.38	53.13-53.21
52.80-53.39	53.00-53.38	103	4		
		110	2		
		111	2		
		112	2	53.13-53.21	53.32-52.97
				53.32-52.97	53.45-52.80

BARRAGE WOËL

54.29-51.72	54.41-51.56	113	2	53.93-52.20	54.05-52.04
		103	2	54.05-52.04	54.17-51.98
		101	2	54.17-51.68	54.29-51.72
		110	4		
54.41-51.56	54.53-51.40	111	4		
54.52-51.40	54.65-51.24	112	4		

NOTE:

This new plan of barrage replaces all previous issues.

It includes all changes resulting (1) from the new Distribution of the Infantry (2) from the addition of one regiment of 75 to the Divisional Artillery, (3) from the movements of various batteries including the prospective movement of the 1st Battalion 135th F.A. which is not able from the positions which it now occupies to fire the normal and eventual missions assigned to it in the present plan.

Barrage Signals

Number of pieces

Nature of Projectiles

Rate of fire

Rocket boards

} Without change on previous instructions

Will include another direction for the Woël Barrage.

BARRAGE SIGNAL: Six (6) stars followed by red rocket.

NUMBER OF PIECES: Normal barrage is fired with four pieces per battery. Eventual barrages are fired with one platoon of each battery concerned as shown in above chart.

NATURE OF PROJECTILE: Enfilading barrages will be fired with time shrapnel where the range is below limit range of the fuse setter, otherwise H.E. will be used preferably to percussion shrapnel.

Frontal barrages will be fired with H.E. shells armed preferably with I.A. fuses, where the range does not exceed 7500, at longer ranges I fuses will be used. A.L.

shells will not be used except if unfavorable wind makes it necessary.

RATE OF FIRE: 6 rounds per piece per minute for four minutes.

3 " " " " " " three "
2 " " " " " " two "

Total 39 rounds in ten minutes.

After ten minutes cease firing.

In case the barrage is still needed it will be repeated on new signal at the following rate:

6 rounds per piece per minute for two minutes.

4 " " " " " " four "
2 " " " " " " two "
1 " " " " " " " "

Total 34 rounds in ten minutes. Then cease firing.

Barrage will be repeated at that same rate in case of new request.

CAUTIONS: Rocket boards will be placed and carefully oriented in each O.P. and batteries; the men on rocket watch will be thoroughly instructed in their duties.

Regimental C.Os will have their Battalion Commander check all data and these data kept on file at regimental headquarters.

Each 75 m/m Battery Commander will have the data for his various barrages posted in the gun pits.

He will be held responsible for the condition of these data boards.

33RD DIVISION

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

NOVEMBER 4, 1918.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY

IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER IV. ADDENDUM No. I

Cases when several barrages are requested at the same time.

1.—When two adjoining barrages are requested at the same time the battalions of direct support concerned fire their normal barrage.

The batteries of the other battalions will fire their eventual barrages according to following rules:

(A). When they have an eventual in only one of these two barrages, they will fire that one.

(B) Table for the distribution of the other batteries:

BARRAGES CALLED FOR AT THE SAME TIME	BATTERY	BARRAGE TO BE FIRED
FRESNES and CHAMPLON	No battery has eventuals in both barrages	
CHAMPLON and WADONVILLE	204	WADONVILLE
WADONVILLE and DONCOURT	215-216 207 105	WADONVILLE DONCOURT DONCOURT
DONCOURT and WoËL	No battery has eventuals in both barrages.	

2.—When two not adjoining barrages are requested at the same time they may belong either to a different grouping—or to the same one.

In the first case—the eventuals are fired by each grouping for its own support.

In the second case (South Grouping, only, WADONVILLE and WoËL together) Batteries 101 and 113 fire WoËL.

3.—Case of three barrages:

BARRAGES CALLED FOR AT THE SAME TIME	GROUPING	REFER TO
FRESNES CHAMPLON WADONVILLE	North South	GENERAL ATTACK CHAMPLON WADONVILLE
FRESNES CHAMPLON DONCOURT	North South	GENERAL ATTACK PAR. 2
FRESNES CHAMPLON WoËL	North South	GENERAL ATTACK PAR. 2
FRESNES WADONVILLE DONCOURT	North South	SEE PAR. 2 WADONVILLE DONCOURT
FRESNES WADONVILLE WoËL	North South	SEE PAR. 2
FRESNES DONCOURT WoËL	North South	SEE PAR. 2 DONCOURT WoËL
CHAMPLON WADONVILLE DONCOURT	North South	CHAMPLON WADONVILLE WADONVILLE DONCOURT

BARRAGES CALLED FOR AT THE SAME HOUR	GROUPING	REFER TO
CHAMPLON WADONVILLE Woël	North South	CHAMPLON WADONVILLE SEE PAR. 2
CHAMPLON DONCOURT Woël	North South	SEE PAR. 2. DONCOURT Woël
WADONVILLE DONCOURT Woël	North South	WADONVILLE DONCOURT GENERAL ATTACK

4.—In Case of Four Barrages:

FRESNES CHAMPLON WADONVILLE DONCOURT	North South	GENERAL ATTACK WADONVILLE DONCOURT
FRESNES CHAMPLON WADONVILLE Woël	North South	GENERAL ATTACK SEE PAR. 2
FRESNES CHAMPLON DONCOURT Woël	North South	GENERAL ATTACK DONCOURT Woël
FRESNES WADONVILLE DONCOURT Woël	North South	SEE PAR. 2 GENERAL ATTACK
CHAMPLON WADONVILLE DONCOURT Woël	North South	CHAMPLON WADONVILLE GENERAL ATTACK

5.—Pieces not engaged in firing are kept laid on their normal barrage and their personnel alerted, ready to open fire without delay as soon as needed.

* * * * *

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY
IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER IV. BARRAGE

(A) Barrage in front of the Line of Observation.

II HEAVY ARTILLERY

BAT	NUMBER OF POSITION	OBJECTIVE	RATE OF FIRE	BARRAGE SIGNAL	METHOD OF FIRE	FIRE REMARKS
D	305	32.47-32.43	2 rounds per piece per minute for 10 minutes.	DONCOURT	ZONE FIRE	Edge of Woods
	306	34.395		"	" "	" " " & Road
	304	19.57		WADONVILLE	" "	N.E. of St. HILAIRE
C		14.53		"	" "	Cross roads
	302	93.61		CHAMPLON	" "	Dugouts & Trenches
B	303	93.67		"	" "	Dugouts & Cross rds.
A	301	81.90		FRESNES	" "	Dugouts
		60.86		"	" "	Dugouts & Cross rds.
F	309	52.49		DONCOURT	" "	Cross roads
	310	32.53		WADONVILLE	" "	Dugouts
	307	99.70		CHAMPLON	" "	Trench inter- section
E	308	90.88		FRESNES	" "	Dugouts

One Platoon for each Objective.

33RD DIVISION

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

NOVEMBER 2ND, 1918.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY
IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER V. REPRISALS

I LIGHT ARTILLERY

1. This replaces the former Plan of Reprisal for light artillery. The Regimental Operations Officer will decide which battery or batteries and objectives will be used according to the density of fire desired. The expenditure of ammunition will be determined by the amount of enemy fire. Due to lack of range certain reprisal objectives are relatively unimportant. Fire will be regulated accordingly.

ENEMY FIRES IN QUARTER	WE FIRE ON	COÖRDINATES	BN. AND PN. TO FIRE	NO. OF POSITION
PROVIDENCE	PINTHEVILLE Cht. d'AULNOIS RIAVILLE	47.1-58.7	C/114	204
			B/114	203
			A/114	211
AUGUSTA	MARCHÉVILLE TRENCHES	49.6-56.1	A & C/113 D & E/114	218, 216, 214 212, 213, 206
MONTPELLIER	ROAD	50.9-54.7	E/113	106
CONCORD	ROAD	52.8-53.6	D & E/135	101, 103.
CHAILLON	LE BOUVROT FARM A.L. SHELLS	54.7-52.7	C/135	112

II HEAVY ARTILLERY

This to be added to the former Table for Reprisal Fire for the 115th M.A.

CHAILLON	DUGOUTS X ROAD	56.3-52.8 56.8-52.6	D/115	305,306.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

33RD DIVISION
DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY
November 3, 1918.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY IN THE DEFENSE OF
SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER V. ANNEX NO. I
HARASSING FIRE.

I. Harassing fire is performed every night according to a schedule issued daily by the Divisional Artillery C.O.

1st—by batteries of 75 and 155 C.S. from their permanent positions.

2nd—by roving guns, two platoons in each 75 grouping, and two 155 Howitzers assume for the night an advanced position in the plain, which they reach after dusk—fire the assigned number of rounds at the prescribed targets, and move back to their base position before dawn.

The roving guns keep in touch with their grouping:
(A) Telephone.
(B) Visual signalling.

The advanced positions change every night.

II. The roving guns cannot be expected to fire the barrages pertaining to their respective batteries. The Grouping C.O.s issue the necessary orders to fill up the gap left in the barrage.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARTILLERY
IN THE DEFENSE OF SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER VII. INFORMATION, OBSERVATION AND LIAISON.

I. INFORMATION. Each Regiment will detail one officer as Regimental Intelligence Officer. He shall have as his agents Battalion Intelligence Officers, the Officers and noncommissioned officers in liaison with Infantry and the Observation Post used by the Regiment. The Regtl. Intelligence of the Heavy Artillery in addition to the above has the Brigade Flash Ranging Section under his command. Each echelon in the system shall make a daily written report to the next higher officer covering the period 6 hour to 12 hour. Regt. Intelligence Officers report to Brigade Intelligence Officer. See Information File.

II. OBSERVATION. (A) Brig. Flash Ranging Section. The Intelligence Officer of the Heavy Regt. has control of the Brig. Flash Ranging section. It is composed of three (3) observatories furnished by the Regts. in the Brigade.

Personnel: One officer in charge of the O.P., one Noncommissioned officer second in command. Three noncommissioned officers observers. Three privates, telephone operators. Two privates, runners.

Material: One (1) Monocular telescope, one (1) pair field glasses, maps, plotting boards, etc.

Liaison: Direct telephonic connection with Central located at P.C. of Heavy Regt.

Mission: Locating of enemy batteries, balloons, works, fleeting targets, etc. The gathering of all other information possible of the enemy. The prompt transmission of all information to the proper commanders and the adjustment of fire on targets when necessary.

Brigade F.R.S. Central: Personnel, material, etc. as officer in charge finds necessary to properly carry on his work.

(B) Each Battalion shall maintain one observatory for gathering information in its sector. Personnel and material as prescribed by Regimental Commanders.

Liaison: Telephone connection with Regimental Intelligence Officer. Other connections as prescribed by Regimental Commanders.

Mission: To keep watch in the sector for all activity. To adjust on targets located. To maintain watch for barrage signals and promptly transmit calls to proper P.C.

(C) Batteries will establish Observation Posts for réglage. They need not be manned except while adjusting.

(D) A chart of observatories attached. Fiche of observatories on file in Information Section.

III. *Personal Liaison.* Attached is a schedule of personal liaison. The Liaison Personnel detailed for this work will remain on duty permanently with the Infantry commanders reporting once daily to next higher link in the system. Two (2) mounted orderlies from each regiment are always on duty at Message Center. Liaison file in Information Section.

IV. SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES.

(A) *Sound Ranging Sections:* S.R.S. 3 and S.R.S. 4 will locate and adjust one enemy batteries. Direct telephone liaison will be established between the S.R.S. Centrals and the P.C. of the Heavy Regiment.

(B) *Flash Ranging Sections:* None but Brigade F.R.S. on duty here.

(C) *Balloon:* N.T.R.

(D) *Aviation:* 28th Squadron (French) assigned for work with the 79th Division Liaison through Brigade Headquarters and 2nd C.A.C.

(E) *Sondage:* Sent by Radio From II American Army, Indicative M.S.O. at 5:30, 10:30, 14:30, 18:30, and 2:30. Wave length 500 meters. Upon request sondage can be supplied by 2nd C.A.C. over telephone at 8:30, 12:30 and 16:30. Also sondage can be obtained at any hour by advance notice to 2nd C.A.C.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF ARTILLERY IN THE DEFENSE OF
SECTOR TROYON

CHAPTER VIII—COMMUNICATIONS

III. AXIS OF LIAISON.

The Axis of Liaison of the Sector is indicated in the Division Plan of Liaison.

II. SCHEME OF TELEPHONIC LIAISON.

The Scheme of Telephonic Liaison is indicated by the Circuit Map which is appended hereto; (Appendix No. 1, to the Plan of Communications, Chap. VIII.)

III. RADIO.

The Chart of Radio Stations, their call letters, wave lengths, panels as outlined in the Division Plan and the coördinates of antennae and panels is appended hereto. (Appendix No. 2 to the Plan of Communications, Chapter VIII.)

The Scheme of Radio Liaison showing the radio net of the sector is appended hereto; (Appendix No. 3 to the Plan of Communications, Chapter VIII.)

Transmission of radio messages is restricted to emergencies and the failure of the telephone net. Time of daily tests and exercises in which transmitting sets are used is governed by the Division Signal Officer. The Brigade Radio Station will control the Artillery Radio Net.

IV. SYNCHRONIZATION OF TIME.

The Brigade Radio Officer is charged with the synchronizing of all watches of the Artillery Brigade. He will check by telephone the signals received by radio by the regimental and battalion station twice daily (8 hour and 20 hour). Regimental and Battalion Radio Officers are charged with synchronizing time of their respective groups as directed by the Brigade Radio Officer.

V. RUNNERS.

In addition to the runners indicated in the Scheme of Artillery Liaison with Infantry, a part of this plan, there are selected men in each battery and command post who act as runners. They are kept informed as to the location of adjacent command posts and headquarters and the shortest routes to them. Where messages are sent long distance these runners are directed to an intermediate command post and there relieved by a fresh runner, who relays the message to its destination.

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF ARTILLERY
IN THE DEFENSE OF THE SECTOR TROYON.

CHAPTER VIII. MUNITION AND SUPPLIES

I. (A) MUNITIONS: The source of ammunition supply is the 2nd French Colonial Army Corps, with headquarters at ST. MIHIEL. The regulation of the supply of munitions is subject to its orders and

all ammunition is drawn from the French ammunition dumps at TROYON-sur-MEUSE, AMBLY-sur-MEUSE and TRONDES.

(B) The dump at AMBLY-sur-MEUSE contains ammunition for the 155 mm guns and the dump at TROYON-sur-MEUSE contains ammunition for the 75 mm. guns. The dump at TRONDES, which is between PAGNY-sur-MEUSE and BOUCQ, contains ammunition for the 6" Newton Mortars. The 2nd French C.A.C. is erecting a new ammunition dump near LAMORVILLE and this dump will contain ammunition for all artillery calibers.

(C) Machine guns and small arms ammunition, and pyrotechnics are obtained thru the Division Munitions Officers, who have charge of all ammunition except that for the artillery groups.

(D) The purpose is to keep in the battery emplacements, Battalion and Regtl. dumps, and in all the caissons in the Brigade, an aggregate of at least two days supply of ammunition, and this allowance is maintained at all times.

(E) The 2nd French C.A.C. requires two munitions reports daily. Before 20 hs. 30, the Brigade Munitions Officer telephones to the Bureau of the 2nd French C.A.C. at ST. MIHIEL a report of the expenditure of artillery ammunition for the immediately preceding twenty four hours ending at 16 hr.; and on the following morning a written Munition Situations Report on Form CIA 115, showing the exact amount of artillery ammunition on hand, received and expended during the immediately preceding twenty four hours ending at 16 hr. is dispatched by courier from the Brigade to the Headquarters, 2nd C.A.C. at 7 hr. in time to arrive at ST. MIHIEL before 8 hr., at which time the report is due there.

(F) Ammunition to be transported from the Corps Ammunition Dumps to the Regtl. and Battalion dumps is handled by the motor truck and horse drawn caisson companies of the Brigade Ammunition Train, and the handling of the ammunition within the organizations of the Brigade is done by the Regtl., Battalion and battery Munitions Officers with a detail of enlisted men designated for that purpose.

(G) A 60 cm. railroad connects with the standard gauge railroad at RATTENTOUT, and extends well into the sector, with spur tracks at convenient places, and is available for the transportation of munitions. It can be used regularly, and especially when it becomes necessary to transport munitions in large quantities. The control of this railway is vested in the Commanding Officer of the 14th Railway Engineers, whose office is in a quarry near RATTENTOUT.

2. SUPPLIES: (A) The supply and replacement of rations, forage and equipment are regulated by the various Division Officers having jurisdiction over the different supply departments with the assistance of one officer from the 55th F.A.Brig. Hdqrs., whose duty it is to establish and maintain proper liaison among and facilitate the work of the Division Officers and the Supply Officers of the various

organizations of the Brigade. The Brigade Supply Officer's duties consist in part in following up and consolidating requisitions, making needed equipment reports locating and procuring available supplies and equipment and otherwise assisting in the service of supply in any way possible.

3. **QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES:** are obtained from the Division Quartermaster, whose office and distributing points are at VILLERS-sur-MEUSE, with the railhead at RATTENTOUT. Rations, forage, fuel and other supplies are transported daily by the 60 cm. railroad from RATTENTOUT to designated points near the organization echelons. In order to insure the procurement and safe conduct of supplies over the 60 cm. railroad from the railhead to the organization echelons, the organization Supply Officers maintain a small detail of men at the Divisional distributing points, and the duties of these men are to assist the Division Quartermaster in issuing the supplies and in transporting same safely to their destination.

4. **ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT:** Ordnance supplies and equipment are obtained through the Division Ordnance Officer, who maintains a distributing point for equipment at AMBLY-sur-Meuse, and who secures the issuance of oils and cleaning materials from the Ordnance Dump at SOUHESMES.

5. **ENGINEER EQUIPMENT:** Engineer equipment is obtained thru the Division Engineer Officer and one Engineer Regiment, which is especially designated to take care of the needs of the organizations of this brigade. Engineer material dumps are established at convenient places along the 60 cm. railroad and organizations are free to requisition material from these dumps. The 2nd Army Headquarters is at this time establishing a camouflage section with stations at the engineer dumps, and camouflage experts are available at these dumps now.

6. **MOTOR TRANSPORT SUPPLIES** are requisitioned thru the Division Motor Transport Officer, whose office and warehouse is at VILLERS-sur-Meuse, but most of the spare parts which are obtained for the motor vehicles of the Brigade, are procured on requisition from a large distributing point at SAMPIGNY.

7. **SIGNAL EQUIPMENT:** Signal equipment for the Brigade is handled by Brigade and Regimental Signal Officers in conjunction with the Division Signal Officer, whose office is at TROYON-sur-Meuse.

8. **GAS SUPPLIES:** The Division Gas Officer maintains an office and warehouse at TROYON-sur-Meuse, and organization Gas Officers receive chemical supplies from that officer.

9. **MEDICAL:** The Division Surgeon has an office and medical supply depot at TROYON-sur-Meuse, and equipment of this nature is procured from there.

10. **SALVAGE:** A large salvage dump is located at RATTENTOUT, and is fed by the 60 cm. railroad and other means of transportation.

Regimental and separate unit Supply Officers are Salvage Officers, and it is their duty to see that all salvage in the area occupied by the Brigade is collected and hauled to one of the auxiliary dumps along the line of the railroad or hauled direct to the main dump at RATTENTOUT whenever motor trucks or wagons are going to the railhead. All serviceable property at the various dumps is put back into service whenever possible.

PLAN OF LIAISON 33RD DIVISION,
TROYON-CHAILLON SECTOR.

Secret

APPENDIX No. 4 TO PLAN OF LIAISON.

Copy No.

November 1, 1918.

CHAPTER I.

1. AXIS OF LIAISON — TROYON SECTOR — MEUSE — VAUX-LES-PALAMEIX — ST. REMY — HERBEUVILLE — HANNONVILLE — WADONVILLE.

2. Advanced Centre of Information at St. Remy Relay (41.8-50.5).

3. Means of Liaison, Telephone, Buzzerphone, T.P.S., T.S.F., Projectors, Pigeons, Fireworks, Aeroplanes, Balloon, Panels, Runners, Agents, Motorcycle orderlies.

4. Posts of Command:

33rd Division P.C.....	TROYON-sur-Meuse
65th Brigade P. C.....	MOUILLY
66th Brigade P. C.....	DEUXNOUDS
55th F.A. Brigade P.C....	TROYON
62nd F.A. Brigade P.C....	THILLOMBOIS

CHAPTER II.

TELEPHONE LIAISON

1. Telephone system established and operating forward to include Battalion P.C.'s. operating on, and in rear of, the line of resistance. This system also includes the artillery net.

2. Buzzerphones will be used between Battalions and advance Company P.C.

3. Sketch attached showing existing Division Telephone and Buzzerphone nets.

CHAPTER III.

Radio (See addendum attached)

CHAPTER IV.

COMBAT LIAISON

Conferences have been held with the adjoining brigades of the flank divisions with a view of arranging for the establishment of mixed posts. With the division on the right, the mixed posts have actually been established on the Line of Observation and on the Line of Resistance. With the division on the left, the posts have not as yet been established, but will be shortly. Inter-brigade and inter-regimental mixed posts have actually been established.

THE 33RD DIVISION

CHAPTER V.

SIGNALS MADE BY THE INFANTRY.

1. For signals upon indication of a general attack, see par. 4 (a), Annex No. 1 to Defense Scheme, TROYON-CHAILLON Sector, quoted below:

"(c) Upon indications of a general attack the "ALERT" will be transmitted as follows:

From outpost positions to Regt. P.C. and to the artillery by the WHITE CATERPILLAR ROCKET; also by telephone if not broken. Each outpost position threatened will signal the Alert. This will be answered in each case by a WHITE CATERPILLAR ROCKET from the Regt. P. C.

O.P's. to artillery by telephone.

From Div. O.P's. to Div. Hdqrs. by telephone.

From Regt. P.C.'s. to Brig. and Div. P.C.'s. by telephone or radio.

From Div. P.C. to Div.'s on right and left and to the Corps, by telephone, radio or other available means."

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Pyrotechnics. Objective reached: | Caterpillar rocket. |
| Request for barrage fire: | Six white stars followed by a red rocket. |
| Friendly light artillery is firing on us: | One star white V.B. cartridge. |
| Friendly heavy artillery is firing on us: | One star white V.B. cartridge followed by green parachute V.B. cartridge. |
| We are going to advance, increase range: | Rocket with six green stars. |
| We are here: | Bengal white flare. |
| Message understood: | One red rocket, six stars. |
| Repeat signal or messages: | One white rocket, six stars. |
| One hour delay orders in execution of next phase: | Yellow smoke rocket followed by a flag rocket. |

Explanation: The yellow smoke rocket followed by a flag rocket indicates that it is necessary for the unit sending this signal to postpone one hour for the execution of the next phase. In other words, it is to notify the next higher command of this necessity. It requires no acknowledgement, and is accepted without explanation. At the expiration of the hour, the execution of the phase referred to should be made.

CHAPTER VI.

BALLOONS.

1. One French Observation Balloon (#20) located at 46.8-45.7, connected by telephone through P.C. Cox. The Commanding General, 55th F.A. Brigade will arrange with the Balloon Company Commander for the desired information for regulating fire. The Balloon Observer will keep the office of G-2 informed of his observation in enemy's territory.

CHAPTER VII.

Aeroplanes.

The 277th Aeroplane Squadron (French) is assigned to this Division for observation, and contact work.

CHAPTER VIII.

Carrier Pigeons.

1. Pigeon Loft located near RUPT (35.6-52.8).
2. Pigeons will be sent forward, every third day, to Regimental P.C.'s. in forward area. Transportation for forwarding pigeons will be furnished by Division Signal Officer.
3. Messages will be relayed by telephone, by pigeon orderly on duty for that purpose, from Pigeon Loft to Message Center.

CHAPTER IX.

CODES IN USE.

The "Champlain" Code is prescribed until superseded.

List No. 1, pages 78 and 79, LIAISON FOR ALL ARMS.

The assignment of code names for Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, and Battalion units has already been furnished.

CHAPTER X.

WEIGHTED MESSAGES.

1. The dropping ground for weighted messages for Division P.C. will be 33.7-47.8.
2. Commanding Generals of Brigades and Commanding Officers of Regiments, and of artillery groups and battalions, will select suitable dropping grounds for weighted messages. These dropping grounds should be nearly level, free from brush, trees and buildings and not less than 100 meters square. They should be so located that panels may be seen by aeroplane pilots from an oblique angle.

3. Each dropping ground should be as close to its P.C. as possible and should be connected during daylight with the P.C. by runner.
4. During daylight, the necessary detail of men to handle the panels should be constantly on duty and must be on the alert to expose the panel when call is made by the observer. This call may be made by radio to the P.C. or by means of a Klaxon horn or by firing a series of a few rounds from the machine gun. Care must be taken to expose the panels to none but allied planes.
5. When a message has been dropped and found, the "understood" signal must be given to the aeroplane and when acknowledged by the latter, should at once be removed. (See Appendix VI Revised #2 "Liaison for all Arms.")

CHAPTER XI.

VISUAL LIAISON

1. A system of visual liaison with projectors and flags will be established in each unit. The number of relay posts will vary under different terrain conditions but each commander concerned will make certain that the number of posts is sufficient to maintain intimate visual liaison. The call letters of visual stations will be the same as those of the corresponding radio or T.P.S. station.
2. Test messages, in code, will be transmitted daily to observation posts in rear.
3. In communication from front to rear, the rear station will answer the sender by the following codes:
 Your call understood; am ready: One red cartridge of one star.
 Message understood: A second red cartridge of one star.
 Repeat: One green cartridge.

CHAPTER XII.

1. **LIAISON OFFICERS.**
 Detailed when combat is imminent:
 To flank divisions—(one officer to each).
 Permanent Details:
 An artillery liaison officer to each one of the two divisional infantry brigades.
 An engineer liaison officer to each one of the two divisional infantry brigades, and to the divisional artillery brigade in addition.
 Suitable motorcycle orderlies are detailed with these liaison officers to enable them to send messages if other means fail.
2. **RUNNERS AND ORDERLIES.**
 All units have liaison runners that are instructed in the duties as such, but only to be used as a last resort.
3. **DIVISIONAL LIAISON GROUP.**
 The Divisional Liaison Group is maintained at Division Hdqrs., consisting of the following detail:
 10 mounted orderlies from Hdqrs. Troop.

10 motorcycle and motorcycle side-car couriers.

15 runners.

1 N.C.O. in charge of mounted orderlies.

1 " " " " motorcycles.

1 " " " " runners.

4 mechanics.

42 Total.

This detachment is for the purpose of maintaining liaison when all other means fail; the runner being used as the last resort, the mounted orderly next to last, and the motorcycles when it is impossible to send by wire, wireless, aircraft or signals.

By command of Major General BELL:

W. K. NAYLOR,

Brig. Gen., G.S., Chief of Staff.

Not to be Taken

Into Front Line Trenches.

33RD DIVISION, A.E.F.

30th October, 1918.

CHAPTER III. LIAISON PLAN RADIO.

WIRELESS CONTINUOUS WAVE NET.

Wave Length

2nd C.A.C.

1180 meters (Corps 2 C.A.C.)

Calls: Fixed by the list of radio calls for continuous wave stations.

P.C. 2nd C.A.C.

Line 31

Table B

P.C. 33rd D.I.U.S.

Line 44

Table B

Aviation

Line 35

Table B

Eio Bis Division Net

Liaison between Brigades and Division.

Wave Length 940 meters (By Wabash)

Procedure in the Net: The continuous wave net of the 33rd Division is directed, i.e., under the control of the master station at all times, and the station at Division P.C. is hereby design[at]ed as the Master Station. The Eio Bis station at 66th Brigade P.C. is designated as the master station in case the Division Station leaves the net, or is not heard from after a period of one hour. The strictest discipline possible will prevail at all times in the net in order to insure rapid transmission of messages.

Messages in clear are absolutely prohibited.

Permanent listening service will become effective as soon as this plan is received at the Station.

Calls and Wave Lengths will become effective as soon as this plan is received.

DAMPED WAVE NET.

Liaison between Regiments, Brigades and Division.

Wave Lengths: For liaison between Division, Brigade and Artillery.

With 65th Brigade

210 meters

Within 66th Brigade

270 meters

Calls: Fixed by call table units for damped wave net and for T.P.S.

Stations.

Procedure in Net: The damped wave net is under control in each Brigade by their respective P.C. The Brigade P.C. will insure lateral communication between Brigades and Regiments of their own units as well as of neighboring units, permanent listening service will become effective as soon as this plan is received at the station. Every message sent from a Regiment to its direct support Artillery is to be repeated at once by Infantry Brigade Stations.

AEROPLANE CHARACTERISTICS

Wave Length 150, 195 and 210 meters.

For wave length First Series 8 tooth

For wave length Second Series 12 tooth

IDENTIFICATION PANELS

See drawing attached.

ARTILLERY

See the call table units for damped wave net.

To accompany Chapter III Liaison Plan (Radio)

CALLS OF UNITS FOR DAMPED WAVE NET AND FOR T.P.S. STATIONS.

The same calls may be used for optic posts.

UNIT	CALLS	PANELS
P.C. 33rd Division.....	P3	
65th Brigade.....	L7	
66th Brigade.....	Do	
129th Regt. Infantry.....	Z8	
1st Bn. 129th.....	K3	
2nd Bn. 129th.....	N37	
3rd Bn. 129th.....	L89	
130th Regt. Infantry.....	C15	
1st Bn. 130th.....	M/2	
2nd Bn. 130th.....	N71	
3rd Bn. 130th.....	Z64	
131st Regt. Infantry.....	D15	
1st Bn. 131st.....	C25	
2nd Bn. 131st.....	P41	
3rd Bn. 131st.....	R61	
132nd Regt. Infantry.....	Z56	
1st Bn. 132nd.....	A47	
2nd Bn. 132nd.....	K8	
3rd Bn. 132nd.....	M4	

THE FOLLOWING CALL LETTERS ARE ASSIGNED TO RECEIVING STATION TO MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH AEROPLANES.

Division P.C.....	TO
65th Brigade P.C.....	GO6
66th Brigade P.C.....	ZR
55th Artillery Brigade.....	SW1

113th Regt. Artillery.....	VE'	2
1st Battalion.....	E'V	15
2nd Battalion.....	VZ	3
114th Regt. Artillery.....	SC	1
1st Battalion.....	ZR9	5
2nd Battalion.....	SW	8
115th Regt. Artillery.....	E'V2	4
1st Battalion.....	GO	7
2nd Battalion.....	SC5	10
3rd Battalion.....	VZ1	14
Headquarters 135th F.A.....	SW4	6
1st Battalion.....	ZR2	9
2nd Battalion.....	TO3	11

TIME SIGNALS

French Army Station, call letters "M.S.O." located near Souilly, transmits time signals four times daily, viz: 6:15, 7:15, 18:15 and 19:15 o'clock. These signals are transmitted as follows:

At 6:13 the station sends the call letter "M.S.O." twice and then the letters "6H15 twice.

At six hours thirteen minutes fifty seven seconds the station sends a three second dash ending at 6:14, then every ten seconds, the letter "N" the dot of the letter "N" being exactly on the tenth second. From 6:14 minutes, 50 seconds to 6:15 silence. At exactly 6:15 a dot.

The same procedure is used at 7:15, 18:15 and 19:15 o'clock.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

The metero station at the 4th U.S.CorpS, call letters M.S.L. wave length 410 meters, will transmit metero reports at 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20 hours, effective 26th October, 1918.

T.P.S.

Lateral liaison between battalions in line and regiments.

Technical Characteristics:

Left Battalion—large weight all way out.

Center Battalion—small weight all way out.

Right Battalion—without weights.

Left Regiment—two small weights all way in.

Right Regiment—small weight all way in.

Reserve and support organizations will take assignments of the organization they relieve.

Calls: See table of unit for damped wave net and T.P.S.

CALL FOR UNITS E3 BIS CORPS NET.

UNIT	DATE	1	2	3	4	5
P.C. 2 C.A.C.....	363	U96	D93	B96	W94	
P.C. 33rd Division U.S..	S/4	N96	F93	C/6	X93	
Aviation.....	J93	T66	U66	L96	5Y	

THE 33RD DIVISION

CALL OF UNITS FOR EIO BIS CORPS NET.

UNIT	DATE	1	2	3	4	5
P.C. 33rd Division.....	F/3	B96	J/6	P66	5A	
Advance Center						
Information.....	R63	L/S	E'94	W94	N/4	
P.C. 65th Brigade.....	H/4	L/4	N93	5Y	Z66	
P.C. 66th Brigade.....	C63	S64	X93	P93	V/6	

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION, Copy No.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Secret

G-2 228

FRANCE, October 31, 1918.

MEMORANDUM:

I. The following code names for the various units of this Division will go into effect at midnight, October 31, 1918, superseding memorandum of Sept. 20, 1918, (G-2 136). All previous lists of Station Code Calls and amendments thereto will be destroyed immediately upon receipt of this:

STATION CODE CALLS

Name of Unit	Code Call
33rd Amer. Div. H.Q.....	PATTERSON
Commanding General.....	1
Aide de Camp.....	2
Chief of Staff.....	3
Asst. C. of S., G-1.....	5
" " G-2.....	6
" " G-3.....	7
Division Signal Officer.....	10
" Adjutant.....	11
" Inspector.....	12
" Judge Advocate.....	13
" Quartermaster.....	14
" Surgeon.....	15
" Engineer.....	16
" Transportation Officer.....	17
" Ordnance Officer.....	18
" Gas Officer.....	20
" Provost Marshal.....	21
Headquarters Troop.....	24
Division French Mission.....	25
" Machine Gun Officer.....	26
" Statistical Officer.....	27
" Billeting Officer.....	Pantograph
" Postal Officer.....	Parade
" Finance Officer.....	Parasite
" Mobile Laboratory.....	Parole
108th Field Signal Battalion.....	Parson

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Code Call</i>
108th Train H. Q. & M.P.....	Partial
1st Company.....	Password
2nd Company.....	Patriot
3rd Company.....	Peace
108th Engineers H.Q.....	Peasant
1st Battalion.....	Pekin
2nd Battalion.....	Pemberton
108th Engineer Train.....	Pedigree
108th Supply Train.....	Pendulum
108th Ammunition Train.....	Peninsular
108th Sanitary Train.....	Perch
129th Field Hospital Co.....	Perform
130th " " ".....	Perfection
131st " " ".....	Perfume
132nd " " ".....	Pawnee
129th Ambulance Co.....	Penzance
130th Ambulance Co.....	Peoria
131st Ambulance Co.....	Percentage
132nd Ambulance Co.....	Percival
65th Infantry Brigade P.C.....	Pick
129th Infantry.....	Pine Tree
1st Battalion.....	Pinochle
2nd Battalion.....	Pinkerton
3rd Battalion.....	Picturesque
130th Infantry.....	Pilot
1st Battalion.....	Pistol
2nd Battalion.....	Piper
3rd Battalion.....	Plattsburg
66th Infantry Brigade P.C.....	Platte
131st Infantry.....	Pliable
1st Battalion.....	Plymouth
2nd Battalion.....	Paralysis
3rd Battalion.....	Padlock
132nd Infantry.....	Pancake
1st Battalion.....	Parish
2nd Battalion.....	Parliament
3rd Battalion.....	Participate
122nd Machine Gun Battalion.....	Pennsylvania
Company "A".....	Pensacola
Company "B".....	Pentecost
123rd Machine Gun Battalion.....	Phantom
Company "A".....	Phosgene
Company "B".....	Phoenix
Company "C".....	Phillipine [sic]
Company "D".....	Philadelphia
124th Machine Gun Battalion.....	Phosphorus

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Code Call</i>
Company "A"	Phrenology
Company "B"	Pittsburgh
Company "C"	Pinnacle
Company "D"	Piccadilly
62nd Artillery Brigade P.C.	Perjury
62nd Artillery Brigade O.P.	Pace
134th Field Artillery H.Q.	Permanent
134th Field Artillery O.P.	Pelican
1st Battalion Headquarters	Permanganate
1st Battalion O. P.	Paddle
2nd Battalion Headquarters	Permission
2nd Battalion O. P.	Painless
135th Field Artillery H. Q.	Panama
135th Field Artillery O. P.	Pebble
1st Battalion Headquarters	Persuade
1st Battalion O. P.	Panorama
2nd Battalion Headquarters	Pervading
2nd Battalion O. P.	Pantry
136th Field Artillery H. Q.	Peru
136th Field Artillery O. P.	Passover
1st Battalion H. Q.	Peruna
1st Battalion O. P.	Parachute
2nd Battalion H. Q.	Peso
2nd Battalion O. P.	Paradise
3rd Battalion H. Q.	Parrot
3rd Battalion O. P.	Parboil
112th Trench Mortar Battery	Penn
1st Platoon	Painter
2nd Platoon	Pansy
112th Ammunition Train	Patrick
55th Artillery Brigade P.C.	Kilbreth
55th Artillery Brigade O.P.	Hale
113th Field Artillery P. C.	Cox
1st Battalion P. C.	Stem
2nd Battalion P. C.	Bulwinkle
114th Field Artillery P. C.	Lea
1st Battalion P. C.	Gleason
2nd Battalion P. C.	Frierson
115th Field Artillery P. C.	Berry
1st Battalion P. C.	Bob
2nd Battalion P. C.	Hooper
3rd Battalion P. C.	Hank
105th Trench Mortar Battery P. C.	Hardwick
1st Platoon P. C.	Payne
2nd Platoon P. C.	Hixson
105th Ammunition Train P. C.	Lewis

2. The system of numbers used to designate units and officers at Div. P.C. will be used in all subordinate units throughout the Division in the same manner as at Div. P. C.

Example:—Adjutant, 1st Bn., 131st Inf.—Plymouth 11.

By command of Major General BELL:

W. K. NAYLOR,
Brigadier General, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

CofS *Secret*

WKN-hel
P.C., 33RD DIVISION, AMERICAN E.F.,
FRANCE, 4th November, 1918.

ANNEX No. 8 (CHAPTER XI)

To

DEFENSE SCHEME (TROYON-CHAILLON Sector).

PLAN OF DEFENSE AGAINST TANKS

I. POSSIBLE ZONES OF ATTACK.

In this Sector, the terrain, except on highways, is not suited at all for attacks by tanks. All the ground in front is low, and broken at places by strips of marsh that can be passed by infantry only with extreme difficulty. It is true that accompanying infantry might pass through the open country off the roads while the tanks utilized the roads, but in any case, the tanks would have to confine their operations to the WOËVRE Bottoms except where they could force their way through ravines and roads up the WOËVRE HEIGHTS. Two of the most probable directions of advance by tanks would be one from the direction of MANHEULLES up the Ravine of the River LONGEAU between Côte des HURES and Les ÉPARGES and the wooded hills to the west; the other from the direction of VIGNEULLES-les-Hattonchâtel toward CREÛE. However, should tanks attempt any operations by these routes, they could be very easily cut off by artillery fire or demolition in rear. Tanks ascending the Heights of WOËVRE by roads could only do so with extreme difficulty. In the present state, or assumed state, or [of] morale among the troops in front of this Sector, it is not thought that there is any imminent danger of an attack of any kind, much less with tanks.

II. OBSERVATION.

Artillery, regimental, brigade and divisional O.P.'s located so as to have a clear view over the entire WOËVRE Valley, except when the view is obstructed by mist. The Zone of the Outposts thoroughly covered by observation groups and by patrols so that timely warning can be given in event of an advance of tanks. All the O.P.s connected up by telephone with their respective headquarters and the rocket signal for the ALERT, namely; A WHITE CATERPILLAR, to be used as a warning in event of an attack of this kind. These rockets can be clearly seen from the Heights. In the event of an alarm, all

sectors signal the attack and it is transmitted and reported by all elements to the rear. All lines of transmission to be used so that if one happens to fail, the units concerned will get the information notwithstanding. This information to be transmitted from the division to the Corps and flank divisions. Likewise, brigades communication with flank brigades.

III. DEFENSE.

1. *Weapons and Means—ARTILLERY—*

- (a) 75's to be designated to take positions in Woëvre Bottoms for direct fire on advancing tanks if they appear in that section. Positions are selected and occupied under cover of darkness. It is not probable that tanks will advance at night owing to the difficulties of orientation, so there should be no interference. Artillery posts to be selected for "Gypsy" batteries in the bottoms. Posts to be quickly occupied for direct flank fire.
- (b) 155's to work out a plan for dealing with tanks insofar as they are affected, but the main artillery defense against tanks to be the 75's, each groupment making arrangements in its respective sector.
- (c) The artillery registers on the various cross roads and towns in front of the sector and prepares to open fire on all gathering points and avenues of approach that will probably be followed by tanks.
- (d) A barrage to be used, the idea being not so much to destroy the tanks, as to check the infantry attacking in liaison with them.
- (d) Registration fire is carried on continuously on various points of the front along possible avenues of approach of the tanks.
- (f) Corps Artillery develops its own plan, but assists in neutralization when called upon.

2. *37 mm. and Machine Guns.*

37 mm. remain concealed and do not fire upon the tanks except with direct fire.

Machine guns withhold their fire until the tanks have passed, so as not to disclose their positions, and then turn their fire on the infantry accompanying the tanks.

3. *Infantry of Defense.*

The infantry remains in their positions and keep concealed as much as possible until the tanks have passed, and then open up on the hostile infantry.

4. *Means of Defense.*

To develop the efficiency and means of defense, natural obstacles will be improved in order either to check attack-

ing tanks or at least force them into certain passages that will bring them under artillery fire. Artificial works, such as mining cross roads and preparing tank pits, will be executed if opportunity offers itself.

IV. AVIATION.

As soon as any information is received that leads to the belief that an attack of any kind is imminent, assistance to be asked of the Aviation, namely: the Squadron Sal. 277 and Captive Balloon No. 20, with a view of discovering gathering points beyond the range of vision from the O.P.'s.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION,
AMERICAN E. F.

FRANCE, 4th November, 1918.

ANNEX No. 9

(CHAPTER XII.)

PLAN OF DEFENSE FOR MACHINE GUNS TROYON SECTOR.

MAPS: VIGNEULLES—A and B, 1:20,000.

I. GENERAL.

The disposition of the machine guns in the Division Plan of Defense must necessarily conform to the general defense scheme for the sector. Hence, the characteristics of the terrain, together with such other tactical considerations as are peculiar to the two Brigade Sub-Sectors, which have demanded a somewhat different organization of the Infantry disposition in the two Sub-sectors, also requires a corresponding difference in the disposition of machine guns. In the Massachusetts Sub-Sector, the great distance of the Outpost Zone from the Line of Resistance and the importance of retaining control of the broad plain between the two demands that the Outposts be strengthened by the addition of machine guns; while in the Connecticut Sub-Sector the Outpost Zone being much closer in, it has been considered unnecessary to allot machine guns to it, a greater number of guns thereby being available for use in the Line of Main Resistance. With these exceptions, the general dispositions of the machine guns in the two Sub-Sectors are similar and may be treated without distinction.

II. OUTPOST GUNS

MASSACHUSETTS SUB-SECTOR

This Sub-Sector is organized into three Centers of Resistance, i.e., HANNONVILLE, ST. MAURICE, and VIÉVILLE, each garrisoned by one Infantry Battalion, each Battalion having one Company of Infantry in the Outpost Zone. One Platoon of machine guns is assigned to the Outpost Group in each Center of Resistance.

Mission of Outpost Guns.

(a) In the event of a surprise attack, to break up the attack in its origin, and, by their great fire power, assist the Outposts to prevent

penetration of the Outpost Line. In such event, they hold fast at all costs. Owing to their exposed positions these guns will do no harassing fire, but are kept in the most perfect concealment at all times, great care being taken to avoid movement in their vicinity by day or the making of tracks to or about them. These positions should have both splinter and shrapnel proof emplacements, well camouflaged, good adjacent shelter for the gun teams, and the latter will be constantly on the alert.

(b) In the event of an anticipated attack, in case withdrawal of the garrison of the Outposts is ordered by higher command, these guns will be withdrawn to the Line of Resistance. Otherwise, they hold their positions at all costs.

Infantry Support.

At least one-half Platoon of Infantry, including automatic riflemen and grenadiers, should be assigned to the immediate vicinity of each section of the Outpost guns to protect them against raids and flank attacks.

CONNECTICUT SUB-SECTOR. No guns are apportioned to the Outpost in this Sub-Sector.

III. LINE OF RESISTANCE.

Owing to the steep slopes which characterize the terrain along the General Line of Resistance, with the broad plain gently sloping from the base, the machine guns of the Line of Resistance are sited near the base of the slopes and in such manner, as far as possible, to obtain bands of fire covering the entire front, and particularly so as to deny access to the principal avenues of approach to the plateau above. These approaches are limited in number and consist chiefly of deep ravines cut into the hills between which the abruptness of the cliffs render them possible to be held by comparatively few riflemen, automatic riflemen and grenadiers. Distribution in depth is difficult to obtain, but has been sought as far as the nature of the terrain will permit.

Garrison

Three Machine Gun Companies are apportioned to each Sub-Sector in the Line of Resistance (except that in the MASSACHUSETTS Sub-Sector each company furnishing one platoon to the Outpost).

Mission

The mission of these guns is by direct fire, and, where practicable, by bands of fire to put down a continuous screen of fire in front of the Line of Resistance. At the same time all gunners must be instructed that their targets are any of the enemy appearing within the normal limits of their traverse and direction of fire. In case of an attack under cover of fog, smoke screen, or by night, bands of fire will be laid down along the normal lines indicated by the map, and range cards will be prepared accordingly. These positions will be held at all costs and without thought of withdrawal.

Emplacements

Owing to the fact that most of these positions are without cover and are exposed both to view and to artillery fire, all emplacements should be constructed with overhead splinter and shrapnel proof cover and carefully camouflaged. In most positions suitable shelter for the gun teams and platoon headquarters are available, but, where such is not the case suitable shelter will be immediately constructed adjacent to the gun positions.

IV. RESERVE GUNS

In each Sub-Sector will be three machine gun companies in Brigade reserve, and the Divisional (motorized) battalion will be in Division reserve.

Mission

(a) To be at the disposal of the Brigade or Division Commanders to reinforce the Line of Resistance or placed in position in a prepared second Line of Resistance.

(b) To relieve units in the line.

All officers commanding reserve units should reconnoiter both positions and roads leading thereto in order to be in readiness either to relieve or reinforce the lines. All guns in reserve must be properly adjusted, belts, and water cans filled and ready for instant use.

V. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

(a) Each machine gun company should be equipped with two auxiliary mounts for anti-aircraft work, and two guns from the rear positions should be prepared to engage enemy aircraft. It is suggested that the Ordnance Officer provide such auxiliary mounts as soon as possible.

(b) Machine guns attached to the artillery and to balloon companies will be used under the directions of the commanding officers of those units. (See also ANNEX No. 10).

VI. WIRE

All gun positions should be strengthened and their tasks rendered more effective by the installation of strategic wire put out with a view to herding the enemy into more favorable areas and away from defiladed spaces.

VII. FIRE CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE

Company commanders and platoon leaders will cause to be prepared necessary fire data and suitable range cards at once, showing normal lines of fire for each gun, ranges to prominent objects, and normal Q.E. for firing by night or in smoke or fog. Gunners must be able to lay their guns for the performance of their tasks, both by direct and indirect means, and will be fully instructed as to their mission in case of an attack. In addition, trench order boards showing special orders for each gun position will be prepared and placed at each emplacement. All trench standing orders will be observed in so far as they are appropriate to conditions in this sector and personnel instructed accordingly.

VIII. HARASSING FIRE OF BARRAGE

- (a) No harassing fire can be done.
- (b) All guns are sited for direct fire. The broad frontage does not permit any complete barrage scheme, but as far as possible most guns have been given normal tasks covering the main roads and avenues of approach.

IX. TACTICAL COMMAND

Machine gun units occupying positions are under the tactical command of the commander of the zone in which they are located. Zone commanders will not, however, change the location or missions of guns as set forth in the plan of defense, but will make recommendations and suggestions through proper channels to these Hdqrs. Brigade machine gun officers are authorized to make minor changes in location, mission, etc. of machine guns in their respective sectors with the consent of their Brigade Commanders, but will not materially alter the general scheme of defense laid down.

X. LIAISON WITH ADJOINING DIVISIONS

Co-ordination of guns on the flanks with those of adjacent divisions will be arranged by the D.M.G.O. with the corresponding officer of such divisions.

XI. RELIEFS

- (a) Units in Outpost Zone should be relieved within their respective companies every three days.
- (b) Units not in Outpost Zone have good shelter, are quite comfortable, can carry on quite effective training, and their relief is merely a question of policy of the Division and Brigade commanders.
- (c) Upon relief tripods and all gun accessories may be taken over by relieving units in exchange for like material, *but the guns themselves will not be exchanged.*

XII. AMMUNITION

17 filled belt boxes with each gun.....4250

Bulk ammunition " " "4750

Total per gun.....9000 rounds.

XIII. For location of gun positions and directions of fire see map attached.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION,
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 4th November, 1918.

ANNEX NO. 10

CHAPTER XIII. PLAN OF MACHINE GUN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE.
TROYON SECTOR

I. GENERAL

The characteristics of the terrain offer favorable opportunity for the organization of effective anti-aircraft service by machine guns, except in the outpost zone. In the latter zone the lack of good cover and isolation of the positions renders it impracticable to mount heavy

machine guns for this work, and troops in the zone should depend upon good shelter and concealment together with such protection as may be given by Lewis Gunners for anti-aircraft defense. In the zone of resistance the splendid shelter and concealment offered by the natural features of the terrain, the dense woods and undergrowth renders it possible for suitable anti-aircraft service by either automatic rifles or machine guns with a relatively small number of guns.

II. ZONE OF EXPECTED ATTACK.

Attacks by enemy air-craft would naturally be expected in the Zone of Resistance, along the general line of the main improved road which skirts the east edge of the plateau from the cross-roads at 48.8-44.9 to ST. REMY, thence along the valley road from ST. REMY to MESNIL-SOUS-LES-CÔTES. From these roads lead the main channels of communication and supply from rear to front, the necessarily considerable circulation offering tempting opportunity for attack by enemy air-craft both by means of bombs and machine guns.

III. GARRISON FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE.

Twelve guns are apportioned for anti-aircraft defense.

IV. LOCATION

I gun at cross-roads at	48.8-44.9	I gun at road junction	45.7-51.4
I " " " " "	49.1-46.0	I " " " fork at	45.1-52.7
I " " " " "	48.8-47.4	I " " cross roads at	44.0-52.4
I " " " " "	48.4-48.6	I " " " " "	43.4-54.0
I " " " " "	47.0-50.0	I " " Côte 372 "	43.7-55.4
I " " road fork "	46.3-50.9	I " " road junction	42.5-56.2

V. TYPE OF GUN

Owing to the ease with which the Lewis Gun can be mounted for anti-aircraft work and its adaptability for firing at all angles, it is ideal for anti-aircraft work, and a suitable number from each battalion occupying a Center of Resistance will be detailed to this work. The heavy type of machine gun is difficult to mount for high angle fire and its operation against aircraft is seriously impeded by the belt, belt box, condenser and tube, and it is not recommended for this work except in an emergency, for which event each machine gun company should be equipped with two auxiliary mounts. The ideal method would be to equip each machine gun company with four Lewis guns in addition to its twelve heavy guns, with the necessary increased personnel, thus rendering them available for anti-aircraft service at all times as well as giving them much desired facilities for the defense of their own guns.

VI. EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTION

Each anti-aircraft gun crew must be provided with high power glasses or telescope and thoroughly instructed in means of distinguishing enemy aircraft from our own and cautioned to exercise the greatest care to avoid firing upon friendly planes. Tracer am.

munition will be provided on the basis of one round tracer to each five rounds.

VII. ARTILLERY AND BALLOON PROTECTION.

The anti-aircraft defense for batteries and observation balloons will be as directed by the Chief of the Division Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
OFFICE OF DIVISION GAS OFFICER.

hel

ANNEX No. 12

FRANCE, 4th November, 1918.

CHAPTER XV. PLAN OF DEFENSE AGAINST GAS—TROYON SECTOR.

1. PERSONNEL AND DUTIES.

(a) *Divisional Gas Officer and Assistants* whose duties are to supervise the gas training of the Division, arrange for gas supplies, organize plan of gas defense and report all attacks and casualties to the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service and Chief Gas Officer of the Army through Military Channels, also to act in an advisory capacity to commanding officers of all units.

(b) *Regimental Gas Officer and Noncommissioned Officer.* Supervises the issue of supplies, training, inspection and etc. of the Regiment. Reports to Divisional Gas Officer.

(c) *Battalion Gas Officer and Noncommissioned Officer.* Reports to Regimental Gas Officer. Duties same Regimental Gas Officer, within the Battalion.

(d) *Company Noncommissioned Officer.* Reports to Battalion Gas Officer. Looks after the training and discipline of the men in the company.

2. ZONES. (a) "*Danger Zone*"—area extending approximately twelve miles from the front line. In the present sector it includes all territory east of a line drawn through RUPT-EN-WOËVRE, RANZIÈRES and La CROIX-SUR-MEUSE. Box Respirator is carried in slung position on top of all other articles of clothing and equipment.

(b) "*Alert Zone*"—area extending two miles from the front line, including active battery positions and areas especially subjected to gas shelling. Present "Alert" Zone includes all territory east of line, Les ÉPARGES, ST. REMY, DOMMARTIN and LONGEAU Farm. In this area, respirators are worn in alert position and gas defense apparatus inspected daily. The Military Police will assist in enforcing the zone regulations.

3. EQUIPMENT.

(a) *Box Respirator*; each man is equipped with one Box Respirator before entering the Danger Zone, inspects the mask daily whether in gas or not. Batteries, Signal Corps and special troops are also equipped with the French Tissot.

(b) *Sage Paste*; one tube is issued to each man. This paste when applied to the skin in time will prevent mustard burns.

(c) *Klaxon Horns*; triangles and rattles are issued to each organization to be used for gas alarm.

(d) *Lime*; supplies of lime are kept near dugouts and trenches, to be used for disinfecting shell holes and local areas.

(e) *Horse Respirators*; each horse is equipped with a respirator before being sent to the Danger Zone.

4. STANDING ORDERS AND MAIN POINTS OF GAS DEFENSE.

(a) Commanding officers are responsible for the gas discipline of their respective organizations and for all avoidable gas casualties in their units.

(b) Areas containing high concentration of mustard gas will be evacuated as soon as possible. Commanding Officers will select alternative positions to which they can withdraw without delay.

(c) It may be necessary to wear respirators for long periods under great difficulties. Relief of men in such positions will be arranged for every five hours.

(d) No man will remove his respirator until the senior officer present gives the command with his mask off, he will be held responsible that no trace of gas remains.

(e) Gas Officer will be notified immediately after the attack starts.

(f) Men will not remain in a gassed area unprotected, no matter how slight an odor is detected. Affected areas will be posted and a guard placed to warn all approaching parties. The guard will not be removed until the area is free from gas.

(g) After a gas attack, gas officer will take immediate steps to clear and disinfect gassed positions.

(h) All ranks will immediately put on respirators at the instant the gas alarm is given.

(i) All sentries will act as "Gas Sentries".

(j) Men subjected to high concentration of Mustard Gas will change their clothing as soon as possible. Will not remain in dugouts near men who have not been exposed. All shell hole water must be regarded as contaminated and must never be used for any purpose whatsoever. Food supplies which have been exposed will be thoroughly inspected.

XXXV. ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE 33RD DIVISION, NOVEMBER 11TH 1918

Commanding	Major General Geo. Bell, Jr.
A.D.C.	Captain Frederic M. Roa
A.D.C.	1st Lt. Palmer Hutcheson
Chief of Staff	Brig. General William K. Naylor, G.S.
G-1	Lt. Col. William C. Gardenhire, QMC
Asst. to G-1	Capt. Albert H. Sheffield, Engr.
Asst. to G-1	1st Lt. John W. Sadler, Inf.
Asst. to G-1	Major Harry F. Hamlin, JAG (Requisition Renting & Claims Officer & Zone Major.)
G-2	Lt. Col. Charles C. Allen, G.S.
Asst. to G-2	Capt. Carl F. Lauer, G.S.
Asst. to G-2	1st Lt. Evan A. Woodward, Inf.
Asst. to G-2	1st Lt. Robert J. Fisher, Inf.
G-3	Lt. Col. William H. Simpson, Inf.
Asst. to G-3	Capt. Joseph C. Grason, Inf.
Asst. to G-3	1st Lt. Harold B. Beebe, Inf.
Adjutant	Lt.Col. Frederic L. Huidekoper, A.G.
Asst. Adjt.	Major Henry S. Hooker, A.G.
Statistical Officer	Major Robin C. Keene, A.G.
Asst. Stat. Officer	1st Lt. Frank A. Biederman, A.G.D.
Asst. Stat. Officer	2nd Lt. Louis B. Tovstein, A.G.D.
Asst. Stat. Officer	2nd Lt. Milo G. Miller, A.G.D.
Inspector	Major Frank W. Barber, QMC
Judge Advocate	Lt.Col. Burnett M. Chipfield, JAG
Quartermaster	Lt.Col. J. T. B. Jones, QMC
Asst. Quartermaster	Major Rufus H. Stoddard, QMC(QMC Supplies)
Asst. Quartermaster	Major Frederick E. Rand, QMC (Transportation)
Asst. Quartermaster	Capt. Paul E. Haralson, QMC (Subsistence)
Asst. Quartermaster	Capt. Irvin D. Hess, QMC (Finance)
Asst. Quartermaster	2nd Lt. Clay M. Donner, QMC (Asst. Finance)
Asst. Quartermaster	2nd Lt. David B. Starrett, QMC (Clothing)
Asst. Quartermaster	2nd Lt. Charles M. Thurman, QMC (Asst. Subsistence)
Graves Registration Off.	Capt. Virgil C. Nickerson, Inf.

Asst. Graves Registration Off.	1st Lt. Robert M. Kellerman, Chap.
Medical Corps.	Col. Levi M. Hathaway, MC (Div. Surgeon)
	Major Herman H. Tuttle, MC (Div. San. Insp.)
	Major William M. Gay, MC (Tuberculosis Specialist)
	Major Frederick S. Frederickson, MC (Med. Gas Off.)
	Capt. Thomas H. England, MC (Comdg. Div. Med. Sup. Unit.)
	Capt. Thomas J. Riach, MC (Div. Psychiatrist)
	Capt. William S. Ehrich, MC (Div. Urologist)
	1st Lt. Leon Seidler, MC (Asst. Div. Urologist)
	1st Lt. Henry W. Grady, MC (Div. Orthopaedist)
	Major Raymond W. Pearson, DC (Div. Dental Officer)
	Capt. Eugene S. Allen, VC (Div. Vet.) (Not yet joined)
	1st Lt. Wallace M. Decker, VC (Actg. Div. Vet.)
	1st Lt. Clarence P. Harris, San. Cps. (X-Ray Spec.)
Engineer Dept.	Col. Henry A. Allen, Engr.
Ordnance Dept.	Major Oliver J. Troster, Inf.
	2nd Lt. H. S. Hoit, Inf. (Asst. Div. Ord. Officer)
	1st Lt. Robert B. Day, Inf. (Act. Div. Mun. Officer)
Signal Corps	Lt. Col. Charles R. Forbes, Sig. Cps.
	1st Lt. Norman J. Ambs, Sig. Cps. (Asst. to Div. Sig. Off.)
Gas Service	1st Lt. Will E. Vawter, CWS
	1st Lt. J. M. Dain, CWS (Asst. Div. Gas Officer)
	2nd Lt. A. W. Maddocks, Inf. (Asst. Div. Gas Officer)
Asst. Provost Marshal	Capt. William H. Troxell, Inf.
Hdqrs. Troop	Capt. Herbert W. Styles, Cav.
	1st Lt. Thomas J. Cochrane, Cav.
	2nd Lt. Richard R. Notter, Cav.
Div. Machine Gun Officer	Lt. Col. David R. Swaim, Inf.

Motor Transport Officer	Major Frederick S. Haines, QMC
Billeting Officers	2nd Lt. William H. Merriman, QMC
	1st Lt. Oliver J. Sheehy, Inf.
	1st Lt. George O. Warren, Inf.
Attached	1st Lt. Arthur W. Larson, PES (Comdg. Postal Det.)
	1st Lt. Herbert H. Harris, Inf. (Div. Recreation Off.)
	2nd Lt. Arthur J. Feeney, QMC (Comdg. Salvage Sq. 13)
	2nd Lt. James C. Williams, QMC (Comdg. Sales C.U. 311)
French Mission	Capt. R. I. Bader, Liaison Officer.
	Lt. R. I. Ferdinand-Fache, Liaison Officer.
	2nd Lt. Julien Brest, Interpreter.

65TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Commander	Brig. Gen. Edward L. King.
Adjutant	Major R. Waring, Inf.
A.D.C.	1st Lt. Spencer McKeon, Inf.
A.D.C.	1st Lt. John A. Prosser, Inf.
<i>129th Infantry.</i>	
Commander	Col. Edgar A. Myer, Inf.
2nd in Command	Lt. Col. Diller S. Myers, Inf.
Adjutant	Capt. Neil Kerr, Inf.
Comdg. 1st Bn.	Major Earl C. Thornton, Inf. (D.S., Army Line School.)
	Capt. Felix R. Holmes, Inf. (Actg. Comdr.)
Comdg. 2nd Bn.	Major Harry B. Goodison, Inf. (Abs. 7 day leave)
	Capt. John C. Baker, Inf. (Actg. Comdr.)
Comdr. 3rd Bn.	Major William F. Hemenway, Inf.

130th Infantry.

Commander	Col. John V. Clinnin, Inf.
2nd in Command	Major Edward Bittel, Inf. (Also Comdr. 3rd Bn.)
Adjutant	Capt. Harmon L. Ruff, Inf.
Comdg. 1st Bn.	Capt. Jabish H. Woodward, Inf. (Actg. Comdr.)
Comdg. 2nd Bn.	Capt. Albert H. Gravenhorst, Inf. (Actg. Comdr.)
Comdg. 3rd Bn.	Major Edward Bittel, Inf. (Also 2nd in Command)

Commander	<i>123rd Machine Gun Bn.</i>
Adjutant	Major Albert L. Culbertson, Inf.
	1st Lt. Arthur Shumate, Inf.
Commander	<i>66TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.</i>
Adjutant	Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf.
A.D.C.	Capt. Harold P. Erskine, Inf.
A.D.C.	1st Lt. Joseph A. St. Louis, Inf.
	2nd Lt. James W. Clarke, Inf.
Commander	<i>131st Infantry.</i>
2nd in Command	Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, Inf.
Adjutant	Lt.Col. James M. Eddy, Inf.
Comdg. 1st Bn.	Captain George R. Miller, Inf.
	Capt. Walter H. Magner, Inf. (Actg. Comdr.)
Comdg. 2nd Bn.	Capt. William M. Wilson, Inf. (Actg. Comdr.)
Comdg. 3rd Bn.	Major Francis M. Allen, Inf.
Commander	<i>132nd Infantry.</i>
2nd in Command	Col. Abel Davis, Inf.
Adjutant	Lt. Col. James H. Stansfield, Inf.
Comdg. 1st Bn.	Capt. A. V. Becker, Inf.
Comdg. 2nd Bn.	Major Brendan J. Dodd, Inf.
Comdg. 3rd Bn.	Major Paul C. Gale, Inf.
	Major John J. Bullington, Inf.
Commander	<i>124th Machine Gun Bn.</i>
Actg. Adjt.	Major Floyd F. Putman, Inf.
	1st Lt. John P. Nolan, Inf.
Commanding	<i>122nd Machine Gun Bn.</i>
Adjutant	Major Mariano B. Southwick, Inf.
	1st Lt. Raymond R. Swain, Inf.
Commanding	<i>108th Engineers.</i>
2nd in Command	Col. Henry A. Allen, Engr.
Adjutant	Major James Lindsey-Oliver, Engr.
Comdg. 1st Bn.	Captain William A. Peterson, Engr.
	Capt. Dwight D. Guilfoil, Engr. (Actg. Comdr.)
Comdg. 2nd Bn.	Capt. Ralph C. Harris, Engr. (Actg. Comdr.)
Commander	<i>108th Field Signal Bn.</i>
	Major James Kelley, Sig. Cps.
Commander	<i>108th Hdqrs. Train & M.P.</i>
Actg. Adjutant.	Colonel Charles D. Center, Inf.
	1st Lt. Joseph A. Ehart, Inf.
Commander	<i>108th Engineer Train.</i>
	1st Lt. Magnus Thompson, Engr.

Commander	<i>108th Supply Train.</i>
	Major John A. Bechtel, QMC 1st Lt. Charles E. Barber, QMC
Commander	<i>108th Sanitary Train.</i>
	Lt. Col. Harry D. Orr, M.C.
Director of Ambulance Section.	Major Robert J. Gay, M.C.
Director of Field Hospital Section.	Major Eugene G. Clancy, M.C.

XXXVI. ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE
ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY UNTIL THE
RETURN OF THE 33RD DIVISION
TO THE UNITED STATES

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY
AMERICAN E.F.

FRANCE, 6 December, 1918.
9:40 HOURS.

G-3 ORDERS }
No. 257. }

1. The 33rd Division, with the 55th Field Artillery Brigade attached, will proceed by marching, commencing December 7th, to the LEUDELANGE area (southwest of LUXEMBOURG), per march table attached.

2. Map showing staging areas en route, LEUDELANGE area, names of towns and billeting capacity in all areas are furnished herewith. Billeting parties will be sent forward to these areas at least one day in advance of the time scheduled for the troops to arrive. The city of LUXEMBOURG will not be occupied by American troops.

3. The Commanding General, 33rd Division, will arrange to relieve, not later than December 10th, all detachments of the 5th Division now on guard and police duty west of the MOSELLE River and south of LUXEMBOURG. The strength, location and duties of these detachments will be obtained from the Commanding General, 5th Division, without delay. P. C. of 5th Division: HOLLERICH. The detachments of the 33rd Division, replacing corresponding detachments of the 5th Division, will not be relieved, except on orders from Headquarters Second Army.

4. P. Cs., 33RD DIVISION:

December 8th—MONCEL CHATEAU (southeast of JARNY).

December 10th—AUMETZ.

December 12th and thereafter—LEUDELANGE.

5. RAILHEADS:

December 7/8—WOINVILLE.

December 9th—JARNY.

December 10th—PIERREPONT.

December 11th—BETTEMBOURG.

December 12th and thereafter—BETTEMBOURG.

By command of Lieutenant General BULLARD:

STUART HEINTZELMAN,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. N. HASKELL,
Col., G. S.,
G-3.

Distribution:

C.G. 33rd Div.	C.G. (1)	Dep. C. of S. (1)	A.A.S.C. (1)
C.G. 5th Div.	C. of S. (1)	G-1 (1)	C.Q.M. (1)
G-2 (1)	G-3 (9)	G-4 (4)	C. Radio O. (1)
G-5 (1)	C.Arty. (4)	C.E. (1)	C.C.W.S. (1)
C.S.O. (1)	War Diary (1)	Statis.O. (1)	I.G. (1)
C. Surg. (1)	P.M. (1)	CG, VI Corps (1)	CG, IX Corps (1)
CG First Army (1)	CG, Third Army (1)	G-1, GHQ (1)	G-3, GHQ (1)
Fr.Mis'n. (1)	General of the U.S. Zone	BAR le Duc (1)	

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY
AMERICAN E. F.

FRANCE, 6 December, 1918.

9:40 HOURS

MARCH TABLE

FOR

33RD DIVISION

to accompany G-3 ORDERS No. 257.

DATE	ROUTES	HEAD OF COLUMNS WILL REACH THE LINE	BILLETING AREA
Commencing Dec. 7 Completed Dec. 8.	No restrictions west of the line—THIAUCOURT—Bois de WARVILLE TRONVILLE—St. Ail—MOINEVILLE—ALGRUGE—ZOUFTGEN—HESPERINGEN	FOAMEIX-Bois-de-TILLY-OZERAILLES—VALLEROY MOINEVILLE.	ÉTAIN—FOAMEIX—OZERAILLES—VALLEROY—MOINEVILLE—BATILLY—JOUAVILLE—BRUVILLE—VILLE-sur-YRON—ALLAMONT—GUSSAINVILLE—WARCQ, all inclusive.
Dec. 9th.		SPINCOURT—LANDRES—MAIRY—AVRIL	SPINCOURT—LANDRES—BONVILLERS—MAIRY—AVRIL—BRIEY—Les BAROCHES—GONDRECOURT AMEL—SENON—VAUDONCOURT, all inclusive.
Dec. 10th		LONGUYON—JOPPÉCOURT AUMETZ—FONTOY	LONGUYON—JOPPÉCOURT—AUMETZ—FONTOY—AVRIL—MAIRY—LANDRES—AVILLERS—SPINCOURT—MUZERAY, all inclusive.
Dec. 11th.		LONGWY—VILLERUPT—STEINBRUCKEN—VOLMERANGE	LONGWY—VILLERUPT—ESCH—STEINBRUCKEN—SCHIFFLINGEN—RUMELANGE—VOLMERANGE—ANGEVILLERS—HAVANGE—AUMETZ—SERROUVILLE—JOPPÉCOURT—CHENIÈRES—REHON, all inclusive.
Dec. 12th.		Destinations.	STRASSEN—CESSINGEN—HESPERINGEN—PEPINGEN—DUDELANGE—ESCH—SCHONWEILER—DIPPACH—MAMERS, all inclusive.

HEADQUARTERS 131ST INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 13th December, 1918.

BULLETIN

FORMAL OCCUPATION OF METZ

Following the Armistice of November 11th, 1918, German forces gradually withdrew from their former fronts and were followed closely by French, English and American troops.

The French occupied Alsace-Lorraine placing a small force in the city of Metz. The formal occupation of these provinces was celebrated on the 8th of December by a review before the President of the Republic in the Plaza de la République in Metz on which occasion were represented battalions of the famous fighting Divisions of France including Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, tanks and armoured cars. The Governor-General made special request to the French government that American troops should be asked to participate sending for that purpose a picked battalion from some fighting regiment which have seen service with the French.

The 131st Infantry was selected to represent the American Forces in France. A provisional battalion of 32 officers and 735 men were selected who left their station December 4th, marching across the famous battlefields of Vienville, Mars-la-Tour and Gravelette, arriving in Longeville a suburb of Metz, the afternoon of the 6th where they were quartered in barracks lately occupied by the vanishing German Army. The forenoon of the 7th was spent in practice of the Review presided over by the Governor-General, arranged by his Staff. This was necessary on account of the limited space available for the movement of a vast body of troops requiring the most minute calculations to prevent blocking exits or congestion on the Plaza which covered an area smaller than a city block in Chicago.

Metz is a very ancient city having been founded before the Christian era. Was at various times in the possession of the Germans, Romans and French. The streets are narrow and crooked. The city is circumvallated by a moat built by Vauban the celebrated French officer who planned most of the old forts and defenses of France. In the center of the city is a magnificent old Cathedral with many statues carved on stone representing the Saints and Kings of old. The face of one of these, a statue of King David was re-cut some years ago into a likeness of Kaiser Wilhelm II over the front of which now hangs a placard with the inscription thereon, "Sic transit Gloria Mundi," (so passes the glory of earth.) In the Plaza de la République was standing a heroic bronze statue of Kaiser Wilhelm I now pulled down and lying flat on the ground. Facing the review space stands a bronze statue of Marshal Ney represented as in action, bold in its execution and magnificent in proportions.

Such troops as could be accommodated on three sides of the Plaza and facing the Review Pavillion [sic] were packed in closely without intervals, without file closers, flags and standards in the front rank, officers on the flanks of their organizations. Commanders of Divisions only were mounted. French infantry were formed in sections of ten files, single rank at two pace intervals. The American troops were allowed to form by half companies in double ranks with seven pace intervals making nine companies of nine squads each. This formation made an imposing, compact body easily maneuvered and impressive in appearance.

Passing in Review, the following was the order of march:

Commanding Officer, 131st Infantry
American Army Band
Staff of 73rd French Division
Battalion, 131st Infantry
French Infantry
French Cavalry
French Artillery
Tanks, armoured cars, etc.

This review was held for sentimental reasons in the square where the German Emperor always held his Reviews whenever he visited the troops quartered in Metz. The Germans had constructed around the city barracks and cantonments to accomodate 50,000 soldiers.

Grouped in the front seats of the Reviewing Stand were the President of the Republic, M. Clémenceau, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing, Marshal Pétain and Lord Derby. Behind them were a notable gathering of famous generals and other distinguished men. On each side of the Reviewing Stand were smaller stands occupied by Generals, prominent citizens veterans of the War of '70 and '71, etc. On each side of the Reviewing stand were grouped young girls in native costume and further extending the entire length of the square were civic societies, officers, etc.

The Review was scheduled to commence at 9.20 A.M., but it was not until some minutes later when the booming of cannon announced that [the] arrival of the President and Reviewing Party. Shortly afterward the President and party walked along the front of the troops, regiments in turn presenting arms and rendering the prescribed honors; next grouping themselves in front of the Reviewing Stand all of the Division Color-Bearers marched forward with the National Flags forming in line facing the President who made a few remarks, then called General Pétain forward and invested him with the baton of a Marshal of France in recognition of his distinguished services during the War. The Review followed, led by the American Battalion conspicuous in its uniform of olive drab contrasting sharply with the blue-grey of the French. Proudly the Stars and Stripes waved in the breeze on this historic occasion, proudly the American soldiers in perfect lines swept by, as the Governor-General remarked, "Looking like the fighters that you are." After passing in Review the American troops were massed beyond the Palace of Justice on an elevation overlooking the Road over which shortly after passed the Reviewing Party and a long procession of automobiles filled with officers, girls in native costume, etc., all gayly decorated with garlands and flags.

The 8th of December will long be remembered by the liberated people of Alsace-Lorraine. For nearly fifty years they have lived under the oppression of German Rule. They were subject to sur-

veillance every moment of the day, compelled to speak the German language and to teach it in the schools. Their property was taken away from them with no pretense of just compensation. They were not allowed to observe their national holidays or celebrate national events. They were made to feel the iron heel of oppression at all times. When the relief came they were wild with joy. They decorated the city and their homes with long hidden flags and bunting. They brought out the treasured relics of the days which linked them with France and if there were any German sympathizers left, no outward evidence appeared. The night of the 8th there was some disturbance in the old city; windows were broken in a few German shops but the situation was quickly taken in hand and quiet restored. Only troops on guard were allowed in the city, the afternoon of the 8th. As the American Battalion left the morning of the 9th no opportunity was presented for sightseeing except the passage through a portion of the City on the way to the Review.

While the French occupation of Metz was complete time had not permitted the cleaning up of the City for which reason American troops were from necessity assigned to barracks in Longevieu. These barracks were as the Germans left them; stripped of everything of value, without light, heat or equipment.

The American troops conducted themselves splendidly and were in every way a credit to the Cause and Country they represented. The Governor-General stated that their appearance, conduct and performance of duty merited the highest praise, that he was pleased and gratified.

On the morning of December 9th, the Battalion started on its march of about fifty kilometers to catch up with the Regiment which was accomplished the evening of the second day.

The Commanding Officer congratulates the officers and men on their appearance, conduct and performance of duty and extends his thanks to all concerned for their willing co-operation and assistance in making this occasion an unequaled success.

SANBORN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES FLH-wlj-www
A. P. O. 750
LUXEMBOURG, 19th January, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 9.

1. The Division Commander takes great pleasure in publishing to the command the following extract from Special Orders No. 19, Par. 14, these Headquarters, dated 19th January, 1919:

"THE following soldiers will report to the Adjutant General,

General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, France, on or before the 25th January, 1919, for the presentation to them of the MEDAL OF HONOR:

GRADE	NAME	A. S. NO.	ORGANIZATION
1st Sgt.	Johannes S. Anderson	1389034	Co B, 132nd Inf.
1st Sgt.	Sidney G. Gumpertz	1388848	Co C, 132nd Inf.
Sgt.	Willie Sandling	2070183	Co A, 132nd Inf.
Pvt.	Berger Loman	1389565	Co H, 132nd Inf.
Pvt.	Clayton K. Slack	2055344	Co D, 124th MG Bn.

2. This General Order will be read to all troops at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, A. G.,
Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES FLH-wlj-grj
A. P. O. 750

LUXEMBOURG, 24th January, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS }

No. II

MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE.

A corrected copy of G.O. 232, H.A.E.F., dated 19th December, 1918, has been received from G.H.Q. and is published below for information and compliance with the final paragraph thereof. Bulletin No. 141, Headquarters 33rd Division, dated 28th December, 1918—which published the original copy of G.O. 232—is, therefore, cancelled:

"It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishment, which will live through all history, that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the enemy line on the western front. It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of the Argonne; a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's military power.

Soldiers of all of the divisions engaged under the First, Third and Fifth American Corps and the Second Colonial and Seventeenth French Corps—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 90th and 91st American Divisions, the 18th and 26th French Divisions, and the 10th and 15th French Colonial divisions—you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended machine gun nests, your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month, from the initial attack of September 26th, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods and over the hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the Côtes de Meuse to the east, and then, on the 1st of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Soldiers of all army and corps troops engaged—to you no less credit is due; your steadfast adherence to duty and your dogged determination in the face of all obstacles made possible the heroic deeds cited above.

The achievement of the First Army which is scarcely to be equalled in American History, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt."

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff.
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER,
Lieut.-Colonel, A.G.,
Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS VI ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

31 January, 1919.
12 hours.

G-3 ORDERS }

No. 19. }

1. The accompanying map (Appendix 1) shows the boundaries of the Second Army, of the VI and IX Corps, of the 5th, 7th and 33rd Divisions, of Areas 1, 2 and 3 (II French Corps) as of "O" Hours, 2nd February, 1919.

2. VI ARMY CORPS AREA: That part of the Second Army area bounded as follows:—French-German boundary 1914 from point east of CHAMBLEY, north to LUXEMBOURG boundary, LUXEMBOURG boundary east, north, west and south to point east of MOINET (BELGIUM)—WILWERWITZ (excl) — KAUTENBACH (incl) — MERSCHIED (excl) — NIEDERMERZIG (incl) — EIVERLINGEN (excl) — SAEUL (excl) — to point on BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary northwest of HOBSCHEID — west, TOUTELANGE (excl) — THIAMONT (excl) — HOCHY (incl) — VANCE (excl) — CHÂTILLON (incl) — GEROUVILLE (incl) — SIGN (excl) — BIEVRE (excl) — MALANDRY (excl) — MOULINS (incl) — MEUSE River to VERDUN — VERDUN (excl) — BELRUPT (incl) — MONT-sous-les-CÔTES (incl) — ST. REMY (incl) — AULNOIS-sous-VERTUZÉY (excl) — BOUCQ (excl) — MÉNIL-la-TOUR (excl) — ROYAUMEIX (excl) — BERNÉCOURT (incl) — LIMEY (excl) — THIAUCOURT (incl)—VANDELAINVILLE (excl.)

3. 33RD DIVISION POLICE AREA: That part of VI Army Corps area east and north of a line, point northwest of HOBSCHEID at junction of BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary and northern boundary of Commune of CAPELLEN (LUXEMBOURG), south along the BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary to a point east of AUTEL BAS (BELGIUM)—east, BETTINGEN (excl) — CAPELLEN (incl) — STRASSEN (excl) — EICH (excl) — CONTERN (incl) — WALDBREDEMUS (incl)—WELLENSTEIN (excl).

4. 5TH DIVISION POLICE AREA: That part of VI Army Corps area south of southern boundary of 33rd Division Police Area, east and north of a line, point on BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary east of AUTEL BAS (BELGIUM) south along LUXEMBOURG boundary to point north of HUSSIGNY — VILLERS-la-MONTAGNE (incl) along road (incl) to MURVILLE (incl) — east, MALAVILLERS (excl) — AUDUN-le-ROMAN (excl)—to point on FRENCH GERMAN boundary 1914 east of AUDUN-le-ROMAN.

5. 7TH DIVISION POLICE AREA: That part of VI Army Corps area south of a line: Point on the FRENCH-GERMAN Boundary 1914 east of DONCOURT-en-JARNISY — DONCOURT-en-JARNISY (excl) — CONFLANS-en-JARNISY (excl) — GOURAINCOURT (excl) — HOUDELAUCOURT (excl) — SPINCOURT (excl) — MUZERAY (excl) — PILLON

(excl) — RUPT-sur-OTHAIN (excl) — JAMETZ (incl) — RÉMOIVILLE (incl) — LOUPPY-Sur-LOISON (incl)—MOUZAY (excl) — west to MEUSE River.

6. 7TH DIVISION BILLETING AREA: As follows: LIMEY (incl) — JEZAINVILLE (incl) — VILLERS-en-HAYE (incl) — ROSIERS-en-HAYE (excl) — FRANCHEVILLE (excl) — BOUVRON (incl) — ANDILLY (incl) — MÉNIL-la-TOUR (incl) — SANZEY (incl) — MANDRES (incl) — BEAUMONT (incl) — FLIREY (incl)—(For unoccupied billets only).

In addition to the above area the town of SAIZERAIS, including ST. AMAND and ST. GEORGES, is placed at the disposal of the 7th Division.

7. AREA "1" (FRENCH CORPS XI: That part of the VI Army Corps as follows: FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG boundary, from point north of HUSSIGNY (France), west along FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG boundary and FRENCH-BELGIAN boundary to point east of MARGNY along Second Army boundary to MEUSE River at point west of MOUZAY — MOUZAY (incl) — LOUPPY-sur-LOISON (excl) — RÉMOIVILLE (excl) — JAMETZ (excl) — RUPT-sur-OTHAIN (incl) — PILLON (incl) — MUZERAY (incl) — SPINCOURT (incl) — HOUDELAUCOURT (incl) — HAUCOURT (incl) — BERTRAMEIX (incl) — MURVILLE (excl) —along road (excl) to VILLERS-la-MONTAGNE-HUSSIGNY (excl).

The XI French Corps has Police and Guard jurisdiction over Area "1" with the exception of the Second Army Dump at REHON, which will be guarded by a detachment of troops from the 5th Division until further orders from these headquarters.

8. AREA "2" (XI FRENCH CORPS): That part of the VI Army Corps area as follows: Point of intersection of FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG boundary to point east of MARGNY — along Second Army boundary to BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary — along BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary to FRENCH-BELGIAN boundary.

The 5th Division will retain Police and Guard control within area "2", until further orders from these headquarters.

9. AREA "3" (XI FRENCH CORPS: That part of the VI Army Corps area as follows: Point on FRENCH-GERMAN Frontier, 1914, east of AUDUN-le-ROMAN (incl) — LANDRES (incl) — to boundary of Area "1" — GOURAINCOURT (incl) — CONFLANS-en-JARNISY (incl) — DONCOURT-en-JARNISY (incl) — east to point on FRENCH-GERMAN Frontier, 1914.

10. In the VI Army Corps area no American Troops will be billeted in the City of LUXEMBOURG, or its suburbs, or in STEINSEL.

11. No columns of American troops will enter or pass through Area "1" or Area "2" (XI FRENCH CORPS), or be billeted therein without special permission from these headquarters. Troops billeted in Area "2", and those on duty guarding the Army dump at REHON (area "1") will remain until further orders from these headquarters directing their withdrawal.

12. American troops have the right of passage through area

"3" (XI FRENCH CORPS), and the right to billet marching troops in unoccupied billets within that area. Guard and police detachments of the 34th Infantry now performing duty within that area will be maintained until relieved by orders from these headquarters.

13. The instructions contained in this order replace all previous instructions on the same subject.

By command of Major General CRONKHITE:

EDGAR T. COLLINS,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

W. KRUEGER,
Lt.Col., G.S.
G-3.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES RW
A. P. P. 750. FLH-wlj-hcr
LUXEMBOURG, 3rd February, 1919.

MEMORANDUM: }

No. 15.

I. DIVISION THEATRICAL TROUPE.

1. The Division Commander takes pleasure in publishing the following telegram from the Commanding General, VI Corps:

"Comdg. General,
33rd Division,
Diekirch.

C.S. 25 Please accept my congratulations on the excellence of the Thirty-Third Division Show and convey to the members thereof the thanks and appreciation of the Sixth Corps Headquarters for their splendid performance here last evening.

Cronkhite."

2. The Division Commander expresses his gratification at the splendid success of the Division Theatrical Troupe and commends its members for the zeal and energy required in order to attain their present excellence.

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER,
Lieut. Colonel, A. G.,
Division Adjutant.

THE 33RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS VI ARMY CORPS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
THIRD SECTION, G. S.

7 February, 1919.
10 hours.

G-3 ORDERS }
No. 20. }

1. In accordance with instructions from G.H.Q., the Area of the Second Army has been extended westward to the BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG frontier from MOINET (excl) south to OBERPOLLEN (incl) (See attached map, Appendix 1). The entire Grand Duchy of Luxembourg accordingly comes within the Area of the Second American Army.

2. Paragraphs 2 and 3, G-3 Order No. 19, Hq. VI Army Corps, are accordingly amended to read as follows, to take effect 0 hour, 9 February, 1919:

"2. VI ARMY CORPS AREA: That part of the Second Army Area bounded as follows:—FRENCH-GERMAN boundary, 1914, from point east of CHAMBLEY—north to LUXEMBOURG boundary—LUXEMBOURG boundary east, north, west and south to point on BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary east of TOUTELANGE—west, TOUTELANGE (excl)—THIAMONT (excl)—HOCHY (incl)—VANCE (excl)—CHÂTILLON (incl)—GEROUVILLE (incl)—SIGN (excl)—BIEVRE (excl)—MALANDRY (excl)—MOULINS (incl)—MEUSE River to VERDUN—VERDUN (excl)—BELRUPT (incl)—MONT-sous-les-CÔTES (incl)—ST. REMY (incl)—AULNOIS-sous-VERTUZEY (excl)—BOUCQ (excl)—MÉNIL-la-TOUR (excl)—ROYAUMEIX (excl)—BERNÉCOURT (incl)—LIMEY (excl)—THIA-COURT (incl)—VANDELAINVILLE (excl)."

"3. *33rd Division Area*: That part of the VI Army Corps Area east and north of a line: point on BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary east of TOUTELANGE—SOUTH along BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG boundary to point east of AUTEL BAS (BELGIUM)—east, BETTINGEN (excl)—CAPELLEN (incl)—STRASSEN (excl)—EICH (excl)—CONTERN (incl)—WALDBREDEMUS (incl)—WELLENSTEIN (excl)."

By command of Major General BELL:

EDGAR T. COLLINS,
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL
W. KRUEGER,
Lt. Col., G.S.,
G-3.

Distribution:

1	C.G. VI Army Corps	14	War Diary
2	C. of S.	15	A.G.
3-4	G-1	16	C.G. Second Army
5	G-2	17	Troop Movement Bureau, Second Army
6-8	G-3	18	Message Center
9	C.S.O.	19	I. G.
10.	C.E.O.	20-24	C.G., 5th Division
11	C.Q.M.	25-29	C.G. 7th Division
12	C. Surg.	30-34	C.G., 33rd Division.
13	Statistical		

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES FLH-grj
A. P. O. 750

LUXEMBOURG, 25th February, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS }

No. 27 }

1. The Division Commander takes great pleasure in publishing to the 33rd Division the following letter:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS G-5
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HRR
FRANCE, February, 17th, 1919.

15924-A 139

From: THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, American E. F.,

To: THE COMMANDING GENERAL, 2nd Army,

Subject: Condition of the animals and transport of the 33rd Division.

1. In connection with a general inspection and supervision of the instruction of the divisions of the A. E. F. in matters pertaining to the care of animals and the upkeep of leather equipment and the transport, the Staff Officer at these Headquarters charged with this duty, reports as follows:

'The 33rd Division was inspected December fifth. There was a well organized system of supervision of the care of animals, a sympathetic attention to their every need in such matters as grooming, feeding, watering, shelter, shoeing and standings, which began with the Division Commander and extended through all the grades down to the riders and drivers. The Division Commander was familiar with every detail of this important phase of instruction and administration in his command, very especially with the efforts of all concerned to ameliorate conditions and the difficulties encountered by them. Great credit is due him personally for the splendid state of affairs in his division on that date, (December 5th, 1918)—which stood as a perfect model of the standards that ought to exist in these matters throughout the army.'

THE 33RD DIVISION

2. The regiment inspected was the 130th Infantry, Colonel John V. Clinnin, Commanding.

By Command of General Pershing:

J. M. WOOLFOLK,
Adjutant General."

jhc
"AG 454 33D Div. 1st Ind. CHM.u
HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY, AMERICAN E. F., February 21, 1919—
To COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd Division. (thru Commanding
General, VI Corps).

1. For his information.

By command of Lieutenant General BULLARD:

ALLEN SMITH, JR.
Adjutant General."

"484 2nd Ind.
Headquarters, 6th Army Corps, APO 783, American E.F. 23 February
1919

To Commanding General, 33rd Division.

1. Forwarded.

By command of Major General CRONKHITE:

E. A. ROBBINS, JR.
Adjutant General."

ear/clw
F.

II. This order will be read to the troops at the first assembly formation after its receipt and organization commanders will emphasize the fact that any failure to maintain the standard which has evoked such a recognition as that contained in the letter quoted above would be unworthy of the 33rd Division.

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

FREDERICK L. HUIDEKOPER,
Lieut.-Colonel, A.G.,
Division Adjutant.

G/3.

HBB-mc.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

LUXEMBOURG, March 4th 1919.

MAP REFERENCE: { METTENDORF. 1/50,000.
 { EWRINGEN. 1/50,000.
 LOCATION LIST.

UNIT	LOCATION
Division Hq. & Hq. Troop.	DIEKIRCH
122nd M. G. Bn.	WILTZ
Co. A.	NIEDERWILTZ

UNIT	LOCATION
Co. B.....	WILTZ
108th Engineers and Engineer Train.....	ECHTERNACH
1st Bn. (Cos. A, B, and C).....	ECHTERNACH
2nd Bn. (Cos. D, E, and F).....	BERDORF
108th Field Signal Bn.....	DIEKIRCH
108th Train Hq.....	DIEKIRCH
33rd Military Police Co.....	DIEKIRCH
65th Inf. Brig. Hq.....	ETTELBRUCK
129th Inf. Hq. & Hq. Co.....	ETTELBRUCK
1st Bn. (Cos. A, B, C, and D).....	ETTELBRUCK
2nd Bn. (Co. E).....	NIEDERFEULEN
Co. F.....	OBERFEULEN
Co. G.....	GROPUS
Co. H.....	MERTZIG
3rd Bn. (Cos. I, K, L, and M).....	SCHIEREN
Machine Gun Co.....	STEGEN
Supply Co.....	WARKEN
Medical Detachment.....	ETTELBRUCK
130th Inf. Hq., Hq. Co., and 1st Bn. Hq..	BETTENDORF
Cos. A and C.....	GILSDORF
Co. B.....	FUHREN
Co. D.....	BASTENDORF
2nd Bn. (Cos. G and H).....	MOSTROFF
Cos. E and F.....	REISDORF
3rd Bn. (Cos. I, L, and M).....	BEAUFORT
Co. K.....	ERMSDORF
Machine Gun Co.....	BEAUFORT
Supply Co.....	GILSDORF
Medical Detachment.....	BETTENDORF
123rd M. G. Bn. Hq. (Cos. A and B)....	ERPELDINGEN
Co. C.....	BURDEN
Co. D.....	INGELDORF
Medical Detachment.....	ERPELDINGEN
66th Inf. Brig. Hq.....	ECHTERNACH
131st Inf. Hq., Hq. Co., and Supply Co....	FELS-LAROCLETTE
1st Bn. (Co. A).....	WECKER
Co. B.....	WASSERBILLIG
Co. C.....	GREVENMACHER
Co. D.....	STEINFORT
2nd Bn. (Co. E).....	LAROCLETTE
Co. F.....	REULAND
Cos. G and H.....	MEDERNACH
3rd Bn. (Cos. L and M).....	FISCHBACH
Co. I.....	HEFFINGEN
Co. K.....	NOMMERN

UNIT	LOCATION
Machine Gun Co.....	SCHOOS
132nd Inf. Hq., Hq. Co., and Supply Co....	JUNGLINSTER
1st Bn. (Co. A).....	OLINGEN
Co. B.....	ROODT
Co. C.....	RODENBOURG
Co. D.....	ESCHWEILER
2nd Bn. (Cos. E and H).....	CONSDORF
Co. F.....	BECH
Co. G.....	ALTTRIER
3rd Bn. (Cos. K and M).....	BOURGLINSTER
Co. I.....	GODBRINGEN
Co. L.....	GONDERINGEN
Machine Gun Co.....	BIWER
124th M. G. Bn. Hq. and Co. A.....	HEFFINGEN
Co. B.....	WALDBILLIG
Co. C.....	MULLERTHAL
Co. D.....	CHRISTNACH
58th F. A. Brig. Hq.....	SCHONFELS
122nd F. A. and Hq. Co.....	BISSEN
Supply Co.....	BOEVANGE
1st Bn. (Batteries A, B, and C).....	BISSEN
2nd Bn. (Batteries D, E, and F).....	COLMAR-BERG
123rd F. A.....	LINTGEN
Hq. Co.....	PRETTINGEN
Sup. Co. and Ord. Detach.....	LORENZWEILER
1st Bn.....	IMBRINGEN
Battery A.....	LINTGEN
Battery B.....	BLASCHIED and IMBRINGEN
2nd Bn. and Battery D.....	HELMDANGE
Battery C.....	LORENZWEILER
3rd Bn.....	PRETTINGEN
Batteries E and F.....	LINTGEN
124th F. A. and Hq. Co.....	BERSCHBACH
Supply Co.....	ROLLINGEN
1st Bn.....	MOSDORF
Battery A.....	PETTINGEN
Battery B.....	ESSINGEN and MOSDORF
Battery C.....	SCHONWEILER
2nd Bn. and Battery D.....	KEHLEN
Battery E.....	HUNSDORF
Battery F.....	KEISPELT
108th Ammunition Train.....	TUNTINGEN
Motor Bn. Hq. and Co. C.....	SAUEL

UNIT	LOCATION
Co. A.....	GREISCH
Cos. B and D.....	SIMMERN
Horse Bn. Hq.....	TUNTINGEN
Co. E.....	TUNTINGEN
Co. F.....	HOLLENFELS
Co. G.....	BRUCH
108th M. O. R. S.....	MERSCH
Division Motor Repair Shop.....	MERSCH
108th Supply Train.....	MERSCH
108th Sanitary Train.....	DIEKIRCH
Ambulance Section Hq.	} DIEKIRCH
Field Hospital Section Hq.	
Camp Infirmaries	
Medical Supply Unit	
Ambulance Co., 129th	
Ambulance Co., 130th, and Field Hospital,	
131st.....	ECHTERNACH
Ambulance Co., 131st, and Field Hospital,	
129th.....	ETTELBRUCK
Field Hospital, 130th, and Mobile Lab[o]ra-	
tory (att.).....	LAROCLETTE
Ambulance Co., 132nd, and Field Hospital,	
132nd.....	CRUCHTEN
Division Casual Camp.....	MERSCH
Mobile Vet. Unit.....	MERSCH
Quartermaster.....	DIEKIRCH
Finance Office.....	DIEKIRCH
RAILHEAD.....	MERSCH
Division Training Center.....	VIANDEN
Division Transport School.....	REDINGEN
ALL CHANGES WILL BE SENT THESE HQ. AT ONCE.	

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A. P. O. 750

FLH-wlj-wwb.

LUXEMBOURG, 4th March, 1919.

Corrected Copy, 14th March, 1919.

(Destroy all copies previously issued)

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 31.

1. The Division Commander was highly gratified by the results of the Division Horse Show on the 27th February, 1919. The mounts, the transport and the personnel presented an appearance which reflected great credit upon the Division and which fully

THE 33RD DIVISION

upheld the standard attained by this command in the matter of animals and transport. He takes great pleasure in expressing to all officials and to every organization which took part in the Show his gratification at this additional evidence of efficiency and good work in the past. This Division takes particular pride in its animals, its transport and its equipment, and the recent Horse Show afforded another proof that the reputation acquired by the 33rd Division for excellence in this respect is fully justified.

2. The following are the winners at the Division Horse show:

CLASS

NO.	EVENT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
12	Singles, Mules, MG or other Cart.....	Hdq. Tr.	122 F.A.	122 F.A.
3	Singles, Horses, Officers Mess Cart....	123 M.G.	131 Inf.	132 Amb.Co.
11	Mounts, Mules, Enlisted men.....	124 F.A.	122 F.A.	122 F.A.
14	Pairs, Mules, Water Cart.....	130 Inf.	130 Inf.	124 F.A.
6	Pairs, Horses, B.L. or ration cart....	Hdq. Tr.	33 M.P.	130 Inf.
1	Mounts, Horses, Enlisted men.....	129 Inf.	33 M.P.	33 M.P.
15	2 pairs, mules, Escort.....	130 Inf.	130 Inf.	122 F.A.
7	Pairs, horses, Fourgon.....	65 Inf. Bde.	Hdq. Tr.	Hdq. Tr.
8	2 pairs, horses, Escort or gun Sect....	130 Inf.	Hdq. Tr.	Hdq. Tr.
17	Fives, horses, or mules, Chariot parc..	122 F.A.	132 Inf.	124 F.A.
2	Mounts, horses, Officers.....	Hdq. Tr.	33 M.P.	66 Inf. Bde.
9	Sixes, horses or mules, fourgon.....	122 F.A.	122 F.A.	130 Inf.
10	Sixes, Horses, 75 mm. Carriage.....	108 Eng.	122 F.A.	122 F.A.
13	Mules, Wheeler, Free for all.....	124 M.G.	124 F.A.	122 F.A.
4	Light Draft Horses, Free for all.....	130 Inf.	124 F.A.	124 M.G.
5	Heavy Draft Horses, Free for all.....	Hdq. Tr.	129 Inf.	Hdq. Tr.
19	Booby.....		No decisions	

SUMMARY

(Firsts, 5 points each; Seconds, 3 points each; Thirds, 2 points each.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	TOTAL
Hdqrs. Troop, 33rd Division.....	4	2	3	32
Trains, Hq. & Military Police.....	0	3	1	11
65th Infantry Brigade.....	1	0	0	5
129th Infantry.....	1	1	0	8
130th Infantry.....	4	2	2	30
66th Infantry Brigade.....	0	0	1	2
131st Infantry.....	0	1	0	3
132nd Infantry.....	0	1	0	3
122nd Field Artillery.....	2	4	5	32
124th Field Artillery.....	1	2	2	15
108th Engineers.....	1	0	0	5
124th Machine Gun Battalion.....	1	0	1	7
123rd Machine Gun Battalion.....	1	0	0	5
132nd Ambulance Co.....	0	0	1	2
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 160

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BELL, JR., TROPHY

Winner: Headquarters Company, 122nd Field Artillery.

(Class 9, No. 1, Sixes shown to fourgon.)

BANDS

1st Prize: 66th Brigade Band.

2nd Prize: Tie—58th Brigade Band and 65th Brigade Band.

3. Cash awards will be made by the Treasurer, Horse Show Committee, in a few days.

Ribbons for Elimination Shows will be delivered to organization commanders as soon as they are received from the manufacturer.

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, A. G.,
Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A. P. O. 750

FLH-wlj-wwb.

LUXEMBOURG, 9th March, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 32. }

I. The Division Commander takes exceptional pleasure in publishing to the command, the following letter:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
OFFICE OF COMMANDING GENERAL.

3 March, 1919.

FROM: COMMANDING GENERAL, Second Army.

TO: COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd Division.

Subject: Horse Show.

1. The reports that have come to me of the splendid success of your Divisional Horse Show at Diekirch last Thursday, 27th February, have given me the greatest pleasure.

2. Please accept my congratulations for yourself and all officers and men of your Command, not only on the zeal and efficiency with which the show was managed and the generally creditable appearance and high class of all exhibits and exhibitors, but also on the magnificent appearance of your chosen Guard of Honor and the military smartness of all concerned. The show was in itself proof of thorough and far-seeing plans well made and of a most praiseworthy attention to details.

3. It was truly a task well done and my only regret is that I could not have been personally present.

(Signed) R. L. BULLARD,
Lieutenant General, U.S.A."

II. This order will be read to all troops at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, A.G.,
Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A. P. O. 750 JHS-wlj-wwb.
LUXEMBOURG, 12th March, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 34.

The following report of inspection of animal transport is published for information:

"COMPARISON TABLE, 33RD DIVISION, FROM INSPECTION
OF ANIMAL TRANSPORT

ORGANIZATION	ANIMALS	HARNESS	WAGONS	PER CENT	DEDUC- TIONS	TOTAL %
33rd M. P. Co.....	98.80	94.33	86.91	280.04	.56	279.48
Hq. Troop, 33rd Div.....	98.60	91.46	87.30	277.36	...	277.36
Hq. Co., 108th Eng.....	96.28	90.69	87.64	274.61	...	274.61
Hq. Co., 122d F.A.....	94.87	91.24	86.64	272.75	.41	272.34
Hq. Co., 132d Inf.....	96.90	87.47	86.99	271.36	.20	271.16
Hq. Co., 124th F.A.....	96.31	88.82	83.52	268.65	...	268.65
Hq. Co., 131st Inf.....	93.68	86.94	83.71	264.33	.04	264.29
Hq. Co., 129th Inf.....	90.56	84.84	83.03	258.43	.20	258.23
Hq. Co., 130th Inf.....	89.26	79.34	83.46	252.06	.08	251.98
Sup. Co., 132nd Inf.....	96.61	85.99	89.92	272.52	.14	272.38
Sup. Co., 124th F.A.....	96.37	90.62	84.54	271.53	.12	271.41
Sup. Co., 122nd F.A.....	93.82	89.89	82.58	266.29	.17	266.12
Sup. Co., 131st Inf.....	94.49	85.08	83.23	262.77	...	262.77
Sup. Co., 129th Inf.....	90.80	87.82	84.03	262.65	.26	262.39
Sup. Co., 130th Inf.....	88.66	85.23	83.26	257.15	...	257.15
Train, 108th Engrs.....	91.30	83.97	75.05	250.32	...	250.32
M.G. & Med. Co.:						
132nd Inf.....	95.43	84.67	89.40	269.50	.08	269.42
130th Inf.....	93.58	84.55	85.75	263.88	...	263.88
131st Inf.....	92.42	88.34	82.64	263.40	.12	263.28
129th Inf.....	92.02	83.86	82.48	258.36	...	258.36

ORGANIZATION	ANIMALS	HARNESS	WAGONS	PER CENT	DEDUC- TIONS	TOTAL %
Med. Det. 122nd F.A.....	95.10	92.14	91.50	278.74	.01	278.73
Med. Det. 124th F.A.....	96.77	89.12	88.13	274.02	.09	273.93
Med. Det. 108th Trns.....	99.33	89.00	83.00	271.33	1.50	269.83
1st Bn. 132nd Inf.....	97.18	91.24	90.14	278.56	.08	278.48
1st Bn. 108th Eng.....	96.78	89.61	86.11	272.50	.04	272.46
1st Bn. 129th Inf.....	91.06	87.41	86.07	264.54	.12	264.42
1st Bn. 130th Inf.....	93.34	83.01	86.03	262.38	.28	261.10
1st Bn. 131st Inf.....						
2nd Bn. 132nd Inf.....	96.38	88.40	89.48	274.26	.12	274.14
2nd Bn. 130th Inf.....	93.25	90.58	87.44	271.27	.26	271.01
2nd Bn. 129th Inf.....	92.63	90.56	85.45	268.64	.03	268.61
2nd Bn. 108th Eng.....	92.91	85.06	87.06	265.03	.45	264.58
2nd Bn. 131st Inf.....	92.15	86.63	82.38	261.16	.12	261.04
3rd Bn. 130th Inf.....	94.93	90.32	87.27	272.52	.08	272.44
3rd Bn. 132nd Inf.....	95.44	88.31	86.83	270.58	...	270.58
3rd Bn. 131st Inf.....	92.13	87.54	89.16	268.83	.12	268.69
3rd Bn. 129th Inf.....	91.22	84.47	87.66	263.35	.09	263.26
124th M. G. Bn.....	94.99	89.68	90.57	275.24	.11	275.13
123rd M. G. Bn.....	94.65	87.88	90.72	273.25	.16	273.09
108th F.S. Bn.....	94.22	89.25	85.20	268.67	.11	268.56

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JAMES H. STANSFIELD
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inf.,
Acting Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A. P. O. 750

JHS-wlj-wwb.

LUXEMBOURG, 24th March, 1919.

MEMORANDUM: }

No. 40.

1. Pursuant to Bulletin 8, Hq. 2nd Army, February 18, 1919, the *33rd Division Motor Transport Show* will be held March 27, 1919, in the public square at DIEKIRCH, LUXEMBOURG, from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

2. COMPETITION IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSES WILL BE HELD:
(a) TRUCKS.

THE 33RD DIVISION

1. Cargo trucks—3 ton capacity or over (Nash Quads included in this class.)
2. Cargo trucks—less than 3 ton capacity.
3. Light delivery trucks, light repair trucks and motorized machine gun battalion transport.
4. Gas tank trucks.
- (b) AMBULANCES.
- (c) MOTORCYCLES. 1. With Side Cars. 2. Solos.
- (d) PASSENGER CARS. 1. Heavy—open or closed—over 5 passengers. (Staff observation included in this class.)
2. Light—open or closed—5 passenger or under.
- (e) ARTILLERY TRACTORS.
- (f) SPECIAL EXHIBITION CLASS.

Artillery Repair Truck.	Artillery Supply Truck
Reconnaissance Car	Kitchen—trailmobile.
10 Ton Artillery Tractor.	Veteran Truck of the
Veteran Passenger Car of	Division.
the Division.	Etc.
3. METHOD OF JUDGING.
 The following maximum ratings will cover the grading of all vehicles:

General mechanical condition of vehicle. . .	40 points
Personnel: (Drivers and assistants) appearance and bearing, and knowledge of existing rules and regulations for traffic. . .	35 points
General appearance and equipment of vehicle.	25 points
—	
TOTAL.	100 points.

 Note: 10 points may be given for longevity.
4. UNIFORM FOR SHOW.
 Overseas cap; woolen O.D. uniform; puttees, woolen; gloves, leather issue.
5. Winners of first and second places in Division show are alone eligible and must be entered in corresponding classes in Corps Show.
6. Major General BELL will formally open the Show at 2 P.M. and will present the Division Trophy to the winning organization at 3 P.M.
7. SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE DAY.
 Music program. Continuous Vaudeville on the grounds.
 Tractor Demonstration, 3:30 P.M. Buffet Luncheon, 2:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.
 Matinee—Vaudeville—Moving Pictures at Cinema Pathe.
 2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.
 7:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. under auspices of the YMCA.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A. P. O. 750

JHS-wlj-wwb.

LUXEMBOURG, 26th March, 1919.

BULLETIN: }
No. 4. }

VI CORPS HORSE SHOW

General Orders No. 7, VI Army Corps, dated 23rd March, 1919, is published for information:

"1. The Corps Commander was highly gratified by the results of the Corps Horse Show on the 20th March 1919. The animals, the transport and the personnel presented an appearance which reflected great credit upon the Corps and which fully upheld the standard attained by the organizations of this Command. He takes great pleasure in expressing to all officials and to every organization, which took part in the show, his gratification at this additional evidence of efficiency and good work.

2. Following are the winners at the Corps Horse Show:

CLASS NO.	EVENT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
5	Pack Mules, To Halter	5th Division 7th Engineers	5th Division 7th Engineers	VI Army Corps 115th Engineers
12	Mules to M.G. Cart	33rd Division Hq. Troop	33rd Division 122nd F. A.	7th Division 21st M. G. Bn.
11	One Line, Horses or Mules	33rd Division 123rd M. G. Bn.	7th Division 80th F. A.	33rd Division 131st Infantry
16	Mounts, Horses, Enlisted Men	5th Division 20th F. A.	33rd Division 129th Infantry	7th Division 80th F. A.
7	Two Line, Horses or Mules	7th Division 64th Infantry	7th Division 20th M.G. Bn.	33rd Division Hq. Troop
10	Two Line, Horses or Mules	33rd Division 130th Infantry	5th Division 60th Infantry	33rd Division 130th Infantry
4	Lead Mules To Halter	5th Division 21st F. A.	7th Division 34th Infantry	33rd Division 124th F. A.
9	Two Line, Horses or Mules	33rd Division Hq. Troop	33rd Division 33rd M. P. Co.	7th Division 55th Infantry
6	Four Line, Horses or Mules	33rd Division 130th Infantry	VI Army Corps Hq. Troop	7th Division 80th F. A.
8	Four Line, Horses or Mules	33rd Division Hq. Troop	7th Division 34th Infantry	7th Division 64th Infantry

CLASS NO.	EVENT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
15	Mounts Officers	7th Division Col. Johnson	5th Division Major Hewitt	5th Division Lt. Col. Carlisle
14	Five Horse Teams	5th Division 19th F. A.	33rd Division 122nd F. A.	33rd Division 132nd Inf.
13	Artillery Teams	5th Division 20th F. A.	33rd Division 122nd F. A.	7th Division 79th F. A.
3	Mules, Wheel, To Halter	7th Division 34th Infantry	5th Division 61st Infantry	7th Division 20th M. G. Bn.
18	Jumpers, Enlisted Men	7th Division 79th F. A.	5th Division	5th Division
2	Light Draft Horses to Halter	7th Division 34th Infantry	33rd Division 124th M.G.Bn.	5th Division 61st Infantry
17	Jumpers Officers	7th Division Col. Johnson	5th Division Lt. Col. Carlisle	VI Army Corps Capt. Wiltshire
1	Heavy Draft Horses, to Halter	33rd Division Hq. Troop	33rd Division 129th Infantry	5th Division Hq. Troop
20	Flat Race, Mules, Enlisted Men	7th Division	7th Division	33rd Division 130th Infantry
19	Flat Race Horses Enlisted Men	5th Division	7th Division	33rd Division Hq. Troop
21	Flat Race Officers	33rd Division Capt. Killoran	33rd Division Lieut. Hicks	7th Division Capt. Lewis
	Bands	33rd Division	5th Division	7th Division

SUMMARY

ORGANIZATION	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	TOTAL
33rd Division.....	9	8	7	24
7th Division.....	7	6	9	22
5th Division.....	6	7	4	17
VI Corps Troops.....	0	1	2	3

3. Certificates and ribbons will be delivered to organizations on March 24, 1919."

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff.
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inf.,
Acting Division Adjutant.
Double Distribution.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A. P. O. 750 JHS-wlj-grj
LUXEMBOURG, 7th April, 1919.

MEMORANDUM: }

No. 45 }

EMPLOYMENT.

An extension of the scope of the Division Education Office includes a plan to assist in shaping conditions in the State of Illinois, and elsewhere so far as practicable towards insuring employment for the members of the 33rd Division upon their return home.

To do this, all organizations; Civic, Commercial, Fraternal and Welfare Clubs and Societies are asked to co-operate. Newspaper and other publicity is being prepared. Co-operative committees will be formed to make an industrial survey throughout the State of Illinois to determine how many positions will be open; the nature of the work offered; where located; names of employers, and what each position will pay.

Data obtained by these committees will be classified by occupation and location and so arranged that every member of this Division making application will have access to it. This requires that an expression from every officer and enlisted man serving with the Division be given. This information will be co-ordinated with the information obtained from the proposed survey.

Applications equal to 40% of "total present strength" are being distributed to Regimental Commanders for distribution down to Companies and separate Units. If more are needed they can be secured by telephoning Division Education Officer.

Company and separate Unit Commanders will secure a statement from each Officer and man in his command as to whether or not he will have employment awaiting him when mustered out of the service, and instruct him in intelligently preparing his application, and offer him every available facility and assistance.

Reports will be prepared by Company and separate Unit Commanders, constituting a Summary of applications filed. Summary to show "Location" and "Occupation", and to include "1st choice" only. The following plan will be followed in preparing report:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	CHICAGO, ILL.	CAIRO, ILL.	NEW YORK, N. Y.
Accountants.....2	Accountants....6	Accountants....1	Accountants....1
Bakers.....1	Bakers.....4	Bakers.....1	Bakers.....1
Cooks.....1	Cooks.....1	Cooks.....1	Cooks.....1

Continue occupations alphabetically as determined by applications until the summary is complete for each city or town. If position is desired on a farm, give name of nearest town.

A report will *then* be prepared by each Company and separate Unit Commander showing names of every officer and enlisted man who *has not* filed an application. The two reports to equal "Total present strength" including "attached", and in the latter case to show the name of organization to which he belongs. The following form to be used:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

That I have employment awaiting my return with the firm or individual shown opposite my name and do not wish to avail myself of the offer contained in Memorandum No. 45, Headquarters 33rd Division, dated 7th April, 1919.

NAME	OCCUPATION	EMPLOYER	CITY OR TOWN
------	------------	----------	--------------

This list will, upon completion be signed in the regular manner by the Commanding Officer of Company or separate Unit, showing the name of the organization.

This report, together with the "Summary", will be forwarded through Regimental Commander, (together with the original applications) to Division Education Officer to reach him not later than noon, Sat. April 12, 1919.

A Committee of five members, namely: Col. J. B. Sanborn, Col. Milton J. Foreman, Col. Henry A. Allen, Col. Abel Davis and Col. John V. Clinnin, have been selected by the Commanding General to act as an Advisory Board in carrying out this project.

Any inquiries regarding this matter should be addressed directly to the Division Education Officer.

By Command of Major General BELL:

CHARLES C. ALLEN,
Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff,
Actg. Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Lieut.-Colonel, Infantry,
Actg. Division Adjutant.

Double Distribution.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION OJT
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES RCK-wlj-grj
A. P. O. 750
LUXEMBOURG, 16th April, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 49
CORPS MOTOR SHOW.

1. The Division Commander is greatly pleased to announce that the 33rd Division won first honors at VIth Corps Motor Show, held at Luxembourg, 11th April, 1919. He expresses his thanks to the winners, both the organizations and drivers, for the splendid showing they made, and for the splendid success in maintaining the reputation of this Division for efficient and creditable motor transportation.

2. The following is a list in detail showing the points won by the Division entrants. The system of rating was: First Place, 7 points; Second Place, 5 points; Third Place, 3 points:

CLASS		MACHINE	33RD DIV. WINNERS			POINTS
			PLACE	ORGANIZATION	DRIVER	
I.	Cargo Trucks	Liberty	2	108th Sup.Tn.	Cpl.C.J.Hemmer	5
II.						0
III.	L.D.Trucks	Dodge	1	108 M.O.R.S.	Sgt.R.B.Hammond	7
IV.	Ambulances	G.M.C.	2	A.C. 131	Wag.Wm.I.Sartain	5
V.	Motorcycles,S.C.	Harley-Davidson	1	33rd M.P.Co.	Pvt.E.J.Herbert	7
VI.	Motorcycles,Solo	Harley-Davidson	3	33rd M.P.Co.	Pvt.C.H.Bissell	3
VII.	Heavy Pass.Cars	Limo.Cadillac	1	58th FAB Hq.	Wag.L.L.Durnil	7
VIII.	Heavy Pass.Cars	8 Pass.White	1	2nd Bn.123 FA.	Pvt.H.A.Saunders	7
IX.	Light PassCars	5 Pass.Ford	2	108th Sup.Tn.	Pvt.F.E.Kinkade	5
X.	All disqualified.					0
XI.	Art'y Tractors	Reo, 5 ton	1	Bty.C,123 FA.	Pvt.A.J.Brown,	7
	" "	Reo, 5 ton	2	Bty.F,123 FA.	Pvt.R.Harvey	5
	" "	US Ord.Art.	3	Bty.A,123 FA.	Pvt.E.Spear	3
	" "	Holt 10 ton	1	Bty.E,123 FA.	Pvt.V.Quayle	7
	" "	Holt 10 ton	2	Bty.F,123 FA.	Pvt.J.Craig	5
XII.						0
XIII.	Reconn.Car	12 Pass.White	1	123 F.A.	Wag.J.E.Holliday	7
XIV.	Tank Trucks	Packard	1	108Sup.Tn."D"	Cpl.R.J.Oliver	7
TOTAL						87

THE 33RD DIVISION

SUMMARY:	33rd Division.....	87
	5th Division.....	81
	6th Corps.....	54

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBIN C. KEENE,
Major, A. G.,
Actg. Division Adjutant.

Double Distribution.

HEADQUARTERS, 33RD DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

BREST, FRANCE, May 8, 1919.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commander-in-Chief, American E.F.
Chaumont, France.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

In addition to acknowledging receipt of your letter of April 23rd, expressing satisfaction at your inspection of the 33rd Division at Ettelbruck, Luxembourg, on April 22nd, I desire to call attention to the fact that on October 15th, the Division was not withdrawn from the east to the west bank of the Meuse River, but continued to occupy the position astride the Meuse which it had taken, until October 21st. The ground gained on the east bank was about four kilometers. Also, that the operations in the Troyon Sector were not confined to strong patrols and raids, as will be seen by copy of General Bullard's letter dated December 12th, shown on page 27 of pamphlet enclosed. The operations of the 33rd Division are told briefly on pages 6 and 7 of marked copy of pamphlet.

A full account of the work of the 33rd Division was given in "The Activities of the 33rd Division from its Arrival in France until the Armistice", prepared by Lieut. Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper, and turned in to G.H.Q. by my order. The pamphlet enclosed is a very brief résumé of the work of the 33rd Division; it has been placed in the hands of every man in the Division, and was also prepared by Colonel Huidekoper.

It is desired to publish your letter, and for this reason, it is requested that such corrections be made as may be justified by an examination of the facts as stated by Colonel Huidekoper.

Sincerely,

GEO. BELL, Jr.
Major General, U.S.A.

TELEGRAM

Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Received at Headquarters Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J.
a37NYSO 211 Govt. C-A-B-L-E.

Haef. May 16, 1919.

MAJOR GENERAL, GEORGE BELL, Jr.

Commanding 33rd Division, Care Commanding General,
Port of Debarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Reference your letter May eighth relative change my letter to thirty third Division of April 23rd following changes approved period Delete all sentences second paragraph following sentence eight period End of paragraph to read as follows Quote Beginning with October eighth it participated in the operations east of the Meuse comma pressing vigorous attacks on the eleventh comma twelfth comma and thirteenth in the vicinity of Consenvoie and the Bois de Chaume and the Bois du Plat-Chêne period It remained astride of the Meuse until it was relieved on October twenty first comma during which entire period it was constantly subjected to heavy artillery and machine gun fire from the heights of the west bank comma and was continually in action period On October twentysixth it reëntered the line in the Troyon Sector where it took part in the attack of the 2nd army comma driving the enemy from the towns of St. Hilaire and Marchéville and occupying the towns of Butgnéville and Riaville period The Division was advancing when hostilities ended with the armistice period Unquote Third paragraph unchanged period You may publish letter as corrected period Have rewritten letter which am mailing.

PERSHING,.

550 pm

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

TO DEPARTING OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

After honorably serving your Country in a great war, you are about to embark for the homeland. Remember that the bearing of their officers is reflected in the behavior and discipline of the men you are commanding homeward bound. I most sincerely trust that no single act may occur to stain the splendid record won by our troops in Europe. My confidence and best wishes follow you and them as you cross the sea and in your future service in the Army or elsewhere.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION

ON BOARD U. S. S. "MOUNT VERNON"

NEW YORK HARBOR

GENERAL ORDERS

May 17, 1919.

No. 54.

I. The Division Commander takes the greatest pleasure in publishing to the command the following letter from the Commander-

in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing:
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BELL,
Commanding 33rd Division,
American E. F.

FRANCE, April 23, 1919.

MY DEAR GENERAL BELL:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the 33rd Division at Ettelbruck on April 22nd, and to extend at that time, to the officers and men of your command my congratulations on their fine appearance and appreciation of their splendid record while in France.

The Division has had an interesting and varied battle experience. One of those to be schooled with the British Expeditionary Forces, it arrived in France towards the end of May, 1918, where it trained with the 4th Army. Although, as a Division, it did not enter the line here, yet the majority of the organizations had hard fighting experience before they left the British Sector. On July 4, parts of the 131st and 132nd Regiments of Infantry, brigaded with Australian troops, successfully attacked Hamel and the Hamel and Vaire Woods. On August 9, the 131st Infantry, under the 58th British Division, successfully attacked Chipilly Ridge and the Gressaire Woods, an operation made especially difficult by the character of the terrain. Towards the end of August the division joined the First American Army in the Toul Sector, remaining in reserve until September 5th. On September 10th, it relieved a French Division in the Blercourt area, southwest of Verdun. It took part in the opening of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive, capturing the Bois de Forges, and occupying the sector facing the Meuse River. Beginning with October 8th, it participated in the operations east of the Meuse, pressing vigorous attacks on the 11th, 12th, and 13th in the vicinity of Consenvoie and the Bois de Chaume and the Bois de Plat Chêne. It remained astride of the Meuse until it was relieved on October 21st, during which entire period it was constantly subjected to heavy artillery and machine gun fire from the heights of the west bank, and was continually in action. On October 26th, it re-entered the line in the Troyon Sector where it took part in the attack of the Second Army, driving the enemy from the towns of St. Hilaire and Marchéville and occupying the towns of Butgnéville and Riaville. The Division was advancing when hostilities ended with the Armistice.

It is gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape and still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high. I believe that they will return with this high standard to perform in the same way whatever tasks may lie before them in civil life. They should go home proud of themselves and of the part they have played,

and conscious of the respect and admiration of their comrades throughout the American Expeditionary Forces

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

II. The Division Commander takes the same pleasure in publishing to the command the following letter from the President of the Council, Minister of War, Republic of France:

(Translation.)

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL,

Minister of War.

PARIS, the 5th May, 1919.

TO THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE 33RD DIVISION:

MY DEAR GENERAL,

At the hour when the 33rd Division is embarking for the United States, I am thinking with gratitude of the battles in which it has been engaged and displayed so much valor.

After having seen its initial service with our British Allies, it was near Verdun that the 33rd Division first came under fire with its French comrades. The capture of Bois de Forges on the 27th of September, revealed its dash. Several days later, at the Bois de Chaume, the 8th of October the 33rd Division asserted its tenacity in repulsing by stubborn counter-attacks, the enemy who was endeavoring in vain to re-take the ground lost.

Of this spirit of enterprise your Division again gave an example during the last days before the Armistice when it was at the heels of the adversary in retreat.

We shall treasure in memory the exploits of your splendid soldiers. I here tender to them the expression of the gratitude of the Government of the Republic, which unites in the same thought of thankfulness the living and the dead.

Believe, my dear General, in the assurances of my very devoted sentiment.

For the PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

and by his order,

The Commissioner-General of the
Franco-American War Affairs.

ANDRÉ TARDIEU.

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL

(Seal)

Com. Gen. of F. A. W. A.

III. A copy of this General Order will be presented to every member of this Division.

By command of Major General BELL:

OFFICIAL:

W. H. SIMPSON,

Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

JAMES H. STANSFIELD,

Lieut. Colonel, Infantry,

Acting Division Adjutant.

XXXVII. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING FALSE
CHARGES AGAINST THE 33RD DIVISION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, November 20th, 1918.

13627-A-23

From: The Commander-in-Chief;
To: Major General George Bell, Jr.,
The Commanding General, 33rd Division, A.E.F.
Subject: Condition of Billets and Camping Area.

1. From official reports of investigations and inspections, made by disinterested witnesses concerning the condition of the billets and camping area at La Fourche, Le Calvaire, Benoitte Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, it appears:

(a) That your Division occupied the aforesaid billets and area just prior to October 14 and 15, 1918;

(b) That your Division left the billets and the camp area in a most disgraceful, unsanitary condition;

(c) That the buildings, including kitchens and latrines were left in a filthy condition, and fecal matter had been promiscuously deposited and left undisturbed upon departure of your Division;

(d) Garbage, slops, rubbish, rations, clothing, equipment and ammunition and debris was found, and from appearances, no effort whatever had been made to police up before leaving;

(e) Indications showed that such matters as destroying or burying debris and excreta had been woefully neglected, and that no attempt had been made to recover or remove the articles of abandoned clothing and equipment.

2. You were in command at the time. Your control was evidently not such as to prevent these shameful conditions. The reputation of the American Nation is at stake in our occupancy of French soil, and the discipline, morale and efficiency of the American Army is the test by which our people are judged. A high sense of duty, a strict observance of orders, and an exemplary standard of conduct are expected from every officer and enlisted man of our forces; laxness in discipline can neither be overlooked or condoned.

3. These reports concerning your Division are not indicative of a thorough realization on your part of the standard expected from officers who are charged with the command of American troops. Responsible officers must be judged by results, and the state of affairs reported reflects adversely on your administration and the discipline of your command.

4. The reports referred to and this letter are now a part of the official records at these Headquarters. It is hoped that this letter will serve to prevent such occurrences in the future. The receipt, without further remark or explanation on your part, will be acknowledged at once by courier letter addressed to the Chief of Staff, A.E.F., A.P.O. 706.

By direction:

Official:

ROBERT C DAVIS
Adjutant General.

JAMES W. McANDREW.
Chief of Staff.

AMERICAN E. F.

FRANCE, 23rd November, 1918.

From: The Commanding General, 33rd Division, A.E.F.

To: Chief of Staff, A.E.F., A.P.C. 706.

Subject: Receipt of letter.

I. I acknowledge, by courier as directed, the receipt this date at 9:20 P.M., of a letter from The Commander-in-Chief, dated November 20th, 1918 (13627-A-23).

(Signed) GEO. BELL JR.
Major General, U.S.A.

MEMORANDA FOR COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd DIVISION.

November 24, 1918.

ORDER OF OPERATIONS No. 14, dated Hdqrs. 17th (French) Army Corps, Staff, 3rd Bureau, No. 657-S/3, 19 October, 1918, prescribed for the 33rd Infantry Division, U. S., on October 20, 1918, "movements preparatory to the relief."

ORDER No. 15, Hdqrs. 17th (French) Army Corps, Staff, 3rd Bureau, No. 664-S/3, dated 20 October, 1918, prescribed for "tomorrow 21st October—33rd I. D. U. S. and 15th I. D. French Corps—Continuation of the relief operations."

SEQUEL TO PARTICULAR ORDER No. 654-S/3 of the 18th October, dated Hdqrs. 17th (French) Army Corps, Staff, 3rd Bureau, No. 660-S/3, 20 October, 1918, provided

"I. In execution of the instructions of the General Commanding the 1st U. S. A., the 33rd I. D. U. S., after its relief, which is to be terminated on the morning of the 21st, will be re-grouped in the rear zone of the 33rd A. C., region FAUBOURG PAVÉ—HAUDAINVILLE—DIEUE—GENICOURT, where it will continue to be under the 17th A. C."

& & & & &

THE 58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE (Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr.), which has been separated from the 33rd Division since the departure from Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, in May, 1918, was detached from the 32nd Division and attached to the Army Artillery, First Army, on October 11, 1918. It moved to VILLE-sur-

COUSANCES where it arrived on October 15, 1918, staying there until October 24, 1918, when it was ordered back into the line where it arrived on October 25, 1918, and was attached to the 89th Division.

These facts were given me yesterday by General Todd and by his Brigade Adjutant, Major Roth.

VILLE-SUR-COUSANCES is situated midway between RAMPONT and FROIDOS at the junction of that road with the road from RECICOURT (west of DOMBASLE) via IPPECOURT to HEIPPES, south of SOUILLY.

(Signed)

FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER

Lieut. Colonel, A. G.,

Division Adjutant.

EXTRACTS FROM WAR DIARY, 33RD DIVISION

10/10/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte	10/11/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte
Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire	Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire
122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"	122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"
108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut	108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut
108 San. Train	Thierville	Thierville	108 San. Tn.	Thierville	Thierville
108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville	108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville
108 Tn.Hq.&MP	Lempire	Lempire	108 Tn.Hq.&MP	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte
52 F.A.Bde.	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte	52 F.A.Bde.	Hill 281	Hill 281
65 Bde.	Hill 281	Hill 281	65 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"
66 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"	66 Bde.		
10/12/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte	10/13/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte
Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire	Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire
122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"	122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"
108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut	108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut
108 San. Train	Thierville	Thierville	108 San. Tn.	Thierville	Thierville
108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville	108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville
108 Tn.Hq.&MP	Lempire	Lempire	108 Tn.Hq.&MP	Lempire	Lempire
52 F.A.Bde.	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte	52 F.A.Bde.	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte
65 Bde.	Hill 281	Hill 281	65 Bde.	Hill 281	Hill 281
66 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"	66 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"
10/14/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte	10/15/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte
Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire	Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire
122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"	122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"
108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut	108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut
108 San. Train	Thierville	Thierville	108 San. Tn.	Thierville	Thierville
108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville	108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville
108 Tn.Hq.&MP	Lempire	Lempire	108 Tn.Hq.&MP	Lempire	Lempire
52 F.A.Bde.	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte	52 F.A.Bde.	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte
65 Bde.	Hill 281	Hill 281	65 Bde.	Hill 281	Hill 281
66 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"	66 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"
10/16/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte	10/17/18	Div. P. C.	P.C. La Hutte
Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire	Hq. Troop	Lempire	Lempire
122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"	122 M.G.Bn.	216.739 Verdun "B"	216.739 Verdun "B"
108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut	108 F.S.Bn.	Longbut	Longbut
108 San. Train	Thierville	Thierville	108 San. Tn.	Thierville	Thierville
108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville	108 Engrs.	Germonville	Germonville
108 Tn.Hq.&MP	Lempire	Lempire	108 Tn.Hq.&MP	Lempire	Lempire
52 F.A.Bde.	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte	52 F.A.Bde.	P.C. La Hutte	P.C. La Hutte
65 Bde.	237.788 Verdun "B"	237.788 Verdun "B"	65 Bde.	237.788 Verdun "B"	237.788 Verdun "B"
66 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"	66 Bde.	215.775 Verdun "B"	215.775 Verdun "B"

HEADQUARTERS 33rd DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, FLH/flh
FRANCE, 24th November, 1918.

Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr.,
Commanding 58th Field Artillery Brigade,
Care of Headquarters 89th Division,
STENAY.

My dear General:—

I enclose you a copy of a letter from The Commander-in-Chief which I received at 9.20 p.m. yesterday.

The things complained of cannot possibly apply to the 33rd Division under my command, insomuch as on the dates specified we were still in the line north of VERDUN, under the French 17th Corps. I cannot conceive of its applying to any troops which have ever belonged to the 33rd Division. Will you, however, be good enough to let me know at once whether any of the troops under your command occupied LA FOURCHE, LE CALVAIRE, BENOITE VAUX, and the ROUTE d'ISSONCOURT on or about October 14th and 15th, 1918, or at any other time. These billits are all grouped together about Benoite Vaux, which is on the eastern edge of the BOIS de MEUSE about four and a half kilometers east and slightly north of ISSONCOURT and about seven kilometers southeast of SOUILLY.

I hope that you will assemble your regimental commanders and will charge them to take the utmost care that no ground may ever arise for such complaint against your Brigade as has been made in the enclosed letter.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. BELL, JR.,
Major General, U. S. A.

1 enclosure.

P. C. Todd
Stenay, Nov. 25/18

My dear General:

In reference to your *astounding* communication of yesterday, I would suggest, if you will allow me, that you "request reconsideration of the order directing you to make no report on condition in certain areas and that if this request is not approved that the records be examined to ascertain the location of the units of the division during the period referred to." I don't see how the above could possibly be considered as disobedience of orders. In all my experience I have never heard anything like it.

Very sincerely
H. D. TODD, JR.

THE 33RD DIVISION

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION.

France, October 26th, 1918.

Captain Roger I. BADER, French Army, Liaison Officer attached to Headquarters 33rd Division U.S. has the honour to state that he went, on November 26th, 1918, with Lt-Colonel SWAIM, Division M. G. Officer, in order to know from the Town Major of BENOITE-VAUX and Camps in the vicinity, which were the units of the 33rd Division, that billeted in BENOITE-VAUX, CAMP ROUTE D'ISSONCOURT, CAMP LA FOURCHE, CAMP LE CALVAIRE, during the period October 7th, to October 21st.

Captain BADER personally examined with the Town Major the records of troops billeted,—and from this inspection it appears that no organization of the Division used any of those cantonments.

The herewith joined statement, delivered by Lieutenant SEGUIN, Town Major, ascertains the true facts of this affirmation.

(Signed) ROGER BADER (Seal)
Roger I. BADER, Captn., Inf.
French Army, Liaison Officer

*Zone de Chaumont.**Cantonnement de Bois-de-Meuse.*

Le Lieut^t SEGUIN, Major de Cantonnement certifie qu'aucun élément de la 33^e D. I. U. S. n'a stationné dans le Camps de: BENOITE VAUX, LE CALVAIRE, LA FOURCHE, R^{te} ISSONCOURT.—pendant le période du 7—21 Octobre 1918.

Le 26 Novembre 1918.

Le Lieut^t SEGUIN Major de Cant^t (SEAL)
CH SEGUIN.

A true copy:

FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER.
Lieut.-Colonel, A. G.

*Zone of Chaumont (sur AIRE)**Cantonment of Bois de Meuse.*

Lieutenant SEGUIN, Town Major, certifies that no unit of the 33rd Division U. S. stationed in the camps: BENOITE-VAUX, LE CALVAIRE, LA FOURCHE, ROUTE d'ISSONCOURT, during the period 7 to 21 October 1918.

November 26th, 1918.

(Signed) SEGUIN, Lieutenant, TOWN MAJOR.

I certify that the above is a true translation,
November 26th, 1918.

(Signed) R. BADER (SEAL)
R. I. BADER, Captn.
French Army, Liaison Officer,

AFFIDAVITS AND REPORTS THAT UNITS OF THE 33rd DIVISION, A.E.F.,
NEVER OCCUPIED BILLETTS AT LA FOURCHE, LE CALVAIRE,
BENOITE VAUX AND ROUTE d'ISSONCOURT.

OFFICER	COMMANDING	DATE OF AFFIDAVIT OR REPORT
Colonel Henry A. Allen Capt. Herbert W. Styles	108th Engineers Hdqrs. Troop, 33rd Division	December 7, 1918.
Lt. Col. David R. Swaim	Division Machine Gun Officer	November 29, 1918
Major Mariano B. Southwick	122nd Machine Gun Battalion	November 26, 1918
Major James Kelly	108th Field Signal Battalion	December 25, 1918
Colonel Charles D. Center	108th Trains and Military Police	November 29, 1918
Lieut.-Colonel Harry D. Orr	108th Sanitary Train	November 29, 1918
Brigadier General Edward L. King	65th Infantry Brigade	December 20, 1918
Colonel Edgar A. Myer	129th Infantry	December 6, 1918
Colonel John V. Clinnin	130th Infantry	November 29, 1918
Major Albert L. Culbertson	123rd Machine Gun Battalion	November 30, 1918
Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf	66th Infantry Brigade	January 19, 1919
Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn	131st Infantry	November 29, 1918
Colonel Abel Davis	132nd Infantry	November 29, 1918
Major Floyd F. Putman	124th Machine Gun Battalion	December 2, 1918
Brigadier General H. D. Todd, Jr.	58th Field Artillery Brigade	November 24, 1918
Brigadier General George Albert Wingate	52nd Field Artillery Brigade	November 26, 1918
Lt. Col. John T. Delaney	104th Field Artillery	November 26, 1918
Colonel DeWitt C. Weld	105th Field Artillery	November 26, 1918
Colonel Emery T. Smith	106th Field Artillery	November 26, 1918
Capt. Charles Pearson, Jr.	102nd Trench Mortar Battery	November 26, 1918
Capt. Percival E. Nagle	Adjutant, 102nd Ammunition Trains	November 26, 1918

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE } ss.

HENRY A. ALLEN, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says:

That I am Commanding Officer of the 108th Engineers, 33rd Division, U.S. Army, and that I have been with the said regiment and in command of same continuously since August 7th, 1917; that pursuant to orders late in the evening of September 5th, 1918, the aforesaid regiment marched into CULEY, embussed in cameons and proceeded to NIXÉVILLE-du-SUD, arriving there during the forenoon of the 6th of September, 1918; the regiment was quartered in bar-

racks and proceeded to police and improve the camp; that on September 8th, 1918, Companies D, E and F of said regiment were moved into Forward Area and were camped either in dugouts or billets at the following locations, Map Reference VERDUN B,—

Company D—18.6-70.6,

Company E—Bois de BOURRUS, 22.6-68.4,

Company F—LONGBUT, 23.6-67.2;

that on September 9th, 1918, Company C was ordered forward to MONTZEVILLE, a portion of the company was billeted in dugouts at MONTZEVILLE, a portion at ESNES and picket line established at 16.2-66.2; that on September 11th, 1918, Headquarters of the regiment was moved to SIVRY-la-PERCHE; that on September 15th, 1918, Companies A, B, C and 108th Engineer Train moved to SOUSHESMES-le-GRAND; that on September 16th, 1918, Company F moved from LONGBUT to MONTZEVILLE, taking the place of Company C; that on September 22nd Headquarters moved from SIVRY-la-PERCHE to 23.8-63.7, and Companies A, B and C from SOUSHESMES-le-GRAND to De MOLINE BOIS; that on September 24th, 1918, Companies A and B moved from De MOLINE BOIS to trenches northwest of CUMIERES; that on September 23rd, 1918, Company C moved from De MOLINE BOIS to position near the 131st Infantry on left of Sector, and on September 25th, 1918, moved to GALLWITZ Tunnel; that on September 24th, 1918, Companies D and E moved forward into position in trenches; that on September 22nd, 1918, Company F moved from MONTZEVILLE to FT. CHOISEL, and on September 25th, 1918, into dugouts northeast of CUMIERES; that on September 30th, 1918, Headquarters moved to GERMONVILLE; that the locations of the various units remained at these points until October 19th, 1918, the co-ordinates of which are as follows, Map Reference VERDUN B 1;20,000,—

Company A.....	20.9-73.7
Company B.....	21.0-73.7
Company C.....	20.0-73.5
Company D.....	18.6-70.6
Company E.....	21.7-74.4
Company F.....	21.5-73.6
Det. from Hq. on Road Work.....	21.1-73.7
Engineer Train,	
(Forward Station).....	20.9-71.8
(Rear Station).....	GERMONVILLE
Headquarters.....	GERMONVILLE
P. Cs., Chief Engineer.....	GALLWITZ Tunnel and GERMONVILLE
P.C., 1st Battalion.....	21.7-74.4
P.C., 2nd Battalion.....	GALLWITZ Tunnel
R.S.O. at Main Engineer Dump.....	GERMONVILLE
Forward Engineer Dump.....	CUMIERES.

I do further state that at no time has any portion of my organization been stationed or billeted at or occupied camping area at La FOURCHE, Le CALVAIRE, BENOITE VAUX and ROUTE de ISSONCOURT.

I do further state that at no time has my organization or any portion thereof been charged with or been responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La FOURCHE, Le CALVAIRE, BENOITE VAUX and ROUTE de ISSONCOURT.

(Signed) HENRY A. ALLEN
Colonel, Commanding
108th Engineers.

HENRY A. ALLEN, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) HENRY A. ALLEN
Col. Comd'g 108th En'g'rs.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said HENRY A. ALLEN this 7th
day of December A. D. 1918.

(Signed) B. M. CHIPERFIELD
Lieut.Col.J.A.G.D.
Division Judge Advocate.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Captain Herbert W. Styles, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the Headquarters Troop, of the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed was at the Second Echelon of the 33rd Division, Lempire, France.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fifteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the

THE 33RD DIVISION

policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) HERBERT W. STYLES
Capt Cav COMMANDING
Headquarters Troop,
33 Div.

Captain Herbert W. Styles, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) HERBERT W. STYLES
Capt Cav H.Q. Troop,
33 Div.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Captain Herbert W. Styles,
this 29th day of November, A.D. 1918.

(Signed) B M CHIPERFIELD
Lieut. Col. J. A. G. D.,
Division Judge Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION, DRS-hel
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
OFFICE DIVISION MACHINE GUN OFFICER.
France, 26th Nov. 1918.

From: Div. Machine Gun Officer.

To: Comdg. General, 33rd Division, American E.F., France.

Subject: Report of Occupancy of Certain Troops and Dates of Same.

1. Herein find report, obtained by me from Zone Major in charge of BENOITE VAUX, LE CALVAIRE, ROUTE d'ISSONCOURT and LA FOURCHE Areas. His records show the following troops as having occupied these areas during the time indicated;—

BENOITE VAUX,—From Oct. 12 to 15th—35th Division, U.S.A.

“ “ 12 to 23rd—6th Division, U.S.A.

“ “ 18 to 22nd—18th Division, French.

LE CALVAIRE,—From Oct. 12 to 14th—110th Engrs. of the 35th Div., U.S.A.

“ “ 12 to 22nd—18th Division, French.

ROUTE d'ISSONCOURT:—From Oct. 12 to 15th—70th Brig. of the 35th Div., U.S.A.

“ “ Oct. 19 to 22nd—Artillery of the 18th Div., French.

LA FOURCHE:—From Oct. 12 to 14th—70th Brig. of the 35th Div., U.S.A.

“ “ Oct. 19 to 22nd—Amm. Train of 18th Div., French.

2. No record of troops billeted between Oct. 7th and 11th (inclusive).

(Signed) DAVID R. SWAIM
Lieut. Colonel, Inf., U.S.A.,

I certify the above is a true record as submitted to me by the Zone Major of BENOITE VAUX, LE CALVAIRE, ROUTE d'ISSONCOURT and LA FOURCHE Areas.

(Signed) DAVID R. SWAIM
Lieut. Colonel, Inf., U.S.A.,
Division M.G. Officer.

26/11/16.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Mariano B. Southwick, being duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says: on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 122nd. Machine Gun Battalion, of the 33rd. Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—

Longbut, France, September 23rd. to 24th. 1918. P.C. ALEXANDER (21.65-73.94 VERDUN) September 24th to October 14th 1918.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoitte Vaux, and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoitte Vaux, and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least *forty* (40) kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Vaux, and Route de Issoncourt.

M. B. SOUTHWICK.
Commanding.

.....M. B. SOUTHWICK....., being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says: I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereto, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

.....M. B. SOUTHWICK.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said MARIANO B. SOUTHWICK this 26th day of December A.D. 1918.

.....CHAS F. HOOVER.....
1st Lieut. U.S.A. 122nd M.G.Bn.
Summary Court Officer.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
 FRANCE. } ss.

Major James Kelly, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 108th Field Signal Battalion, of the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were at Longbut and Fromereville, France.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least twentyfive kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets, and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and the Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) JAMES KELLY, Major. Sig Corps
 COMMANDING.

Major James Kelly, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) JAMES KELLY. Major, Signal Corps

Subscribed and sworn to before
 me by the said Major James Kelly, this 29th
 day of November, A.D., 1918.

(Signed).....B M CHIPERFIELD.....
 Lieut.Col.J.A.G.D.,
 Division Judge Advocate.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
 FRANCE. } ss.

Colonel Charles D. Center, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 108th Trains and Military Police, of the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed was at Longbut, France.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my

organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least twentyfive kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) CHARLES D CENTER Col.
COMMANDING.

Colonel Charles D. Center, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and note the contents thereof; and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed).....CHARLES D. CENTER.....

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Colonel Charles D. Center,
this 29th day of November, A.D. 1918.

(Signed).....B M CHIPERFIELD.....
Lieut.Col.J.A.G.D.,
Division Judge Advocate.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry D. Orr, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 108th Sanitary Train, of the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—

Sivry-la-Perche, Glorieux, Fromereville, Thierville, Bethincourt, Gercourt, Drillancourt, Charny, Cumieres, Esnes and Montzeville, France.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least twenty kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any

part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed).....HARRY D ORR Lt Col M C.....
COMMANDING.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry D. Orr, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed).....HARRY D ORR Lt Col M.C.....

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Lieutenant Colonel Harry D. Orr,
this 29th day of November, A.D. 1918.

(Signed).....B M CHIPERFIELD.....
Lieut.Col.J.A.G.D.,
Division Judge Advocate.

Headquarters
65th Infantry Brigade
American Expeditionary Forces ELK/r
LUXEMBOURG, 20th December, 1918.

From: Commanding General, 65th Infantry Brigade.

To: The Commanding General, 33rd Division.

Subject: Certificate.

1. I certify that no part of the 65th Infantry Brigade was at La FOURCHE-la-CALVARIE, BENOITE VAUX, ROUTE-de-ISSONCOURT, about October 14th-15th, nor at any other time while in France.

(Signed) EDW. L. KING.
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Commanding 65th Brigade.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Edgar A. Myer, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 129th Regiment of Infantry, of the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—

MONTZEVILLE, ESNES, Vicinity of GERCOURT, DANNEVOUX, and vicinity of CONSENVOYE.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my com-

mand to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoitte Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least twenty kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoitte Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed).....EDGAR A. MYER.....
COLONEL COMMANDING.

Edgar A. Myer, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed).....EDGAR A. MYER.....
Colonel, 129th Infantry,
Commanding.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Edgar A. Myer, this
Sixth day of December, A.D. 1918.

(Signed).....D. S. MYERS Jr.....
Lieutenant Colonel, 129th Inf.
Summary Court Officer.

HEADQUARTERS 130TH INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE 29th November 1918.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE

SS.

John V. Clinin, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says that he is Colonel, commanding the 130th Infantry, U.S.A., and has been actively in command of said organization since 11th June, 1918.

Affiant further states that the said 130th Infantry was engaged in the advance on the west bank of the MEUSE from 26th September, until 17th October 1918, one battalion being withdrawn from the front lines in BOIS-De-La-Cote-LEMONT on 3rd October, and retained in the vicinity of Hill 281 as Brigade Reserve. This Battalion (The Third Battalion) was moved to the right bank of the MEUSE on 8th October 1918, and took part in the attack north of BRABANT, CONSENVOYE, BOIS-De-CHAUME, BOIS du-PLAT-CHENE, all units of the 130th Infantry being present during the action heretofore described subsequent to 21st October 1918, when said regiment was relieved by the Second Colonial Infantry Regiment (French) on the right bank of the MEUSE, said organization marched to the CONNECTICUT Sub-sector and occupied the front lines near FRESNES-en-Woevre, CHAMPLON, SAULX, WADDONVILLE.

Affiant further states that the 130th Infantry was never stationed at or occupied the billets or camping area at La FOURCHE, La CALVARIE, BENOITE VAUX and Route de ISSONCOURT, and the nearest distance to billeting area occupied by the 130th Infantry to the aforesaid billets and camping area was 18 kilometers, or the BOIS-DE-VILLE, at the intersection of the BAR-LE-DUC—VERDUN road, which said area was occupied by the 130th Infantry from 21st to 25th September 1918.

Affiant further states that the 130th Infantry was never charged with or responsible for the policing or care of billets in the camping area at La FOURCHE, La CALVARIE, BENOITE VAUX and Route de ISSONCOURT, having been transported in motor trucks direct from VELAINES, NANCOIS-LE-GRAND, MORLAINCOURT on 5th/6th September, to the billets in BOIS-DE-CLAIR-CHENE, near BLERCOURT, and said 130th Infantry has never been in the vicinity of the billets or camping areas heretofore stated.

(Signed) JOHN V. CLINNIN
Colonel 130th Infantry.
Commanding.

John V. Clinnin, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and note[d] the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) JOHN V. CLINNIN
Colonel 130th Infantry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said Colonel John V. Clinnin, this 29th day of November, A.D. 1918.

(Signed) HARMON L RUFF
Captain 130th Infantry.
Adjutant.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Major Albert L. Culbertson, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 123rd Machine Gun Battalion, of the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed was in the front lines of the offensive on the east and west bank of the Meuse River north of Verdun.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite

Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fifteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoitte Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed)

ALBERT L. CULBERTSON
Major U.S.A. COMMANDING 123rd
M.G.Bn.

Major Albert L. Culbertson, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed)

ALBERT L. CULBERTSON
Major U.S.A.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Major Albert L. Culbertson
this 30th day of November, A.D. 1918.

(Signed)

B.M. CHIPERFIELD
Lieut. Col. J.A.G.D.,
Division Judge Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS,
66th INF. BRIGADE,
33rd DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

19th January, 1919.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at no time was my organization, or any part thereof, billeted or on duty of any kind at La FOURCHE, La CALVARIE, BENOITE VAUX and ROUTE de ISSONCOURT, France.

PAUL A. WOLF,
Brigadier General, Comdg.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

ss.

FRANCE

I was the Commanding Officer of the 131st Infantry of the 33rd Division on the 14th and 15th days of October 1918, and for at least six months prior thereto. During the period from September 26th, 1918 to October 19th, 1918 said 131st Infantry was located in the following places:

"MAP REFERENCE:

VERDUN B— I/20000

BRANDEVILLE: I/20000

Sept. 26th—Oct. 9th—

Regimental P.C.—195-781 (East of DRILLANCOURT)

1st Bn }

2nd Bn }

3rd Bn }

In trenches on west bank of the MEUSE from
DANNEVOUX to north edge of BOIS DE FORGES,
participating in battle on these dates.

Oct. 9th—Oct. 14th—

Regimental P.C.—288-822 (South of CONSENVOYE)

1st Bn }
2nd Bn } In trenches near CONSENVOYE. Then north in
3rd Bn } BOIS DE CHAUME, participating in battle of those
dates.

Oct. 14th—Oct. 19th—

Regimental P.C.—195-781 (East of DRILLANCOURT)

1st Bn }
2nd Bn } In trenches south of DRILLANCOURT, and BOIS DE
3rd Bn } FORGES.

Furthermore at no time during the said six months prior to the 14th and 15th October 1918, was said 131st Infantry or any detachment thereof stationed at or occupying billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by the said 131st Infantry or any detachment thereof to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt between the 26th day of September 1918 and the 19th day of October 1918 was a distance of at least thirty-five (35) kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was the said 131st Infantry or any detachment thereof charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) J. B. SANBORN

Colonel, 131st Inf., Commanding

J. B. Sanborn, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement, noted the contents thereof, acknowledge my signature thereto and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) J B SANBORN

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said J. B. Sanborn, this
29th day of November A.D. 1918.

(Signed)

N J HARKNESS

Captain, 131st Infantry
Judge-Advocate, Special Court

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES }
FRANCE } ss.

Colonel Abel Davis, 132nd Infantry, U.S.A., being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says that he is the commanding officer of the 132nd Infantry of the 33rd Division, that he has been in command of such regiment since the date of its arrival in France on May 24th, 1918, that he was on duty with and actively in command

of his regiment on the 14th and 15th days of October and during the entire period between such dates and May 24th, 1918.

He further states that at no time was his Regiment or any part thereof stationed at or occupying any billets at La FORUCH, La CALVARIE, BENOITE VAUX, and ROUTE de ISSONCOURT, nor did his organization or any part thereof occupy any billets or camping area in the vicinity of such towns.

He further states that he had never heard of the towns, billets, or camping areas of La FORUCH, La CALVARIE, BENOITE VAUX and ROUTE de ISSONCOURT, nor was he ever charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for such towns, billets or camping areas.

In order that it may be known how far his Regiment was away from the areas and billets enumerated he further states, that his Regiment was in the line in the MORT-HOMME sector between the 5th and 26th of September, that on the 26th of September the Regiment took part in the general offensive which started on that date, that the Regiment held the line on the west bank of the MEUSE River until October 3rd, that between October 3rd and 6th the Regiment was at MALANCOURT, that on October 6th the Regiment started for BOIS de FORGES where it remained until October 8th when it delivered an attack at CONSENVOYE and the territory north of it, that the Regiment remained in the vicinity of CONSENVOYE until October 14th, that on such day it re-crossed the river MEUSE and took over the line in the DANNEVAUX Sector where it remained until about October 21st, 1918.

(Signed)

ABEL DAVIS

Colonel, Commanding, 132nd Infantry.

Abel Davis, Colonel, 132nd Infantry, U.S.A., being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says that he has carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof and that same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed)

ABEL DAVIS

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said Colonel Abel Davis, this twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1918.

(Signed) JAMES H. STANSFIELD

Lieut.Colonel, Summary Court.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES }
FRANCE. } ss.

Floyd F. Putman, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says that on the 14th and 15th days of October, and since the arrival of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion in France on the 27th day of May, 1918, until the present date, he was and has been in command of said 124th Machine Gun Battalion, of the 33rd Division; that

during said period of time while in France said organization has been stationed at the following places:

Cerisy-Beuleux, Grandcourt, Boencourt, Pont-Remy, Vignacourt, Molliens-aux-Bois, Warloy, Baizieux, Querrieu Wood, Vaux-sur-Somme, Aubigny, Cardonnette, Guerpont, Camp Bois de Sartelles, Longbut Farm, Bois-de-Forges, Bois-de-Nixeville, Camp les-Tamaris, Longeau Farm and Vieville.

Affiant further states that, at no time since its arrival in France has the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, or any of the units or part thereof, been stationed, camped or billeted in or in the camping area about La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and that the nearest place which has at any time been occupied by said organization was at least several kilometers; that on the 15th day of October and for over one month immediately prior thereto all the units of said 124th Machine Gun Battalion were stationed either at Longbut Farm or north of that point in the Forges and Consenvoye vicinity. I further state that at no time did said organization stage in or pass through or become responsible for the policing or care of the billets or camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux or Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) FLOYD F. PUTMAN

Major Infantry, Comdg.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of December, A.D., 1918.

(Signed) FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER.

Lieut.-Colonel, A.G., Division Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 58th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
American E. F.
France.

24 November, 1918.

From: The Commanding General, 58th Field Artillery Brigade,
To: The Commanding General, 33rd Division, American E. F.
Subject: Police of areas occupied by this Brigade.

1. Reference to your memorandum of to-day. The units of this Brigade have never occupied any billets or camping areas at la Fourche, Le Calvaire, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

2. From September 23rd until October 11th, this Brigade was in the line with the 91st Division and then with the 32nd Division, and operated in the sector embracing the towns of Very and Epinonville.

3. From October 11th to October 14th, the Brigade moved towards Dombasle, and from October 15th to October 24th, units of the Brigade were billeted or camped as follows:

122nd Field Artillery.....Jubecourt.

123rd Field Artillery.....Ville-sur-Cousance.

124th Field Artillery.....Woods East of Brocourt.

108th Ammunition Train.....Brabant.
 108th Trench Mortar Batt.....Vraincourt.
 P.C. of the Brigade.....Ville-sur-Cousance.

4. On October 24th the Brigade marched North and went into the line North of Gesnes with the 89th Division. It remained in the line until after November 11th.

5. On October 27th, the 123rd Field Artillery (155M/M) marched from Ville-sur-Cousance and entrained North of Souilly for the 4th Training Area, in order to be motorized. The 11th Field Artillery (155 M/M) on October 23rd and 24th detrained at Vadelaincourt and marched with the Brigade into the line and has remained with it since.

6. Units of the Brigade are now billeted as follows:

11th Field Artillery.....Cervisy,
 122nd Field Artillery.....Saulmory,
 124th Field Artillery.....Wiseppe,
 108th Ammunition Train.....Brabant,
 108th Trench Mortar Batt.....Courcelles, near Brabant.
 P.C. of the Brigade.....Stenay.

7. Our standing orders in regard to policing areas occupied by us are strict and every effort is made to leave them in good order.

(Signed) H. D. TODD, JR.
 Brigadier General, U.S.A.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
 FRANCE. } ss.

Brigadier General George Albert Wingate, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade attached to the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—
 in the front lines in the offensive on the East and West banks of the Meuse River north of Verdun.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and the Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fourteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing

of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) GEORGE ALBERT WINGATE
COMMANDING.

Brigadier General George Albert Wingate, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed).....GEORGE ALBERT WINGATE.....

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate
this 26th day of November A.D. 1918.

(Signed).....B M CHIPERFIELD.....
Lieut Col & J.A.U.S.A
Division Judge Advocate

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Lieut. Col. John T. Delaney, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Lieutenant Colonel of the 104th Field Artillery attached to the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—
in the front line of the offensive on the East and West banks of the Meuse River North of Verdun.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fourteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt. I further state that Colonel Merrit H. Smith then Commanding is not now present with the 104th Field Artillery.

(Signed).....JOHN T DELANEY.....
COMMANDING.

Lieut.Col. John T. Delaney, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement

and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed).....JOHN T DELANEY.....

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Lt.Col. John T. Delaney
this 26th day of November A.D. 1918.

(Signed).....B M CHIPERFIELD.....

Lieut.Col. & J.A. U.S.A.
Division Judge Advocate

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Colonel De Witt C. Weld, Jr., being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 105 Field Artillery attached to the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—
in the front line in the offensive on the East and West banks of the Meuse River north of Verdun.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fourteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed).....DEWITT C WELD Jr.....

Colonel 105th F.A. COMMANDING

Colonel De Witt C. Weld, Jr., being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed).....DE WITT C. WELD Jr.....

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Colonel De Witt C. Weld, Jr.
this 26th day of November A.D. 1918.

(Signed).....B. M. CHIPERFIELD.....

Lieut.Col. & J.A. U.S.A.
Division Judge Advocate

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Colonel Emery T. Smith, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 106th Field Artillery attached to the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—

in the front line of the offensive on the East and West banks of the Meuse River north of Verdun.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, Le Calvaire, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fourteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) EMERY T. SMITH

Colonel 106th F.A. COMMANDING.

Colonel Emery T. Smith, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) EMERY T. SMITH
Colonel 106th F.A.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Colonel Emery T. Smith
this 26th day of November A.D. 1918.

(Signed) B M CHIPERFIELD
Lieut.Col. & J.A. U.S.A.
Division Judge Advocate.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Captain Charles Pearson, Jr., being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Commanding Officer of the 102nd Trench Mortar Battery, attached to the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—

in the front line of the offensive on the East and West banks of the Meuse River north of Verdun.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fourteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt.

(Signed) CHARLES PEARSON, JR.

COMMANDING.

Captain Charles Pearson, Jr., being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) CHARLES PEARSON, JR.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Captain Charles Pearson, Jr.
this 26th day of November A.D. 1918.

(Signed) B M CHIPERFIELD
Lieut.Col. & J.A. U.S.A.
Division Judge Advocate.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, }
FRANCE. } ss.

Capt. Percival E. Nagle, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says; on the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, and for at least three weeks prior thereto, I was the Adjutant of the 102nd Ammunition Trains, attached to the 33rd Division; that during said period of time the place or places where my organization was stationed were as follows:—
in the front line in the offensive on the East and West banks of the Meuse River north of Verdun.

I do further state that at no time during the said three weeks prior to the 14th and 15th days of October, A.D. 1918, was my organization or any part or portion of the same, stationed at or occupying the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; and I do further state that the nearest place that was occupied by any part or portion of my command to the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie,

THE 33RD DIVISION

Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, was a distance of at least fourteen kilometers.

I do further state that at no time was my organization or any part or any portion thereof, charged with or responsible for the policing of or caring for the billets and camping area at La Fourche, La Calvarie, Benoite Vaux and Route de Issoncourt. I do further state that Major Lansford Sherry commanding officer of said trains during the period covered by this affidavit is not now present with said organization.

(Signed) PERCIVAL E. NAGLE
COMMANDING.
Capt. Fld. Artly.

Percival E. Nagle, being first duly sworn and upon his oath deposes and says, I have carefully read the foregoing statement and noted the contents thereof, and that the same is true in substance and fact.

(Signed) PERCIVAL E. NAGLE

Subscribed and sworn to before
me by the said Captain Percival E. Nagle
this 26th day of November A.D. 1918.

(Signed) B M CHIPERFIELD
Lieut.Col. & J.A. U.S.A.
Division Judge Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS 33rd DIVISION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Diekirch Luxembourg; 25th Feb. 1919.

From: Major General Geo. Bell, Jr., Commanding 33rd Division.

To: General J. J. Pershing, G.H.Q., American E.F., France.

Subject: Letter Regarding Policing of Billets.

1. While at TOUL on Feb. 16th, General Bullard informed me that you desired me to write to you about a letter I received Nov. 23, 1918, from the Commander-in-Chief on the condition of billets and camping area, which it was specifically stated had been occupied by the 33rd Division.

This letter is as follows:

(Received at 9:20 P.M. Nov. 23d 1918 G.B.Jr.)

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, November 20th, 1918.

13627-A-23

From: The Commander-in-Chief:

To: Major General George Bell, Jr.,

The Commanding General, 33rd Division, A.E.F.

Subject: Condition of Billets and Camping Area.

1. From official reports of investigations and inspections, made by disinterested witnesses concerning the condition of the billets

and camping area at La Fourche, Le Calvarie, Benoitte Vaux and Route de Issoncourt, it appears:

(a) That your Division occupied the aforesaid billets and area just prior to October 14 and 15, 1918;

(b) That your Division left the billets and the camp area in a most disgraceful, unsanitary condition;

(c) That the buildings, including kitchens and latrines were left in a filthy condition, and fecal matter had been promiscuously deposited and left undisturbed upon departure of your Division;

(d) Garbage, slops, rubbish, rations, clothing, equipment and ammunition and debris was found, and from appearances, no effort had been made to police up before leaving;

-1-

(e) Indications showed that such matters as destroying or burying debris and excreta had been woefully neglected, and that no attempt had been made to recover or remove the articles of abandoned clothing and equipment.

2. You were in command at the time. Your control was evidently not such as to prevent these shameful conditions. The reputation of the American Nation is at stake in our occupancy of French soil, and the discipline, morale and efficiency of the American army is the test by which our people are judged. A high sense of duty, a strict observance of orders, and an exemplary standard of conduct are expected from every officer and enlisted man of our forces; laxness in discipline can neither be overlooked or condoned.

3. These reports concerning your Division are not indicative of a thorough realization on your part of the standard expected from officers who are charged with the command of American troops. Responsible officers must be judged by results, and the state of affairs reported reflects adversely on your administration and the discipline of your command.

4. The reports referred to and this letter are now a part of the official records at these Headquarters. It is hoped that this letter will serve to prevent such occurrences in the future. The receipt, without further remark or explanation on your part, will be acknowledged at once by courier letter addressed to the Chief of Staff, A. E. F., A.P.O. 706.

By direction:

JAMES W. McANDREW.

Official:

Chief of Staff.

(Signed) ROBERT C. DAVIS
Adjutant General.

-2-

2. The statements contained in this letter are without foundation in fact, and therefore the conclusion derived therefrom are absolutely erroneous, since no unit belonging to, or attached to, the 33rd Division was ever billeted in the area in question. Moreover, at

the time we were charged with leaving these billets in a disgraceful condition, the Division was actually in the line north of VERDUN miles away.

3. There were many difficulties in keeping billets clean, but in the 33rd Division, exceptional care has at all times been devoted to cleanliness of billets, and the invariable custom of the troops of this Division is to leave all billets in much cleaner condition than when they entered them. Even when operations and movements prevented all billets in an area being put into the best condition, those actually occupied were always cleaned as thoroughly as circumstances allowed, and details under officers were left to check up the policing.

GEO. BELL, JR.

Major General, U.S.A.

(Misc) 13627-A-23

1st Ind.

jgm

G.H.Q., American E.F., France, April 11, 1919—To Commanding General, 33rd Division.

There were two errors in the letter from these Headquarters of November 20, 1918: the location of the billets named in the first paragraph should have been Sommedieu and not La Fourche, Le Calvaire, Benoitte Vaux and Route de Issoncourt; the dates named in subparagraph 1 (a) should have been October 24th instead of October 14th and 15th, 1918.

By command of General Pershing:

ROBERT C. DAVIS

Adjutant General.

Copy for Major General George Bell.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF.

April 14, 1919.

13627-A-32

Memorandum for the

Adjutant General:

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the letters of reprimand, dated November 20th, 1918, sent to Major General J. E. Kuhn and Major General George Bell be withdrawn from file with the personal records of those officers.

LEROY ELTINGE,

Deputy Chief of Staff.

JMW

Copy to:

Major General J. E. Kuhn
Major General George Bell.

Headquarters, 129th Infantry.
France, 24th, October, 1918.

MEMORANDUM:

To: Bn. & Special Unit Commanders:

Billets will be thoroughly policed before departing from this area.

Certificates will be obtained from Battalion Surgeons that entire areas occupied are in thoroughly sanitary condition.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL EDGAR A MYER,

NEIL KERR,
Capt., 129 Inf.
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS, 129TH INFANTRY
4th November 1918.

From: Lt. Col. D. S. Myers, Jr. 129th Infantry.

To: Commanding Officer, 129th Infantry.

Subject: Inspection of salvage property and Billets at Sommedieus.

1. I inspected all of the billets occupied by our troops in Sommedieus, with the exception of one or two billets occupied by the First Battalion, and found them to be in a clean and sanitary condition, with all latrines used by our troops properly covered.

All salvage property left in billets was gathered up and delivered to the Supply Officer, who sorted, bundled and tagged the property and subsequently delivered same to the Salvage Dump at Rattentout.

2. The area in the immediate vicinity of the billets occupied by our troops could not have been properly policed in the short time which they occupied the place without devoting the entire time of the companies in policing.

All of the men were bathed and issued clean underclothing at Sommedieus and consequently took up most of the time of the men that might have been used for policing that part of Sommedieus occupied by our troops.

D. S. MYERS, JR.
Lt. Colonel, 129 Inf.

2nd Ind.

C. O., 3rd Bn., 129 Inf., A. E. F., France, 3rd November 1918.

To:—C. O., 129 Infantry.

1. Guard has been posted and instructed as directed in par. 1 of 1st Ind.

2. Billets occupied by this Battalion at Sommedieue were found to be in poor condition upon arrival, same were thoroughly cleaned during occupancy and left well policed. Inspection being made before leaving.

W. F. HEMENWAY
Major, 129 Inf.
November 2, 1918.

From: 1st Lt. G. A. Milby, C. O., Co. "B"

To: Commanding Officer, 129th Infantry

Subject: Sanitary Conditions of Billets at Sommedieue.

1. When Co. "B" entered billets at Sommedieue, the place was littered with trash, both inside of building and area surrounding.

No latrines had been dug and there was feces and old cans and old salvage clothing all about.

2. During our stay we policed up all old material, dug three latrines, and collected and put into salvage a large amount of salvage.

3. It would have taken a week's work to have put the place in a sanitary condition, but it was in much better condition than when we entered.

G. A. MILBY
1st Lt 129 Inf.

Supply Company,
129 Infantry,
American E. F.,

4th November 1918.

From: Commanding Officer, Supply Co., 129th Infantry.

To: Commanding Officer, 129 Infantry

Subject: Inspection of Billets at Sommedieue

1. Per Regimental order, I inspected the billets and dumps occupied by the Supply Co., of this Regiment before leaving for this area. I found the billets and dumps to be thoroughly cleaned.

C. K. WELSH
Capt., 129 Inf.
Commanding

Ranzieres, 2nd November 1918.

From: Surgeon, 3rd Bn., 129 Infantry.

To: Regimental Surgeon, 129 Infantry.

Subject: Sanitary Report of Area occupied by Third Bn. at Sommedieue.

1. I inspected area first before leaving and reported same to Battalion Commander.

2. I found billets in very poor condition, floors not swept and latrine trenches not properly cared for.

3. Left the area much improved, had billets swept and policed. Not a model, but quite improved from original condition.

S. W. RICHIE
Capt. M. C.

November 2nd, 1918.

From: Franz Gorges, 1st Lt., Co. A, 129 Infantry.

To: Commanding Officer, 129 Infantry.

Subject: Inspection of billets at Sommedieue.

1. I hereby certify that the billets occupied by Co. A, were thoroughly inspected and found clean prior to departure from Sommedieue.

FRANZ GORGES
1st Lt, 129 Inf.

Headquarters Company, 129 Infantry.
Ettelbruck, Luxembourg.

April 17th, 1919.

From: Commanding Officer, Hdqrs Co., 129 Infantry.

To: Commanding Officer, 129th Infantry.

Subject: Conditions at Sommedieue.

1. At the time this regiment moved into Sommedieux on the night of October 21-22, I found the condition of the billets in very bad shape. They were filthy and unsanitary. In a great many instances billets had been used as latrines.

2. I was in charge of all salvage at Sommedieux and inspected billets after departure of the troops.

3. At the time of departure, Oct. 24th, I inspected all billets that this regiment had occupied and found them in very good condition.

PAUL W TIBBETS.
129 Inf. Capt.

Hdqrs. 1st Bn. 129 Infantry.
2nd November 1918.

From: Captain Felix R. Holmes, 129 Infantry

To: Commanding Officer, 129 Infantry.

Subject: Sanitary Condition of billets.

1. When Co. "I" 129 Infantry was assigned to billets at Sommedieue, I personally inspected them before occupation. They were found to be in a most filthy condition, feces scattered about the floors and in the court-yard. As Commander of the Company at that time I immediately instituted measures to render the place habitable.

2. Upon departure of company from billets they were left in a comparatively clean and wholesome condition. Latrines were covered and a thorough inspection made.

F. R. HOLMES.

2nd November 1918.

From: Surgeon 129 Infantry, Second Bn.

To: Surgeon, 129 Infantry

Subject: Sanitation of the area of Sommedieue.

1. Received an order to make an immediate inspection of the area we occupied and report same to C. O. of the 2nd Bn. This was done.

2. He in turn notified the Company Officers, I personally saw him do it.

3. Later, after companies had policed up the area, I made another inspection and everything was in excellent condition considering the awful dirty and filthy condition we found it.

4. None of the Second Battalion was in the town proper but were outside of the village in barracks.

JOS. T BRENNAN
Surgeon, 2nd Bn.

Headquarters, 129 Infantry.
American E. F., France
4th November 1919.

From: Commanding Officer.

To: Commanding General, Thirty Third Division.

Subject: Sanitary Condition of Area occupied at Sommedieue.

1. The following report is submitted on the sanitary condition of the billets occupied by this Regiment at Sommedieue.

The Regiment was assigned to the billeting area of SOMMEDIUE and the usual billeting parties were sent out. On arrival of the billeting party at Sommedieue, it was found that the camps assigned to this Regiment were occupied in part by troops of the 35th Division. On application to the Major de Cantonement for billets in town, he (the major-de-cantonement) at first refused to show any of the billets, making the statement that they were in such a dirty condition that troops could not occupy them. As it was necessary to have shelter, the billets were occupied in spite of the objection.

The Regiment arrived at Sommedieue between 11:30 P.M. October 21st and 2:00 A.M., October 22nd, and left at 3:30 P.M. October 24th.

On the morning of October 22nd, I personally visited all billets occupied by the regiment, and several others in town. They were, with the exception of these occupied by the Second Battalion, at Camp Revin Vozel, in extremely bad condition. I ordered measures taken to clean up at once. This was done as far as possible. However, the regiment was busy bathing and being re-uniformed and equipped, so that not many men were available for fatigue duty.

At 9.00 A. M., October 24th, I received orders to move to the Troyon area. I at once instructed my REGIMENTAL Surgeon to have sanitary inspection made of the areas occupied by the battalions and special units sufficiently in advance of the time set for departure so that defects noted could be corrected and sent the attached memoranda to Battalion and Special Unit Commanders.

I received the report of the Surgeon First Battalion and immediately sent orders to have the defects corrected. It was reported to me later by the Commanding Officer First Battalion that the area had been put in good condition. I received a verbal report from the Second and Third Battalions. The Regimental Salvage Office, Lieutenant Tibbets, was left behind with a detail for the pur-

pose of collecting any salvage that might not have been turned in prior to the departure of the Regiment.

2. It is believed that an honest effort was made to leave the billets in good condition; that the necessary inspections were ordered and made.

It is not thought that the Regiment should be held responsible for the sanitary defects of those who have proceeded us. Had the area been occupied long enough, it would have been placed in good condition, as had been done in every area occupied by this regiment. This, however was impossible owing to the limited time of occupation.

3. Attention is invited to the attached reports of inspections and statements of the sanitary conditions in this area.

4. Copies of sanitary orders issued in the past are attached to show that the subject of sanitation has received proper attention in this command.

EDGAR A MYER
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 129 INFANTRY
American Expeditionary Forces.
Ettelbruck, Luxembourg.
17th April 1919.

I certify that on the morning of October 22nd, I made a personal inspection of the billets occupied by the 129th Infantry in the town of Sommedieue, and vicinity, and a number of other billets not occupied by the regiment. They were, with the exception of those of the 2nd Bn. at Camp Ravine, Vozel, in extremely dirty condition. Immediate steps were taken to clean up. I also inspected the bath-house used by the troops and found it also dirty. These conditions were not the fault of my regiment, but of the troops which had preceded us.

On receiving orders to move to the Troyon Area, I immediately sent out orders that the billets should be policed and certificates furnished as to their condition on leaving. My regiment had just come out of the line after 43 days at the front. One battalion, the first, was reduced to 175 men. The time at Sommedieue was spent in bathing and replacing clothing. The billets and area were left in a much better condition than they were when we occupied them. It would have been impossible to clean the area in such a short time.

The only troops of the 33rd Division in this area at that date were the 129th Infantry and Headquarters, 65th Infantry brigade.

EDGAR A MYER
Colonel 129th Inf.

U. S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
Newport, Rhode Island.

August 7, 1919.

I certify that about Oct. 21st, 1918, the town of Sommedieue was occupied by the Headquarters, 65th Infantry Brigade, under my command and by the 129th Infantry Regiment of the above mentioned Brigade.

The billets of the town available for the above mentioned troops had been recently vacated by a French Division, either African or Moroccan. The conditions as regards sanitation when we entered the town were unspeakably bad. The quarters I personally occupied were extremely dirty while the quarters used by me as a mess were filthy. Garbage and filth were in both the rooms and in the small adjacent grounds and an uncovered latrine, practically full, was within 10 feet of the kitchen. The quarters occupied by the remainder of the Brigade Headquarters and by the 129th Infantry were in the same generally filthy condition. Flies were present in swarms.

Energetic measures were at once instituted to remedy affairs and to bring the place up to a standard to which we were accustomed, namely, perfect sanitation. The Brigade Headquarters and the 129th Inf. Regt. had been in sector and in combat continuously since Sept. 8th. Many men were sick and much work had to be done in the way of getting men bathed, re-equipped, etc. Much of the filth and garbage was removed before the above mentioned troops left the town on Oct. 24th, three days after arriving, but there was not time enough with the available transportation and tools to complete the policing during the short time that we were there. The town was left in a much more sanitary condition than when the troops arrived.

The troops of the Headquarters, 65th Infantry Brigade, and of the 129th Infantry Regiment were in no way responsible for any lack of sanitation in this town but the responsibility rests with the French Division which occupied it prior to our arrival, notoriously unsanitary troops.

The Town Major—a French Officer, apologized to me personally for the conditions when I arrived in this town for billets.

The time that we were there, namely three days, did not suffice for a complete policing of the town, in the filthy sanitary condition in which we found it.

The above facts are known to me from personal observations and inspections.

(Signed)

EDW. L. KING,
Major, Cavalry, U.S. Army,
Formerly Brigadier-General, U.S. Army,
Commanding 65th Inf. Brigade.

XXXVIII. MOTOR TRANSPORT

HEADQUARTERS 122ND MACHINE GUN BATTALION,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

LUXEMBOURG, 4th January, 1919.

From: COMMANDING OFFICER, 122nd Mch. Gun Bn.

To: COMMANDING GENERAL, 33rd Division.

Subject: Condition of Motor Transport as Issued to this Battalion.

1. In compliance with your verbal order of 3rd January, I wish to make the following report on the condition of the motor transport issued to this battalion the latter part of August, 1918. Before proceeding with the report I wish to state that for a period of 8 years, before coming into the Army, a large part of my time was spent in engineering work at automobile factories and work in connection with motor transport in some of the larger cities in the United States.

2. On August 30th, 1918, I was directed to report to the Division Quartermaster at Nançois, France, with approximately 45 drivers and mechanics, and upon my arrival there Lt. Colonel Jones, Division Quartermaster stated "there they are and only 4 out of 41 will run" or words to that effect but after working with them for some time we were able to drive from 14 to 16 cars, under their own power, to our park near GUERPONT, a distance of about 5 kilometers.

3. The following is a list of the cars received and data relative to the condition in which they were found:

6—1½ ton cargo trucks, White.

3—5 passenger touring cars, Ford.

38—Light Trucks, Ford, 17 Ambulance type, 21 light delivery.

6—Motorcycles, with sidecars, Harley-Davidson.

8—Motorcycles, without sidecars.

OPERATING CONDITION AS FOUND:

Of the 6 White trucks, 5 were in operating condition; 2 Ford passenger cars would run, together, with not to exceed 14 to 16 of the light trucks; all motorcycles being in excellent condition.

TOOLS: No tools of any nature whatsoever, were found with nor issued with these cars, some, evidently, having been removed before cars arrived at the Divisional Motor Park at NANÇOIS.

TIRES: All cars were equipped with practically new tires, furthermore, about 30 extra casings came with the cars together with approximately 30 inner tubes all of the latter needing vulcanizing or patching.

ENGINES: 10 of the Ford cars were found to be in need of entirely new blocks, wrist pins having worked loose causing pistons to score the cylinder walls; all engines were badly carbonized and it was found necessary to grind practically all valves; many fan belts were missing;

2 cars had no carburetors while 5 were unserviceable; practically all motors needed new piston rings, possibly the greatest trouble with the motors being the loss of compression, the latter was also partly due to the fact that cylinder heads had been removed several times without renewing gaskets; 6 cars had main and connecting rod bearings burned out while in another the crank shaft was bent.

IGNITION: The ignition systems in practically all cars were in a deplorable condition. Coil boxes were water-soaked, contacts badly pitted and corroded and wiring shorn of insulation and oilsoaked; several timers were missing while 4 cars had no wiring at all and some cars had been rewired with any kind of wire that could be picked up.

RADIATORS: On 2 cars radiators had been removed, a total of 26 had been punctured while 8 would not hold water for even a few minutes. The Mobile Repair Unit was unable to block these out and the writer personally had the work done at the park of the 3rd Echelon, American Ambulance Corps, south of Bar-le-Duc.

TRANSMISSION, BRAKES, ETC.: 50 percent of the cars had unserviceable reverse bands, no cars had serviceable brake bands and in many instances web belts had been used being rivetted on with iron rivets or wire nails resulting in the cutting away of the transmission drums; no cars had serviceable emergency brakes the shoes either being worn out or missing.

IN GENERAL: 6 cars were found to have broken radius rods while in others floor boards, etc., were missing; the body of one car had been made of cracker boxes while the wood work, generally, was in poor condition.

SPARE PARTS, TOOLS, ETC.: The Supply Officer advises me that only one sixth or 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the parts requisitioned have been received to date. I, personally, having secured quite a few parts from the French Auto Park at Bar-le-Duc and from the American Ambulance Corps, attached to the French Army.

With reference to the number of requisitions that have been sent in would say that a weekly requisition has been submitted to the office of the Division Motor Transport Officer, on Tuesday of each week, copies of which, will be furnished upon request with a list enumerating parts received.

4. With reference to remark made to me by Major Bowen, of the 26th Division, at the Field Officers Machine Gun School, at LANGRES, in December, wish to say that I asked him if their Division Machine Gun Battalion received some new cars about the 1st of September and he said "yes", I told him that we got their old ones and recall that he said "I thought that they had been salvaged" or "had gone for salvage", and I added, that they should have, that they had been entirely stripped and that we didn't even find a "monkey wrench."

5. Of the total of 41 cars which we received, 17 were marked "YD" which I believe is the insignia of the 26th Division and I do

not wish to imply, in this report, that these cars had been abused while in the hands of this Division, as I do not know in what condition they were when they were received by them nor do I know the conditions under which they were operated, but believe that it is fair to assume that a Ford car will not hold up in machine gun service which necessitates their being overloaded from 100 to 150 percent.

6. In this connection I wish to add that the Motor Transport Officer, his assistants and the Mobile Repair Unit have, at all times, given us splendid service, assistance and expert advice and did all that they could possibly do, with what little they had on hand, to alleviate the conditions under which we were operating.

7. It might be of interest to you to know that no officer of this battalion has ever given a receipt for this transport as we did not feel that we should be forced to assume responsibility for the condition in which we found it.

8. In conclusion I wish to state that never in my experience have I seen transport generally, in such a deplorable condition and feel that commendation rather than criticism is far more fitting, in this instance, in view of the many hours the drivers and mechanics spent in an endeavor to put these cars in an operating condition without the necessary tools and parts.

9. Respectfully submitted.

M. B. SOUTHWICK,
Major, Infantry,
Commanding.

1ST IND.

GB-hel

HDQRS. 33RD DIV., AMERICAN E. F., LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 1, 1919—
To COMDG. GENERAL, Second Army, American E.F.

1. Replying to the report of Inspector General on the motor transport of the 33rd Division at Troyon, dated December 6-19, 1918, would state that steps have been taken to put this transportation in the best possible condition. The statement of the Inspector regarding the amount of supplies on hand at the Motor Transport Park at Sampigny, I have not the slightest doubt is correct, and, in my opinion, the spare parts of nearly all machines utilized could be obtained in France. However, we have not been able to get the spare parts relating to the Ford cars or for any of the trucks, and since leaving the Verdun Sector, when we ceased sending to Main Repair Shop of M.T.O. under Col. Hagerman, we have practically received no spare parts of any kind, except one fan especially requisitioned for on a Cadillac and some spare parts relating to the Liberty Trucks which we did not ask for and did not need.

2. The conclusions of the Inspector expressed in paragraph 6 (a) are incomprehensible to me. At Troyon he spoke to me about the transportation, and I told him it was in a rotten shape and stripped of tools and accessories when received. He stated: "I am of the

opinion that the motor transportation belonging to the 33rd Division, when received in August, had been previously used and was not in the best condition." The facts are as follows:

At Tronville we received 169 trucks, the Medical Department were given 22—7 of which would run and 15 had to be hauled off. Of the remaining 147 delivered to the Supply Train, 68 would not start and needed vital parts. In order to move such of these trucks as could be used, it was necessary to salvage 17 to get the spare parts to move the balance, and even then 22 more had to be towed to our next station.

The 122nd Machine Gun Battalion received six $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton White trucks; three five passenger touring cars, Ford; 38 Light Ford Trucks; 6 motorcycles with side cars and 8 motorcycles without side cars. Of the 6 White Trucks, 5 were in operating condition. Two of the Ford Passenger cars would run and not to exceed 14 to 16 of the Light Trucks. The motorcycles were in excellent condition.

A report on the motor transportation received by the 122nd Machine Gun Battalion is hereto attached.

3. No attempt will be made hereafter to move any car which should be salvaged. I know, from personal knowledge, that if we had not had a most excellent personnel of mechanics with the crusader spirit back of them, we could not have functioned at all with the motor transportation supplied.

4. Before coming to the American Front we had served with the British and to show the difference of treatment we received at the hands of the British from that accorded us by the Americans, would state that our Engineers were given twelve 3 ton trucks, which were not new when received but in good working condition. All twelve were still in good working condition at Troyon and 2 of the best were turned over to the Third Army when we were called on to give them trucks. The other 10 are still in good serviceable condition.

GEO. BELL, JR.
Major General, U.S.A.,
Commanding.

XXXIX. LIST OF DECORATIONS AWARDED MEMBERS OF 33RD DIVISION

AMERICAN DECORATIONS.

Congressional Medal of Honor

129th Infantry.....	1
131st Infantry.....	2
132nd Infantry.....	5
124th M. G. Bn.....	1

— 9

Distinguished Service Medal.

Div. Hqrs.....	5
65th Bde. Hqrs.....	1
66th Bde. Hqrs.....	1
131st Infantry.....	1
132nd Infantry.....	1
122nd F. A.....	1
123rd F. A.....	1
108th Engrs.....	1

— 12

Distinguished Service Cross.

129th Infantry.....	2
130th Infantry.....	17
131st Infantry.....	89
132nd Infantry.....	48
122nd F. A.....	15
123rd F. A.....	1
124th F. A.....	9
122nd M. G. Bn.....	3
124th M. G. Bn.....	8
108th F. S. Bn.....	1
108th Sanitary Tr.....	1

— 194

TOTAL AMERICAN DECORATIONS.....

215

BRITISH DECORATIONS.

Knight Commander Order St. Michael and St. George.

Div. Hqrs.....	1
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— 1

Distinguished Service Order.

131st Infantry.....	1
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— 1

Military Cross.

131st Infantry.....	2
132nd Infantry.....	3

— 5

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

131st Infantry.....	5	
132nd Infantry.....	3	
	—	8

Military Medal.

66th Bde. Hqrs.....	1	
131st Infantry.....	36	
132nd Infantry.....	2	
108th Engineers.....	2	
	—	41

TOTAL BRITISH DECORATIONS.....

56

FRENCH DECORATIONS.

Commander Legion of Honor.

Div. Hqrs.....	1	
	—	1

Officer Legion of Honor.

65th Bde. Hq.....	1	
66th Bde. Hq.....	1	
131st Infantry.....	1	
	—	3

Chevalier Legion of Honor.

132nd Infantry.....	2	
124th M. G. Bn.....	2	
	—	4

Medaille Militaire.

129th Infantry.....	1	
131st Infantry.....	5	
132nd Infantry.....	5	
124th M. G. Bn.....	1	
	—	12

*Croix de Guerre.**(With Palm Leaf)*

Div. Hqrs.....	1	
65th Bde. Hqrs.....	1	
66th Bde. Hqrs.....	1	
129th Infantry.....	2	
131st Infantry.....	12	
132nd Infantry.....	11	
123rd F. A.....	1	
122nd M. G. Bn.....	2	
124th M. G. Bn.....	5	
	—	36

(With Gold Star)

Div. Hqrs.....	1	
130th Infantry.....	1	
131st Infantry.....	7	
132nd Infantry.....	5	
122nd M. G. Bn.....	1	
124th M. G. Bn.....	2	
	—	17

(With Silver Star)

129th Infantry.....	1	
131st Infantry.....	3	
124th M. G. Bn.....	2	
	—	6

(With Bronze Star)

129th Infantry.....	1	
131st Infantry.....	3	
132nd Infantry.....	6	
124th M.G.Bn.....	2	
108th Engrs.....	1	
	—	13

TOTAL FRENCH DECORATIONS.

72

92

BELGIAN DECORATIONS.

Officer Order of Leopold.

131st Infantry.....	1	
	—	1

Belgian Cross—Chevalier de l'ordre de la Couronne.

132nd Infantry.....	1	
	—	1

Decoration Militaire.

131st Infantry.....	1	
	—	1

Croix de Guerre.

131st Infantry.....	9	
132nd Infantry.....	3	
124th M. G. Bn.....	1	
	—	13

TOTAL BELGIAN DECORATIONS.....

16

ITALIAN DECORATIONS.

Croix de Guerre.

129th Infantry.....	1	
132nd Infantry.....	1	

TOTAL ITALIAN DECORATIONS.....

2

RECAPITULATION.

AMERICAN DECORATIONS.....	215	
BRITISH DECORATIONS.....	56	
FRENCH DECORATIONS.....	92	
BELGIAN DECORATIONS.....	16	
ITALIAN DECORATIONS.....	2	
GRAND TOTAL.....		381

AMERICAN DECORATIONS AWARDED TO MEMBERS
of

33RD DIVISION

* * * * *

MEDAL OF HONOR.

129th Infantry.

Hill, Ralyn, corporal, Co. H.

131st Infantry.

Allex, Jake, corporal, Co. H.

Pope, Thos. A., corporal, Co. E.

*132nd Infantry.**Officers.*

Mallon, Geo. H., captain.

Enlisted Men.

Anderson, Johannes S., 1st Sgt., Co. B.

Gumpertz, Sydney G., 1st Sgt., Co. E.

Loman, Berger, private, Co. H.

Sandlin, Willie, sergeant, Co. A.

124th Machine Gun Bn.

Slack, Clayton K., private, Co. D.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Allen, Henry A., Col., 108th Engrs.

Bell, George, Jr., Maj. Gen., Commdg. 33rd Div.

Foreman, Milton J., Colonel, 122nd F. A.

Forbes, Charles R., Lt. Col., Div. Sig. O.

Huidekoper, Frederic L., Lt. Col. Div. Adjt.

King, Edward L., Brig. Gen., Commdg. 65th Inf. Bde.

Naylor, William K., Brig. Gen., ex-Chief of Staff.

O'Donnell, John L., Captain, chaplain 132nd Inf.

Rogers, Joseph A., Lt. Col., 123rd F. A.

Sanborn, Joseph B., Colonel, 131st Infantry.

Simpson, William H., Lt. Col. Chief of Staff.

Wolf, Paul A., Brig. Gen., Commdg. 66th Inf. Bde.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

*129th Infantry.**Officer.*

Holmes, Felix R., captain.

Enlisted Men.

Carlson, Charles G., private, Hqrs. Co.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

*130th Infantry.**Officers.*

Austin, Claude W., 1st Lt.

Givens, Fred G., captain.

Humphreys, Ray. H., major, M. C.

McMunn, Richard L., 2nd Lt.

Enlisted Men.

Bartels, Herman B., corporal, Co. F.

Booth, Chas. W., private, Co. F.

Burr, John G., mechanic, Co. A.

Caserta, Vincenzo, corporal, Co. F.

Cleveland, Victor A., corporal, Co. L.

Crisp, Curtis M., 1st sergeant, Co. F.

Daugherty, John E., sergeant, Co. F.

Drennon, Lou H., sergeant, Co. F.

Fields, James O., corporal, Co. D.

Holland, Richard W., private 1st Cl., Co. F.

Kilcher, Elmer J., private 1st Cl., Co. D.

Rodgers, Willis, private, Co. M.

Swanger, Ira V., corporal, Co. F.

*131st Infantry.**Officers.*

Beauvais, Walter U., 2nd Lt.

Dick, Henry J., 2nd Lt.

Dickson, Harrison A., 1st Lt.

Freiberg, Hyman, 2nd Lt.

Horton, Hardin F., 2nd Lt.

Jefferson, Albert G., 1st Lt. Co. C.

Lee, John C., 2nd Lt.

Pride, Henry N., 1st Lt.

Sanborn, Joseph B., Col.

Shantz, Joseph E., 1st Lt.

Weimer, Herman H., Captain.

Enlisted Men.

Anderson, William A., private, Co. B.

Beato, John, corporal, Co. H.

Bieryta, Michael, private, Co. M.

Boyatt, Charles, H., corporal, Co. L.

Breaky, John, sergeant, Co. H.

Bremner, Frank M., private, Co. G.

Carlson, Swen, private, Co. M.

Cook, Robert R., sergeant, Co. A.

Curtis, Nathan M., corporal, Co. L.

Deasy, Herbert A., private, Co. F.
Dixon, Roy T., corporal, Co. B.
Dunne, Christopher C., private, Co. D.
Flagg, Daniel S., private, Co. M.
Flynn, John L., corporal, Co. G.
Gaston, George F., private, Co. H.
Goodwillie, Herrick R., sergeant, Co. B.
Gourley, George B., sergeant, Co. E.
Hample, Harry E., private 1st Cl., Co. C.
Hanna, Leon M., private, Co. D.
Harrel, Benjamin H., sergeant, Co. K.
Heacox, Harry W., private, Co. I.
Herter, Edward, private, Co. M.
Hobscheid, Paul, corporal, Co. C.
Holmes, Albert, private, Co. H.
Howard, Robert P., corporal, Co. B.
Jackson, James, 1st sergeant, Co. K.
Johnson, Swan E., sergeant, Co. B.
Jones, William, sergeant, Co. G.
Jones, Percy, private, Co. B.
Keane, Christopher W., private, Med. Dept.
Keeper, Easter E., private, Co. L.
Koerper, Frank J., corporal, Hqrs. Co.
Kostak, Frank J., private, Co. G.
Krueger, Arthur, private, Co. B.
Krum, James E., sergeant, Co. E.
Lieberman, Nathan, corporal, Co. C.
Lidwell, Edward, private, Co. H.
Liljeberg, Ragnar, private, Co. D.
Lindsay, Robert W., private, Co. B.
Linskey, William F., private, Co. E.
Mallan, John C., private, Co. H.
Mance, Stephen M., corporal, Co. B.
May, George J., sergeant, Co. G.
Michaelis, Charles W., private, Co. E.
Midkiff, Holly, sergeant, Co. L.
Miles, John, corporal, Co. E.
McBreen, Leo N., private, Co. M.
McGuire, Sidney Clifford, sergeant, Co. B.
Nelson, Adolph, private, Co. H.
O'Keefe, John J., 1st sergeant, Co. M.
Palubiak, Gus W., corporal, Co. H.
Perkins, Earl H., sergeant, Co. M.
Perrie, John C., sergeant, Hqrs. Co.
Peters, William, private, Co. I.
Peterson, Van Walker, sergeant, Co. B.
Petty, Willard D., private, Co. B.

Piepho, William, sergeant, Co. F.
 Pope, Thomas A., corporal, Co. E.
 Potter, Walter, private, Co. L.
 Powers, James B., sergeant, Co. L.
 Riddle, Lawrence Scott, 1st sergeant, Co. I.
 Rochfort, James J., sergeant, Co. B.
 Scholes, William, sergeant, Co. C.
 Schabinger, Andrew C., corporal, Co. E.
 Skogsburg, Vivian, sergeant, Co. L.
 Smotherman, Horace, private, Co. F.
 Somnitz, Carl, corporal, Co. F.
 Timblin, Archie, private 1st Cl. Co. F.
 Walsh, Thomas J., sergeant, Co. D.
 Waters, James L., corporal, Co. C.
 Watkin, Anton J., mechanic, Co. A.
 Washa, James J., sergeant, Co. F.
 Whitson, Lester C., corporal, Co. E.
 Wiberg, Alvin, sergeant, Co. C.
 Wickhan, Gordon, private, Hqrs. Co.
 Williams, William J., private, Co. E.
 Woodsmall, William, corporal, Co. A.
 Zappa, Steve, private 1st Cl., Co. C.

132nd Infantry.
Officers.

Chadwick, Harry R., Captain.
 Darling, Homer C., 2nd Lt.
 Davis, Abel, Colonel.
 Dodd, Brendon J., Major.
 Gulbrandsen, Arvid W., 2nd Lt.
 McCormick, Christie F., Captain.
 Stine, Ralph W., 1st Lt.
 Stout, Albert H., 2nd Lt.
 Wigglesworth, Robert, Captain.
 Wise, Charles E., Captain.
 Yagle, Harry, 2nd Lt.

Enlisted Men.

Bird, Felix, private,
 Bordvick, Monred A., sergeant, Co. C.
 Camell, Harvey E., private, Co. M.
 Casaga, Samuel E., sergeant, Co. A.
 Cecilia, Louis, private, Co. G.
 Cheevers, Earl J., Hqrs. Co. sgt.
 Cummins, Fred, private, Co. F.
 Dalton, Gilbert R., bugler, Co. B.
 DeSmidt, John, corporal, Co. G.
 Duff, Phillip, private, Co. E.

Francisco, John, sergeant, Co. M.
Giescke, Lewis M., private, Co. I.
Hatch, Sidney, private 1st Cl., Hqrs. Co.
Holzman, Sidney, private, M. G. Co.
Hoy, Henry, private, Co. A.
Jensen, Ingemann, private, M. G. Co.
Jones, Harry, corporal, Co. G.
Kojane, Frank A., sergeant, Co. G.
Korzysko, George, private, Co. H.
Lamb, Earl, corporal, Co. F.
Myhrune, Melvin, private, Co. K.
Painsipp, Albert C., corporal, Co. A.
Peterson, Victor, corporal, Co. H.
Postula, John I., sergeant, Co. H.
Powers, Edward J., private, M. G. Co.
Rue, Lawrence E., sergeant, Co. E.
Sattler, William J., corporal, Hqrs. Co.
Schultz, Charles, private, Co. H.
Shapiro, Eli, corporal, Co. D.
Shelly, Harry, private, Co. A.
Smith, Martin E., 1st sergeant, Co. G.
Snyder, James J., private, M. G. Co.
Swanson, Carl, private, Co. K.
Ternig, Jacob B., sergeant, Co. C.
Waterhouse, John R., private 1st Cl. Co. H.
Webber, Geo. B., 1st sergeant, M. G. Co.
Wilkins, Fred R., private, Co. A.

122nd Field Artillery.
Officers.

Johns, Latimer A., 2nd Lt.
Myhrman, Robert E., Captain.
Schueren, Dan E., Jr., 2nd Lt.
Templeton, Charles K., 2nd Lt.
Wascher, Harold F., 2nd Lt.

Enlisted Men.

Burchill, George H., private 1st Cl., Batt. C.
Clark, George E., sergeant, Batt. D.
Hickok, Charles, sergeant, Hqrs. Co.
Hopp, Harvey M., private 1st Cl., Batt. C.
Kellogg, Gordon V., corporal, Batt. A.
Kelly, Augustine C., corporal, Batt. B.
Myers, Irwin, corporal, Hqrs. Co.
Prete, Frank P., sergeant, Batt. B.
Red, Harold D., corporal, Batt. A.
Ryan, Frank W., private, Hqrs. Co.

123rd Field Artillery.

Rule, Edgar J., sergeant (now 2nd Lt. Hq. Co. 10th F.A.)

*124th Field Artillery.**Officer*

Duffy, Mark M., 1st Lt. M. C.

Enlisted Men.

Ammons, George H., sergeant, Batt. A.

Cassidy, Joseph D., sergeant, Batt. C.

Fink, William W., private, Batt. A.

Modrow, Perry F., private, Med. Det.

O'Leary, Joseph A., corporal, Batt. F.

Silloway, Ralph, private 1st Cl., Batt. C.

Webb, Milton C., private 1st Cl., Med. Det.

Wright, Clarence L., sergeant, Batt. C.

*122nd Machine Gun Bn.**Officer.*

Liggett, Harry B., 2nd Lt. Co. A.

Enlisted Men.

Holland, Harry G., private, Co. B.

Meador, Ernest, private, Co. B.

*124th Machine Gun Battn.**Officers.*

Bourdon, William R., Captain.

Higley, George R., 1st Lt.

Krigbaum, William L., Capt. Co. A.

Price, Edward J., 1st Lt.

Trager, John W., 2nd Lt.

Enlisted Men.

Davis, Hildred D., bugler, Co. C.

Moore, Raymond N., sergeant, Co. B.

McCarthy, Michael P., sergeant, Co. C.

108th Field Sig. Bn.

Schmidt, Russell A., captain.

108th Sanitary Tr.

McIntyre, Eugene, corporal, Amb. Co. 130.

BRITISH DECORATIONS.

KNIGHT COMMANDER ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL & ST. GEORGE.

Bell, George Jr., Maj. Gen., Commdg. 33rd Div.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Sanborn, Joseph B., Colonel, 131st Inf.

THE MILITARY CROSS.

Jefferson, Albert, 1st Lt. Co. C. 131 Inf.

Komorowski, Michael, 2nd Lt. Co. B. 132nd Inf.

Schram, Frank E., 1st Lt. Med. Det. 132nd Inf.
Sherwood, Geo. W., 2nd Lt., Co. G. 131st Inf.
Yagle, Harry, 2nd Lt., Co. G. 132nd Inf.

THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Alex, Jake, corporal, Co. H. 131st Inf.
DeSmidt, John, corporal, Co. G. 132nd Inf.
Hobscheid, Paul, corporal, Hqrs. Co. 131st Inf.
Kostak, Frank J., private, Co. G. 131st Inf.
Mance, Stephen M., corporal, Co. B. 131st Inf.
Pope, Thomas, corporal, Co. E. 131st Inf.
Painsipp, Albert E., corporal, Co. A. 132nd Inf.
Shelly, Harry, private, Co. A. 132nd Inf.

THE MILITARY MEDAL.

66th Bde. Hqrs.

Gourley, Geo. B., sergeant, Hq. Det.

131st Infantry.

Anderson, William A., private, Co. C.
Bark, Charles C., private, Co. C.
Blackwell, William, private, Co. D.
Breaky, John, sergeant, Co. H.
Curr, William, private, Co. A.
DeBorris, Samuel, private, Co. A.
Dunne, Christopher C., private, Co. D.
Erhard, Andrew, sergeant, Co. E.
Gaston, George F., private, Co. H.
Hilton, J. W., Wagoner, Supply Co.
Holmes, Albert, private, Co. H.
Keane, Christopher W., private, Med. Det.
Krum, James E., sergeant, Co. E.
Larson, Walter N., corporal, Co. G.
Leahy, David, private, Co. A.
Lieberman, Nathan, corporal, Co. C.
Liljeberg, Ragnar, private, Co. D.
Linskey, William F., private, Co. E.
Michaelis, Charles W., private, Co. E.
Mills, Frank L., corporal, Hqrs. Co.
McGuire, Sidney C., sergeant, Co. B.
Peabody, Walter G., corporal, Co. D.
Powell, Raymond H., corporal, Co. E.
Redding, Ray, private, Co. E.
Rivers, Louis R., sergeant, Co. B.
Scholes, William, sergeant, Co. C.
Schabinger, Andrew C., corporal, Co. E.
Somnitz, Carl, corporal, Co. F.
Stokes, Harry, private, Co. C.
Sweredo, Justyn, private, Co. E.

Thorneycroft, Mathew, private, Co. D.
 Watkin, Anton J., Mechanic, Co. A.
 Whitson, Lester C., corporal, Co. E.
 Wickhan, Gordon, private, Hqrs. Co.
 Woodward, Dickson, A., private, Co. A.
 Zyhurst, Henry G., corporal, Co. E.

132nd Infantry.

Koijane, Frank A., sergeant, Co. G.
 Wilkins, Fred R., Co. A. pvt.

108th Engineers.

Hay, Simon De Lagneau, sgt. 1Cl.
 Ward, William Michael, sgt. 1Cl.

FRENCH DECORATIONS.

COMMANDER LEGION OF HONOR.

Bell, George Jr., Major General, Commd'g. 33rd Div.

OFFICERS LEGION OF HONOR.

King, Edward L., Brig. Gen., Commd'g. 65th Inf. Bde.
 Sanborn, Joseph B., Colonel, 131st Inf.
 Wolf, Paul A., Brig. Gen., Commd'g. 65th Inf. Bde.

CHEVALIERS LEGION OF HONOR.

Dodd, Brendon J., Major, 132nd Inf.
 Trager, John, 2nd Lt., 124th M. G. Bn.
 Higley, Geo. R., 1st Lt., 124th M. G. Bn.
 Mallon, Geo. H., Captain, 132nd Inf.

MEDAILLES MILITAIRE.

129th Infantry.

Hill, Ralyn, corporal, Co. H.

131st Infantry.

Alex, Jake, corporal, Co. H.
 Hobscheid, Paul, corporal, Co. C.
 Holmes, Albert, private, Co. H.
 Kostak, Frank, private, Co. G.
 Pope, Thomas A., corporal, Co. E.

132nd Infantry.

Anderson, Johannes S., sergeant, Co. B.
 Gumpertz, Sydney, sergeant, Co. E.
 Loman, Berger, private, Co. H.
 Sandlin, Willie, sergeant, Co. A.
 Shelly, Harry, private, Co. A.

124th Machine Gun Bn.

Slack, Clayton, private, Co. D.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

ARMY CITATIONS (PALM LEAF)

Division Headquarters.

Bell, Geo. Jr., Maj. Gen., Commdg. 33rd Div.

65th Bde. Hqrs.

King, Edward L., Brig. Gen., Commdg.

66th Bde. Hqrs.

Wolf, Paul A., Brig. Gen., Commdg.

*129th Infantry.**Officer.*

Holmes, Felix R., captain.

Enlisted Men.

Hill, Ralyn, corporal, Co. H.

*131st Infantry.**Officers.*

Sanborn, Joseph B., Colonel.

Weimer, Herman H., captain.

Enlisted Men.

Allex, Jake, sergeant, Co. H.

Cook, Robert R., sergeant, Co. A.

Hobscheid, Paul, corporal, Co. C.

Holmes, Albert, private, Co. H.

Kostak, Frank, private, Co. G.

Peters, William, private, Co. I.

Piepho, William G., sergeant, Co. F.

Pope, Thomas A., corporal, Co. E.

Riddle, Lawrence S., sergeant, Co. I.

Woodsmall, William, sergeant, Co. A.

*132nd Infantry.**Officers.*

Dodd, Brendon J., Major.

Mallon, George H., Captain.

Wigglesworth, Robert, Captain.

Enlisted Men.

Anderson, Johannes S., sergeant Co. B.

Bird, Felix, private 1st Cl. Co. C.

Cecilia, Louis, private, Co. C.

Gumpertz, Sydney, sergeant, Co. E.

Loman, Berger, corporal, Co. H.

Rue, Lawrence E., sergeant, Co. B.

Sandlin, Willie, sergeant, Co. A.

Shelly, Harry, private, Co. A.

123rd Field Artillery.

Holabird, John A., Lt. Col

122nd M. G. Bn.

Liggett, Harry B., 2nd Lt.
Holland, Harry G., private, Co. D.

*124th M. G. Bn.**Officers.*

Bourdon, William R., Captain, Co. B.
Trager, John, 2nd Lt.
Higley, Geo. R., 1st Lt.
Krigbaum, William L., Captain.

Enlisted Men.

Slack, Clayton K., private, Co. D.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

ARMY CORPS CITATIONS (GOLD STAR)

Division Hqrs. 33rd Div.

Simpson, W. H., Lt. Col., C. of S.

130th Infantry.

Fields, James O., corporal, Co. D.

131st Infantry.

Breaky, John, sergeant, Co. H.
Fairman, Sol. C., corporal, Co. H.
Friedman, Herman J., private, 1st Bn.
Krueger, Arthur, private, Co. B.
Peabody, Walter G., sergeant, Co. D.
Perrie, John C., sergeant, Hqrs. Co.
Swabey, Frederick, corporal, Co. L.

*132nd Infantry.**Officers.*

Jacobs, Julian W., 1st Lt.
Masoner, William J., Captain.
McCormick, Christie F., Captain.

Enlisted Men.

Cummins, Fred, private, Co. F.
Friesen, Wm. C., private, Co. G.

122nd Machine Gun Bn.

Meador, Ernest, private, Co. B.

124th Machine Gun Bn.

Burleigh, Harold, corporal, Co. A.
Glockler, Gus, private, Co. D.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

DIVISION CITATIONS (SILVER STAR)

129th Infantry.

Carlson, Charles G., private, Hqrs. Co.

THE 33RD DIVISION

131st Infantry.

Jones, William L., sergeant, Co. G.

O'Keefe, John J., corporal, Co. M.

Scholes, William, sergeant, Co. C.

124th Mach. Gun Bn.

Lenik, Walter, private, Co. D.

Moore, Raymond E., sergeant, Co. B.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

BRIGADE CITATIONS (BRONZE STAR)

129th Infantry.

Osiol, Joseph, private, Co. G.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

REGIMENTAL CITATIONS (BRONZE STAR)

131st Infantry.

Allen, Francis M., Major.

Schwald, Norman A., 1st Lt. Med. Det.

Wilson, William M., captain, Co. A.

*132nd Infantry.**Officers.*

McNamee, Charles J., captain.

Enlisted Men.

Fogarty, Edward, private, Co. G.

Fraser, Robert C., corporal, Co. G.

Heuth, Geo. C., private, Co. E.

Loeffler, William, private, Co. G.

Nucci, Attilio, private, Co. G.

124th Mach. Gun Bn

Blasek, Henry H., private, Co. A.

Brosan, Louis L., sergeant, Co. A.

108th Engineers.

Clark, Leonard B., sergeant, Co. C.

BELGIAN DECORATIONS

OFFICER ORDER OF LEOPOLD.

Sanborn, Joseph B., Colonel, 131st Inf.

BELGIAN CROSS—CHEVALIER DE L'ORDRE DE LA COURONNE.

Komorowski, Michael M., 2nd Lt., 132nd Inf.

DECORATION MILITAIRE.

Watkin, Anton J., Mechanic, Co. A. 131 Inf.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

131st Infantry.

Alex, Jake, corporal, Co. H.
 Bark, Charles C., corporal, Co. C.
 Peabody, Walter G., sergeant, Co. D.
 Pope, Thomas A., corporal, Co. E.
 Powell, Raymond, H., corporal, Co. E.
 Rivers, Louis R., sergeant, Co. B.
 Thorneycroft, Mathew, sergeant, Co. D.
 Woodsmall, Wm. M., private, Co. A.
 Woodward, Dickson A., private, Co. A.

*132nd Infantry.**Officer.*

Bullington, John J., major.

Enlisted Men.

Anderson, Johannes S., 1st Sgt. Co. B.
 Bird, Felix, private 1st Cl., Co. C.

124th Mach. Gun Bn.

Slack, Clayton K., private, Co. D.

ITALIAN DECORATIONS.

CROIX DE GUERRE

FOR

MERIT.

129th Infantry.

Holmes, Felix R., Captain.

132nd Infantry.

Wigglesworth, Robert, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS 131ST INFANTRY
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

LAROCLETTE, LUXEMBOURG,

24-January-1919.

From: PERSONNEL ADJUTANT, 131st Infantry.

To: LT. COL. FREDERIC L. HUIDEKOPER, Div. Adjt., 33rd Div.

Subject: British decorations.

1. Pursuant to your telephone call of yesterday, I enclose herewith list of officers and men of this regiment who were decorated on Monday last by General Wagstaff.

2. I am enclosing also a list of men to whom medals were awarded, but who were unable to be present at the presentation for the reasons stated.

3. I am taking the liberty of addressing this to you personally.

R. J. JORDAN

Captain and Intell. Off., 131st Inf.

Acting Personnel Adjutant

J-R

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn 131st Infantry

THE MILITARY CROSS

2nd Lieut. George W. Sherwood. Co. G

THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

Corp. Paul F. Hobscheid, 1386758. . . . Co. C (Now Sgt.)

Corp. Jake Alex, 1387815. Co. H (Now Sgt.)

Corp. Stephen M. Mance, 1386580. . . . Co. B (Now Sgt.)

THE MILITARY MEDAL

Sgt. Sidney C. McGuire, 1386609. . . . Co. B

Sgt. George B. Gourley, 1387246. . . . Co. E (Now 66th Bde. Hq.)

Corp. Walter N. Larson, 1387722. . . . Co. G (Now Sgt.)

Corp. Walter G. Peabody, 1387030. . . . Co. D (Now Sgt.)

Corp. Frank L. Mills, 1386531. Co. B (Now Sgt.)

Pvt. Mathew Thorneycroft, 1387025. . . Co. D (Now Sgt.)

Pvt. Gordon Wickham, 1385825. Hq. Co. (Now Sgt.)

Pvt. Charles W. Michaelis, 1387421. . . Co. E (Now Corp.)

Pvt. Charles C. Bark, 1386863. Co. C (Now Corp.)

Pvt. Dickson A. Woodward, 1386485. . . Co. A (Now Corp.)

Pvt. C. C. Dunne, 1387122. Co. D

Pvt. Ragnar Liljeberg, 2087137. Co. D

Pvt. W. A. Anderson, 2087317. Co. B

Pvt. William Curr, 1386308. Co. A

Mech. Anton J. Watkin, 1386393. . . . Co. A

The following men were absent at the presentation:

THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

Pvt. Frank J. Kostak, 1387719. Co. G Base Hospital No. 27

THE MILITARY MEDAL

Sgt. J. Breaky, 1387830. Co. H On way to U. S.

Sgt. William Scholes, 1386755. Co. C Classification Camp,
Le Mans, France.Sgt. Louis R. Rivers, 1386515. Co. B Army Candidates,
School

Corp. C. Somnitz, 1387597. Co. F Base Hospital No. 29

Corp. N. Lieberman, 1386773. Co. C Sick

Pvt. R. Redding, 1387445. Co. E On way to U. S.

Pvt. Harry Stokes, 1386966. Co. C Hospital unknown.

Pvt. David T. Leahy, 1386327. Co. A Hospital unknown.

Pvt. S. DeBorris, 1386382. Co. A Hospital unknown.

Pvt. G. F. Gaston, 1387869. Co. H On way to U. S.

Pvt. Albert P. Holmes, 1387883. Co. H On way to U. S.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
A.P.O. 750

GB
JHS-wlj-grj

LUXEMBOURG, 17th March, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 39 }

MEDAL OF HONOR.

The Division Commander, with great pleasure, publishes to the command the following four letters from the Adjutant General, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and in this connection, he is pleased to announce for information that to date a total of *nine Medals of Honor* have been awarded to members of this Division for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy.

A. Letter dated 16th January, 1919:

"1. The President, in the name of Congress, under date of 11 January, 1919, has awarded the Medal of Honor to *Captain George H. Mallon, 132nd Infantry*, for the following act of conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy, in the Bois de Forges, 26th September 1918.

Becoming separated from the balance of his company, because of a fog, Captain Mallon, with nine soldiers, pushed forward and attacked nine active hostile machine guns, capturing all of them without the loss of a man. Continuing on thru the woods, he led his men in attacking a battery of 450 mm howitzers which were in action, rushing the position and capturing the battery and its crew. In this encounter, Captain Mallon personally attacked one of the enemy with his fists. Later when the party came upon two more machine guns, this officer sent men to the flanks, while he rushed forward directly in the face of the fire and silenced the guns, being the first one of the party to reach the nest. The exceptional gallantry and determination displayed by Captain Mallon resulted in the capture of one hundred prisoners, eleven machine guns, four 450 mm howitzers and one anti-aircraft gun.

Home Address: Mrs. F. E. G. Mallon, Wife,
1931 Halleck Street, Kansas City, Kans.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will personally make presentation of the Medal of Honor and you will be informed later as to the time and place of presentation.

3. It is directed that you inform these headquarters, by wire, as to the present location of Captain Mallon."

B. Letter dated 25th February, 1919:

"1. The President, in the name of Congress, under date of

20th February, 1919, has awarded the Medal of Honor to *Corporal Ralyn Hill*, (AS No. 1381313) *Company H, 129th Infantry*, for the following act of conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy, near Dannevoux, France, 7th October 1918.

Seeing a French airplane fall out of control on the enemy side of the River Meuse, with its pilot injured, Corporal Hill voluntarily dashed across the foot bridge to the side of the wounded man and taking him on his back, started back to his lines. During the entire exploit, he was subjected to murderous fire of the enemy machine guns and artillery, but he successfully accomplished his mission, and brought his man to a place of safety, a distance of several hundred yards.

Home Address: Mrs. Edna Hill, R.F.D. No. 4, Oregon, Ill.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will personally make presentation of the Medal of Honor and you will be informed later as to the time and place of presentation.

3. It is directed that you inform these headquarters, by wire, as to the present location of Corporal Hill."

C. Letter dated 11th March, 1919:

"1. The President, in the name of Congress, under date of March 8th, 1919, has awarded the Medal of Honor to *Corporal Jake Alex*, *Company H, 131st Infantry*, (AS No. 1387815), for the following act of conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy at Chipilly Ridge, France, 9th August 1918.

At a critical point in the action, when all the officers of his platoon had become casualties, Corporal Alex took command of the platoon and led it forward until the advance was stopped by fire from a machine gun nest. He then advanced alone for about thirty yards in the face of intense fire and attacked the nest. With his bayonet he killed five of the enemy, and when it was broken used the butt of his rifle, capturing fifteen prisoners.

Home Address: Anthone Alex, Brother,
4350 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ills.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will personally make presentation of the Medal of Honor and you will be informed later as to the time and place of presentation.

3. The Distinguished Service Cross previously awarded for this act will be recalled at the time presentation of the Medal of Honor is made.

4. It is directed that you inform these headquarters, by wire, as to the present location of Corporal Alex."

D. Letter dated 11th March, 1919.

"1. The President, in the name of Congress, under date of March 8th, 1919, has awarded the Medal of Honor to Corporal Thomas A. Pope, Company E, 131st Infantry, (AS No. 1387320), for the following act of conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy, at Hamel, France, 4th July, 1918.

Corporal Pope's company was advancing behind the tanks when it was halted by hostile machine gun fire. Going forward alone, he rushed a machine gun nest, killed several of the crew with his bayonet, and, standing astride of the gun, held off the others until reinforcements arrived and captured them.

Home Address: J. J. Pope, Brother,
6946 Overhille Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will personally make presentation of the Medal of Honor and you will be informed later as to the time and place of presentation.

3. The Distinguished Service Cross previously awarded for this act will be recalled at the time presentation of the Medal of Honor is made.

4. It is directed that you inform these headquarters, by wire, as to the present location of Corporal Pope."

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Lieut.-Colonel, Infantry,
Actg. Division Adjutant.

Double Distribution.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

A. P. O. 750

JHS-wlj-wwb.

LUXEMBOURG, 10th April, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 44 }

COMMENDATION

The following extract of General Orders Number 20, Sec. V, War Department, dated 30th January, 1919, is published as a tribute to the valor of a deceased soldier of this Division:

"V—Awards, posthumous, of Distinguished Service Cross.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. No. 43, W.D., 1918), the distinguished-

service cross was awarded posthumously by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe to the following-named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces:

VICTOR A. CLEVELAND, corporal, Company L, 130th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois-de-Chaume, France, October 12, 1918. Corpl. Cleveland led a detail to the rescue of an officer who had been caught in a heavy barrage of gas and high-explosive shells and seriously wounded. In his efforts to get the wounded officer to an aid station this courageous soldier was killed."

By Command of Major General BELL:

CHARLES C. ALLEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff,
Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inf.,
Acting Division Adjutant.

Double Distribution.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

A. P. O. 750.

JHS-wlj-bf.

LUXEMBOURG, 11th April, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 46.

The Division Commander takes great pleasure in publishing to the Division the following names of members of the Division to whom the Croix de Guerre of the Republic of France was presented on the morning of 6th April, 1919, at Diekirch, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, by General Desticker, 1st Assistant Chief of Staff to Marshal Foch:

ARMY CITATIONS (Palm Leaf)

Captain Felix R. Holmes, 129th Infantry.
Captain William L. Krigbaum, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
Captain Robert Wigglesworth, 132nd Infantry.
1st Lieut. George R. Higley, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
1st Sergt. Johannes S. Anderson, Co. B, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant Robert R. Cook, Co. A, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant William Woodsmall, Co. A, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Lawrence E. Rue, Co. E, 132nd Infantry.
Private William Peters, Co. I, 131st Infantry.
Private Harry G. Holland, Co. B, 122nd Machine Gun Bn.

ARMY CORPS CITATIONS (Gold Star)

Captain Christie F. McCormick, 132nd Infantry.
1st Lieut. Julian W. Jacobs, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant Walter C. Peabody, Co. D, 131st Infantry.

Sergeant John C. Perrie, Hdqrs. Co. 131st Infantry.
 Corporal Harold J. Burleigh, Co. A, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
 Private Herman J. Friedman, Hdqrs. Co. 132nd Infantry.
 Private Fred Cummins, Co. F, 132nd Infantry.
 Private William Friesen, Co. G, 132nd Infantry.
 Private Gus Glockler, Co. D, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
 Private Ernest Meador, Co. B, 122nd Machine Gun Bn.

DIVISION CITATIONS (Silver Star)

Sergeant William Jones, Co. G, 131st Infantry.
 Corporal John J. O'Keefe, Co. M, 131st Infantry.
 Private Walter Lenik, Co. D, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
 Private Charles G. Carlson, Hdqrs. Co. 129th Infantry.

BRIGADE CITATION (Bronze Star)

Private Joseph Osiol, Co. G, 129th Infantry.

REGIMENTAL CITATIONS (Bronze Star)

Major Francis M. Allen, 131st Infantry.
 Captain William M. Wilson, Co. A, 131st Infantry.
 1st Lieut. Norman A. Schwald, Med. Det. 131st Infantry.
 Sergeant Louis L. Brosan, Co. A, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
 Sergeant B. Leonard Clark, Co. C, 108th Engineers.
 Corporal Robert C. Fraser, Co. G, 132nd Infantry.
 Private Attilio Nucci, Co. G, 132nd Infantry.
 Private George C. Heuth, Co. E, 132nd Infantry.
 Private Henry H. Blasek, Co. A, 124th Machine Gun Bn.

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
 Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
 Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
 Lieut. Colonel, Infantry,
 Acting Divn. Adjt.
 Double Distribution.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION
 AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES RCK-wlj-grj
 A.P.O. 750

LUXEMBOURG, 16TH APRIL, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 48

The Division Commander takes great pleasure in publishing to the command the following extracts from General Orders Number 23, War Department, dated 8th February, 1919:

"By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. No. 43, W.D., 1918), the distinguished-service cross was awarded by the commanding general,

American Expeditionary Forces, for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe to the following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"FRED G. GIVENS, Captain, 130th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Marchéville, France, November 10, 1918. Captain GIVENS led the attack on Marchéville with exceptional bravery, and, although wounded while passing through a heavy barrage, would not leave his company until his objective had been reached and the plans made for its defense.

"HERMAN B. BARTELS, Corporal, Company F, 130th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Marchéville, France, November 10, 1918. While maintaining liaison with an adjacent company during a raid, Corporal BARTELS personally cleared out two dugouts, taking a number of prisoners. He was later wounded, but continued in action until he fell."

"VINCENZO CASERTA, Corporal, Company F, 130th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Marchéville, France, November 10, 1918. Although wounded early in the attack, he continued to lead his squad to its objective and refused to leave the field until ordered to do so by an officer."

"ELMER J. KILCHER, Private, first class, Company D, 130th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Fresnes-en-Woëvre, France, November 10, 1918. Private KILCHER voluntarily returned through the enemy's barrage after a raid to rescue another soldier who had been wounded, and was himself wounded as a result of his self-sacrificing effort."

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBIN C. KEENE,
Major, A.G.,
Actg. Division Adjutant.

Double Distribution.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD DIVISION GB Jr.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES RCK-wlj-grj
A.P.O. 750

LUXEMBOURG, 22nd April, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS: }

No. 50 }

DECORATIONS.

The Division Commander takes the greatest pleasure in publishing to the Command the following lists of awards of decorations, which were presented to members of this Division by the Commander-

in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing, at ETTTELBRUCK, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on the afternoon of the twenty-second day of April, nineteen hundred and nineteen, before the Honorable The Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, General Bethel of the British Army, the Crown Prince Leopold of the Kingdom of Belgium, and before the assembled troops of the Division:

I. AWARDS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

The Commander-in-Chief, by direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services to the following officers of this Division:

Major General Geo. Bell, Jr., Division Commander.

Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf, Commanding 66th Infantry Brigade.

II. AWARDS OF MEDAL OF HONOR.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the Medal of Honor has been awarded, in the name of Congress, for acts of conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity to the following named enlisted men of this Division.

Sergeant Jake Allex, 131st Infantry.

Sergeant Ralyn Hill, 129th Infantry.

Corporal Thomas A. Pope, 131st Infantry.

III. AWARDS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

The Commander-in-Chief, by direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, (Bulletin 43, W.D., 1918), has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action to the following named officers and enlisted men of this Division:

Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn, 131st Infantry.

Colonel Abel Davis, 132nd Infantry.

Major Felix R. Holmes, 129th Infantry.

Major Harry A. Yagle, 132nd Infantry.

Major William L. Krigbaum, 132nd Infantry.

Captain Robert Wigglesworth, 132nd Infantry.

Captain Christie McCormick, 132nd Infantry.

Captain Charles E. Wise, 132nd Infantry.

Captain Herman H. Weimer, 131st Infantry.

Captain Henry N. Pride, 131st Infantry.

Captain Joseph E. Shantz, 131st Infantry.

Captain Fred G. Givens, 130th Infantry.

Captain William R. Bourdon, 124th Machine Gun Bn.

Captain Robert E. Myhrman, 122nd Field Artillery.

1st Lieut. Albert G. Jefferson, 131st Infantry.

1st Lieut. Claude W. Austin, 130th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Mark M. Duffy, M.C., 108th Train Hdqrs.

1st Lieut. George R. Higley, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
2nd Lieut. Edgar J. Rule, 123rd Field Artillery.
2nd Lieut. Dan E. Schueren, Jr., 122nd Field Artillery.
2nd Lieut. John W. Trager, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
2nd Lieut. George J. May, 131st Infantry.
1st Sergeant George B. Webber, 132nd Infantry.
1st Sergeant Martin E. Smith, 132nd Infantry.
1st Sergeant Curtis M. Crisp, 130th Infantry.
1st Sergeant John J. O'Keefe, 131st Infantry.
1st Sergeant James Jackson, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Michael P. McCarthy, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
Sergeant Jacob B. Ternig, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant Samuel E. Casaga, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant Victor Peterson, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant Harry Jones, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant Lawrence E. Rue, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant Monred A. Bordvick, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant John I. Postula, 132nd Infantry.
Sergeant John E. Daughy, 130th Infantry.
Sergeant Benjamin H. Harrel, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Robert R. Cook, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Alvin Wiberg, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Van Walker Peterson, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant William Jones, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Sidney C. McGuire, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant James J. Washa, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant George B. Gourley, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant William Peters, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Paul Hobscheid, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Gordon Wickhan, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Stephen M. Mance, 131st Infantry.
Sergeant Frank P. Prete, 122nd Field Artillery.
Sergeant Joseph D. Cassidy, 124th Field Artillery.
Sergeant George H. Ammons, 124th Field Artillery.
Sergeant Augustine C. Kelly, 122nd Field Artillery.
Corporal John L. Flynn, 131st Infantry.
Corporal William Woodsmall, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Frank P. Koerper, 131st Infantry.
Corporal William Scholes, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Nathan Lieberman, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Irwin Myers, 122nd Field Artillery.
Corporal John Miles, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Archie Timblin, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Gordon V. Kellogg, 122nd Field Artillery.
Corporal Harold D. Red, 122nd Field Artillery.
Corporal Andrew C. Schabinger, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Charles W. Michaelis, 131st Infantry.

Corporal Harvey M. Hopp, 122nd Field Artillery.
Corporal William C. Anderson, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Earl Lamb, 132nd Infantry.
Corporal Edward L. Powers, 132nd Infantry.
Corporal Fred Cummins, 132nd Infantry.
Corporal Melvin Myhrune, 132nd Infantry.
Corporal Edward Lidwell, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Charles H. Boyatt, 131st Infantry.
Corporal Gus W. Palubiak, 131st Infantry.
Corporal James L. Waters, 131st Infantry.
Bugler Hildred D. Davis, 124th Machine Gun Bn.
Bugler Gilbert R. Dalton, 132nd Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C John C. Mallan, 131st Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Leon M. Hanna, 131st Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Ralph Silloway, 124th Field Artillery.
Pvt. 1/C Milton C. Webb, 124th Field Artillery.
Pvt. 1/C Perry F. Modrow, 124th Field Artillery.
Pvt. 1/C Christopher Dunne, 131st Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Ingemann Jenson, 132nd Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C James J. Snyder, 132nd Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Harvey E. Camell, 132nd Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Sidney Holzman, 132nd Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Harry Shelly, 132nd Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Ernest Meador, 122nd Machine Gun Bn.
Pvt. 1/C Willes Rodgers, 130th Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Richard W. Holland, 130th Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Harry E. Hample, 131st Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C Steve Zappa, 131st Infantry.
Pvt. 1/C John R. Waterhouse, 132nd Infantry.
Private Harry G. Holland, 122nd Machine Gun Bn.
Private Ragnar Liljeberg, 131st Infantry.
Private Swen Carlson, 131st Infantry.
Private Easter E. Keeper, 131st Infantry.
Private Sidney Hatch, 132nd Infantry.
Private Henry Hoy, 132nd Infantry.
Private Frank W. Ryan, 122nd Field Artillery.
Private John Beato, 131st Infantry.
Private Daniel S. Flagg, 131st Infantry.
Private William J. Williams, 131st Infantry.

IV. AWARDS OF BRITISH MILITARY MEDAL.

The Commander-in-Chief, British Expeditionary Forces, has awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in action to the following named officers and enlisted men of this Division:

Captain William M. Ward, 108th Engineers.
1st Lieut. Simon de Lagneau Hay, 108th Engineers.
Wagoner James W. Hilton, 131st Infantry.
Private 1/C William Blackwell, 131st Infantry.

V. AWARDS OF CROIX DE GUERRE.

The Commander-in-Chief, French Armies of the East, has awarded the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action to the following named officers and enlisted men of this Division:

Captain William R. Bourdon, 124th Machine Gun Bn.

Captain Charles J. McNamee, 132nd Infantry.

Captain William J. Masoner, 132nd Infantry.

Corporal William Scholes, 131st Infantry.

Private Clayton K. Slack, 124th Machine Gun Bn.

VI. AWARD OF BELGIAN CROSS.

His Majesty, the King of Belgium, has awarded the Belgian Cross (Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne), to 1st Lieutenant Michael Komorowski, 132nd Infantry, for gallantry in action.

VII. DECORATION OF COLORS.

Under the provisions of Paragraph 244, Army Regulations, and by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, a streamer will be placed upon the colors of the following organizations:

129th Regiment, Infantry.

130th Regiment, Infantry.

131st Regiment, Infantry.

132nd Regiment, Infantry.

108th Regiment, Engineers.

122nd Machine Gun Battalion.

123rd Machine Gun Battalion.

124th Machine Gun Battalion.

108th Field Signal Battalion.

122nd Regiment, Field Artillery.

123rd Regiment, Field Artillery.

124th Regiment, Field Artillery.

By Command of Major General BELL:

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON,

Lieut.-Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

ROBIN C. KEENE,

Major, A.G.,

Div. Adjutant.

XL. SYSTEM OF COURTS MARTIAL IN THE
33RD DIVISION

OFFICE OF THE ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
FOR THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN EUROPE.

General Headquarters,
American Expeditionary Forces, France.
U. S. Army Post Office 706,
Chaumont, Haute-Marne, April 28, 1919.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BELL, Jr.,
Commanding General,
33rd Division,
c/o Commanding Officer,
U. S. Army,
Brest, France.

MY DEAR GENERAL BELL:

Upon my return from my tour of duty with the 33rd Division, I prepared a report under date of April 26th to the Acting Judge Advocate General for the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, Colonel Herbert A. White, and two copies of which I am inclosing to you.

Colonel White sent for me and especially commended my report upon your division. He regards the record made by the division as quite remarkable and thinks that you should be able to make quite a point of it by incorporating the substance and nature of my report; he therefore suggested to me that I send to you a copy which I take great pleasure in doing and trust that it is satisfactory to you. I am also sending for their information a copy of the report to Colonel Stansfield and Major Hamlin as it refers to the work done by each of these officers.

Permit me to thank you again for the courtesies shown me by you when with the division and through you to thank Colonel Stansfield and your other officers for the very enjoyable and profitable time which I spent with you. My only regret is that I could not have had a longer time with the division, but brief even though as this tour of duty was, I shall always remember it with pleasure and profit.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY,
Lieut. Colonel, Judge Advocate, U. S. A.

NWM:alh

OFFICE OF THE ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
FOR THE
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN EUROPE.

NWMacC-WTP.

FRANCE, April 26, 1919.

From: LIEUT. COLONEL NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., Chief, Section 2, O.A.J.A.G.

To: COLONEL HERBERT A. WHITE, Acting Judge Advocate General, A.E.F.

Subject: Report on tour of duty with 33rd Division, VI Corps, Third Army.

ORDERS.

1. Pursuant to Order No. 38, office of the Acting Judge Advocate General for the A.E.F. in Europe, dated April 19, 1919, I left Chaumont for the Headquarters, VI Corps, with Colonel Hurley, the Corps Judge Advocate, on April 20th, visiting the VI Corps Headquarters at Villerupt, France, and going over with him the various questions of the methods of work at the Corps Headquarters and the policy pursued by him in the handling of matters there.

REPORTED TO DIVISION COMMANDER.

2. In pursuance of the above order I reported to Major General Geo. Bell, Jr., the Commanding General of the 33rd Division at his Headquarters at Diekirch, Luxembourg, on the morning of April 20th, and he directed that the Acting Division Judge Advocate, Lieut. Colonel James H. Stansfield, furnish me every facility for thorough examination of their disciplinary system in that division.

CONFERENCE WITH DIVISION JUDGE ADVOCATE.

3. The Acting Judge Advocate, Lieut. Colonel James H. Stansfield, Infantry, prepared a tabulation of the general courts-martial, special court and summary courts-martial trials held since the 1st of January in the Division, a copy of which is herewith attached. It will be noted from the attached tabulation that during the period from January 1st to April 20th, when the report was prepared, that there were held in the Division six general courts-martial trials, 108 special courts-martial and 464 summary courts-martial. Upon inquiry as to the record of the Division prior to January 1st, I find that so far as the general courts are concerned that the list as given is practically complete, and that there were prior to that time, from the arrival of the Division in France in May, 1918, to December 31, 1918, 68 special courts-martial and 517 summary courts-martial trials.

4. It will be noted from these figures that the number of general courts-martials held was remarkably low, and General Bell informed me that of this number only four were of men in the Division, the others being of men tried by courts-martial of the Division but who did not belong to it. Judging by the records passing through this Section for review, the number of general courts in the 33rd Division

is much smaller than the average, and so far as I know is the smallest of any division in the A. E. F.

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED AS TO COURTS-MARTIAL WORK OF DIVISION.

5. In view of the above record, several inquiries arose in my mind:

A. How was general courts-martial work reduced to this minimum?

B. Did the discipline of the Division, in view of the minimum number of general courts, suffer because of that fact?

C. Was there any complaint upon the part of the brigade, battalion or regimental commanders that they had not been properly supported in their various units by the appointing authority in referring cases for trial upon charges prepared by them?

D. Were there any exceptional circumstances connected with the Division which would account for these results?

A.

6. Upon inquiry of Colonel Stansfield I found that he had assumed the duties of the Acting Judge Advocate of the Division on December 27, 1918, when there had accumulated a number of charges awaiting reference for trial, and throughout the Division a number of offenses upon which charges had not been prepared. There had been few trials during combat and little opportunity for trials prior to the movement of the Division into Germany and back to Luxembourg, the movement ending about Christmas time, Lieut. Colonel Chipersfield having been previously detailed away from the Division. The Acting Judge Advocate stated that in the records of trial coming into his office there appeared many irregularities and non-compliance with the courts-martial manual. In each case the record was carefully examined, and where any irregularities appeared notes were made and the charge sheet or record returned to the commanding officer to be noted and returned. In this way and by conference with the summary court officers, the officers holding special courts, and the trial Judge Advocates, these officers were assisted and educated in the making of records in compliance with the courts-martial manual and Army Regulations. The Commanding General of the Division called the attention of the various commanding officers to the character of offenses for which trials were had and of the sentences to be imposed by the summary court and special courts within the Division, with a view to establishing so far as possible a uniform policy of disciplinary action in the division and a standardization of the sentences. Both General Bell and the Acting Judge Advocate believe that this has been achieved, and after an examination of their records and further interviews upon which I shall comment later, I concur in their views with reference to it.

7. Upon receipt of charges in which trials by general courts-martial was recommended, the charges together with a statement of

the evidence, of the investigating officer, and the indorsement by the commanding officer, are carefully considered, and in case of any doubt as to proper disciplinary action to be taken, personal investigation was made of the case by the Acting Judge Advocate before the charges are submitted to the commanding general for his decision. In this way in a large number of cases, upon investigation there were disclosed conditions or circumstances which clearly showed that the case was one to be handled by an inferior court, and in that case such was the disposition made of it.

8. Reports were received by the Acting Judge Advocate from the Division Surgeon, giving a list of men who had contracted venereal disease, and these cases were followed up throughout the Division to see that proper disciplinary action was taken as required in orders, and a complete record was kept of these cases. An investigation was then made to determine the source of the infection and a report made to the Chief of the Gendarm[els] for the Diekirch District, with whom there was complete co-operation. The method of handling the situation then was to have a warrant sworn out, the infected woman arrested, and physically examined under the direction of the Luxembourg court, when, if found to be infected, she was committed to an institution for a period of months for cure. I talked with the Chiefs of the Gendarmes, both of the Diekirch District and of the Luxembourg District, the two districts comprise the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and they were both cordial in their expression of the co-operation given them by the military authorities, and both the Commanding General, G-2, and the Acting Judge Advocate spoke highly of the co-operation given them by the civil authorities throughout the Grand Duchy.

9. The report of the summary court cases, as given above and tabulated in the attached report, includes venereal cases, and the majority of the summary court cases I find have been either venereal or short absence without leave cases. Of the general courts-martial cases tried, there were three cases of men from the Division who were absence [absent] without leave, also charged with larceny, and one of an officer belonging to the 113th Field Artillery.

10. All the general courts-martial cases, except the last one submitted which had not yet been returned from our Office, had been confirmed without comment by the Office of the Acting Judge Advocate General, and there were no completed records to be forwarded to this Office on April 25th, the day I left the Division.

B.

11. With reference to the character of the discipline maintained in the Division, the office of the Inspector General at G.H.Q. tell me that it has been entirely satisfactory, and the Inspector of the Division, Colonel Keiffer, advises me that it has been excellent and the Commanding General spoke very highly of it. General Pershing also, in private conversation when I asked concerning it, on the day

of the final review by him of the Division, spoke of it as one of the most competent, one of the best appearing and one of the best disciplined divisions in the A.E.F. Upon that day there were 165 Distinguished Service Medals and D.S.C. conferred upon officers and men, and the Division took high rank in the actual fighting during hostilities. It would seem, therefore, that there is no reason to believe that the practical elimination of general courts and the comparatively short term sentences given for offenses within the Division, had in any way effected the discipline, but on the contrary that the policy had justified itself. This policy was largely made possible, General Bell agreed, by an adequate investigation of the charges before reference for trial, a policy which he believes should be continued and increased. He is in sympathy with a recommendation to which I called his attention, that the Judge Advocate should be required to place this preliminary investigation in writing and forward it afterward with the record for the information of the reviewing office as to the reasons for referring the case to trial in the first instance and with a view to keeping track of the efficiency of the various staff Judge Advocates.

12. In going over the general courts, I found that there have been no trials under the 75th Article of War and of certain other classes of cases. They had been tried under the less serious Articles rather than under those under which they might have been and would have been charged in some courts-martial jurisdictions. During Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 22, 23 and 24, I visited all of the various Regimental and Battalion Headquarters throughout the Division and talked with the various Regimental and Battalion commanders with reference to the discipline of their respective units and of the division as a whole. They all spoke highly of the discipline of the Division as a whole and of their own troops. General Bell also suggested that I find out whether there was any dissatisfaction with the policy pursued, because of failure to try by general court, in some cases, offenses upon which charges had been preferred with that end in view. Generally speaking, the commanding officers not only were satisfied but approved of the policy pursued. In two instances I found commanding officers who had preferred charges under the 75th Article of War and who felt that the men should have been tried by general court for misbehavior before the enemy. Upon going into those particular cases further I found that they did not think that the failure to so try them had in any way affected the units to which they belonged, but they felt that in all fairness the men should have been tried for their misconduct. In general, however, all of the officers of the Division believed in and felt that the policy which had been pursued had been effective and had promoted the morale of the Division as a whole.

D

13. As to whether or not there were any special conditions within the Division which enabled this policy to be pursued rather than the one of large numbers of general courts and severe sentences, as practiced in some Divisions, I could not find that there were any. The Division is a National Guard division composed of the former units of the Illinois National Guard. Several of the regiments, notably the 122nd, 123rd and 124th Field Artillery, the 108th Engineers, and the 129th, 130th, 131st and 132nd Infantry, being taken over practically intact. Some of these units had seen service on the Mexican border and have eliminated their undesirables before coming overseas. However, the division was double the size of such units and had suffered something like 8,000 casualties, the replacements coming from among the drafted men, so that there was nothing to distinguish the division, so far as the necessity for disciplinary action was concerned, over the average division serving in the American Expeditionary Forces.

R.R. & C. SERVICE.

14. In addition to the above conferences with reference to the general court-martial work of the Division, at the suggestion of General Bell I also looked into and examined the R.R. & C. Service as conducted in the 33rd Division, with Major Harry F. Hamlin, Judge Advocate, as R.R. & C. Officer.

15. The R.R. & C. Service was organized in the 33rd Division on July 24, 1918. From that date to November 11, 1918, the office had supervision of all billeting, requisitions and claims within the divisional area. When the Division took over part of the Verdun sector along the Meuse, it was necessary to make a reconnaissance of the entire area for the purpose of checking up the available dugouts, water points and shelters. This required an inspection of practically the entire area up to the front lines. At this time the sector was under heavy shell fire and any reconnaissance involved more or less danger. I am informed this work was done for the R.R. & C. Office by Major Hamlin of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and his assistant Lieut. Oliver J. Sheehy. In all movements of the troops, the R.R. & C. Officers went forward to make personal investigation and surveys of the billeting accommodations and sites for headquarters and battle P. C. When this work was completed the R.R. & C. officers returned to adjust and settle claims in the area evacuated.

16. Upon the division's arrival in Luxembourg it was found that the units of the Army of Occupation which had preceded it, had left numerous claims for requisitioned property, for damage done and the rent of billets. It was necessary for the R.R. & C. officer to make many investigations and recommendations in the settlement of these claims.

17. The R.R. & C. regulation was drafted particularly for France. When the Division took over the Luxembourg area it was

necessary to recommend terms for contract, relative to the rates for billets and damages to civilian property, with the Luxembourg Government. This was done by the R.R. & C. officer of the 33rd Division, and these recommendations were used as a basis for subsequent contracts with the Luxembourg Government.

18. In a divisional area at the present time there are 62 Acting Town Majors under the supervision of the R.R. & C. officer. During the ten months of operation of the R.R. & C. Service in the division it has settled and made recommendations in over 300 claims, involving sums in some instances, as high as 45,000 francs. Thorough instructions at different times have been given to the Acting Town Majors as to their dealings with civilians. As a result, very cordial and friendly relations have been maintained with the people and the central government of Luxembourg. It is believed that all recommendations for the settlement of claims have been fair and just.

19. The experience of the Acting Judge Advocate, Major Harry F. Hamlin as R.R. & C. officer, and of other officers attached to this office, clearly shows that it should be a branch of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and that so far as possible the officers assigned in charge thereof should be officers commissioned in this Department.

CIVIL AFFAIRS.

20. The civil affairs of most of the divisions were in the hands of G-2, but in the case of the 33rd Division they were in charge of the Division Judge Advocate. Prior to the division closing up its affairs preparatory to leaving the area and turning it over to the 5th Division, I visited on Thursday, April 24th, with Colonel Stansfield, the acting Division Judge Advocate, the Chief of the Gendarmes in the Diekirch District and the Prosecuting Attorney there, and also the Chief of the Gendarmes and the Prosecuting Attorney in the City of Luxembourg District. There were no undisposed of matters, and in both cases the Prosecuting Attorneys expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the manner in which matters have been handled by the American Army. The Prosecuting Attorney at Luxembourg City, Procureur-D'État Victor Berg, states that he greatly appreciated the co-operation given by the American officers in the administration of civil affairs; that while many of the German officers were polite to them that unnecessary friction had been created by their absolute dominance of all civil affairs and failure to take any account of or to confer with the local officials.

PERMITS TO LEAVE AREA.

21. The question of permits to civilians to visit other areas or to cross the lines into Germany, Belgium or France, was also handled by Colonel Stansfield as Acting Division Judge Advocate. Permits were issued for a month at a time, with photographs, descriptions, etc., attached, and the express purpose specified. Several hundred of these permits have been issued, principally to enable the inhabitants

to look after their property in adjoining districts and countries. This matter is now being turned over to Colonel Makell formerly of VI Corps with headquarters at Luxembourg City.

CONCLUSIONS.

22. It is believed that my visit to the 33rd Division as part of the Army of Occupation has been of distinctive advantage to me in visualizing the conditions under which the various questions have arisen which will be handled through my Section.

23. Colonel Stansfield has, I understand, stated that he will be glad to be assigned to temporary duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department upon his return to the United States if his services are needed, and in view of the character of the work done by him as Division Judge Advocate and in charge of civil affairs, if the Department is in need of his services, I believe that they can be used with advantage to the Government, and am enclosing for your information copy of a letter which he has forwarded, through channels, to the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

24. My tour of duty with the 33rd Division and my examination of their records and interviews with the various unit commanders, have convinced me that a thorough investigation of the charges before reference for trial by competent representatives of this Department, combined with a definitely formulated and announced policy on behalf of the Commanding General, and a standardization of sentences, will result in greatly improving the administration of justice and the elimination of much recent criticism heard with reference to this administration.

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY.

REPORT OF GENERAL, SPECIAL AND SUMMARY COURTS-MARTIAL TRIALS.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL

ORGANIZATION	CONVICTED				ACQUITTED				TOTAL NO. OF TRIALS
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
129th Infantry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
131st Infantry.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
132nd Infantry.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
108th Ammunition Train...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
124th Field Artillery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	6

SPECIAL COURTS-MARTIAL

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
129th Infantry.....	3	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	12
130th Infantry.....	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	7
131st Infantry.....	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	7
132nd Infantry.....	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	11
122nd Field Artillery.....	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	3	14
123rd Field Artillery.....	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	18
124th Field Artillery.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
122nd Mach. Gun Bn.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
123rd Mach. Gun Bn.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
124th Mach. Gun Bn.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
108th Engineers.....	0	1	8	5	0	0	3	0	17
108th Field Sig. Bn.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hdqrs. Trains & M.P.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108th Ammunition Train...	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
108th Supply Train.....	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	7
108th Sanitary Train.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakery #339.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58th Art. Bde. Hdqrs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66th Inf. Bde. Hdqrs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65th Inf. Bde. Hdqrs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hdqrs. 33rd Div. & Troop...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	27	16	25	22	7	1	5	5	108

SUMMARY COURTS-MARTIAL

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
129th Infantry.....	21	17	8	14	2	2	1	2	67
130th Infantry.....	8	12	11	2	2	0	0	0	35
131st Infantry.....	0	4	6	2	0	7	1	0	20
132nd Infantry.....	16	8	9	3	6	1	1	1	45
122nd Field Artillery.....	25	8	8	6	0	10	1	0	58
123rd Field Artillery.....	7	14	4	1	2	0	0	0	28
124th Field Artillery.....	4	12	6	2	0	0	3	0	27
122nd Mach. Gun Bn.....	2	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
123rd Mach. Gun Bn.....	0	14	1	2	0	0	1	0	18
124th Mach. Gun Bn.....	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
108th Engineers.....	10	3	19	8	1	0	4	1	46
108th Field Sig. Bn.....	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	9
Hdqrs. Trains & M.P.....	3	6	21	1	0	0	0	0	31
108th Ammunition Train...	14	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	22
108th Supply Train.....	1	12	0	1	0	3	0	0	17
108th Sanitary Train.....	0	11	7	1	0	0	0	0	19
Bakery Co. #339.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
58th Art. Bde. Hdqrs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66th Inf. Bde. Hdqrs.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
65th Inf. Bde. Hdqrs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Div. Hdqrs. & Troop.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	116	134	109	51	14	23	13	4	464

XLI. ROLL OF HONOR

33RD DIVISION

DIED IN ACTION.

129th Infantry.

Captain	Harold M. Davis		Lanning, Lindley
1st Lieut.	Truman Aarvig		Schwind, Leo A.
" "	Herbert W. Hawood		Shaw, Henry G.
" "	Samuel W. Raymond		Skinner, Day W.
Sergeant	Anderson, Leo	Privates	Aussew, Arthur D.
	Bentley, Gordon		Aronoff, Hyman
	Bradshaw, John		Arndt, Eric H.
	Kennedy, Fred A.		Alward, John A.
	King, Percy		Adler, George C.
	Unathum, Charles		Baggs, Edmund
	Wood, William D.		Baguowski, Michael
	Hart, Ernest.		Barker, Dalph
Corporal	Barkley, Harry W.		Beutkowski, David
	Craig, Walter R.		Blake, Earl
	Dawson, Grant O.		Blank, George
	Duffy, James T.		Bochman, Harry S.
	Fulton, Lawrence		Bowen, Joseph
	Jones, Iythel T.		Boyle, Leslie
	Kniery, Edward A.		Brem, Oscar C.
	Lake, Edw. S.		Brenner, Isador
	Maurer, Peter T.		Brockmeyer, Wm. F.
	Myers, Bernard A.		Brown, Edward
	Moran, Emmet J.		Carney, Vincent
	Paul, Charles W.		Campbell, Harry
	Purrucker, Marshall W.		Campbell, Wm. H.
	Swanson, Jacob		Chamberlain, Alphonse
	Varisco, Charles		Chance, Miles W.
	Vignochi, Ettore		Clark, Merle R.
	Violet, Earl C.		Clemons, Walter
	Zeller, Fred W.		Collins, Hugh C.
Cooks	Bird, Archie,		Dachenbach, Jas. A.
	McDonald, Harry.		Dahlgren, John A.
Privates	Besonvich, Rada		Dahm, Emil G.
first	Gutshall, Merrill		Davis, William
class.	Koorstra, Sam		Devereux, Lawrence
	Parker, Harold L.		De Wilde, John
	Patton, Wm. B.		Doty, Harry L.
	Purkey, Leon		Eabourg, Eskel, V.C.
	Lancione, Daleso		Eisel, Matto

129th Infantry (Continued)

Privates English, Alfred
Francis, Walter
Gallas, Peter
Garner, Delbert L.
Gehrke, Paul
Gierat, Michael
Gray, Ralph E.
Gragg, Karl
Green, Benj. F.
Gridley, Gilbert D.
Guiducci, Umberta
Hagaman, Raymond
Hall, Clark
Hettrick, Lawrence
Hirschert, Edward
Hoff, Fred E.
Jankee, George
Jenson, Harry W.
Kalinski, Albert
Kasal, Frank
Kearns, Thomas
Kummer, Emil
Ladenorf, Frederick C.
Lawson, Guy J. W.
Lee, Henry V.
Lindblade, Clarence
Lipschitz, Sam
Listy, Leon R.
Luckett, Benjamin A.
Lulewicz, Alexander
Lynch, James E.
Lynch, James W.
McGuire, Charlie
McNich, Leon
Marx, Joseph W.
Mielke, Albert
Milewski, Ignacy
Mitchell, Thomas

Privates Moen, Alfred
Morris, Lawrence
Mundekis, Frank
Lusselewicz, Joseph
Neely, Alva
Nelson, George J.
Nelson, Adolph A. F.
Oles, Steve
Olson, Merle
Ostendorf, Henry M.
Palmgren, Edwin
Panis, Wm. C.
Pierce, Kieth F.
Pudellko, Felix
Queenan, Joseph P.
Rickey, James L.
Rikhus, Samuel
Ruff, Jacob
Schmack, Fred
Simpson, Daniel
Sellick, Ralph C.
Sinolek, Adolph
Speeter, Joseph B.
Staikunas, Konstanstan
Stauke, Herman
Sulerwicz, Alexander
Swanson, Jacob
Tarnowski, John C.
Torgensen, Orphene
Urvakis, Alex
Van Puersens, Garrit
Waidley, George
Warren, Robert
Wells, William
Woods, Robert
Zuchero, Nick
Zink, Andreas.

130th Infantry.

2nd Lieut.	George Aloysius Burke	Musician	Richards, William
2nd Lieut.	Howard C. Sawyer	Privates	Anna, George H.
Sergt. Major	McCullum, Lawrence	first class	Cartan, Richard F.
Sergeants	Alcock, Rutherford		Cremo, Angelo
	Bush, Ivory		Duncan, Kirk H.
	Decker, Ferdinand		Ellis, James M.
	Moschenrose, Edw. H.		Floro, Hugh M.
	Reeder, James		Hall, Doris F.
	Roberts, Russel		Heide, William
	Watson, William		Kibler, Lee N.
Corporals	Allen, William J.		Male, Oscar
	Albison, Curtis L.		Malott, Clarence G.
	Balch, John		Morgan, Cardell F.
	Campbell, William F.		Mostocone, Recco
	Cleveland, Victor		Neby, Theodore F.
	Collins, Roy L.		Nelson, Axel W.
	Connor, Melvin H.		Pellettiere, Sam
	Couture, Alphonse F.		Pollard, William
	Fields, James O.		Pullen, Ollie E.
	Hayden, William W.		Robenovitz, Ben
	Hayward, Elmer T.		Rawland, Fred
	Kelly, Homer		Stokes, Charles
	Kugelman, William L.		Sutton, Clarence
	Lutz, Roscoe M.	Privates	Vancil, Ernest W.
	McGovern, Pete T.		Baldwin, Otto
	Mills, George W.		Beecher, Rex C.
	Orr, Dewey		Beth, Ernest
	Reed, Rosamond L.		Benedetto, Nickolas
	Riddle, Harry L.		Berens, Romulus
	Smith, Nolan		Bergfeldt, Henry
	Swanger, Ira		Bicknell, Fred C.
	Tongan, E. D.		Bishop, Levi
	Wade, Leslie		Blakeslee, Admiral R.
	Weeden, Ralph		Bormai, Andrew
Mechanics	Avis, Hallie		Brandenberg, George
	Fouts, Henry		Christensen, Marinus
Saddlers	Coluzzi, Quido G.		Connelly, John M.
	Sherlock, Frank H.		Coulter, Ernest M.
Wagoners	Hason, Oscar R.		Cronin, Edward F.
	Randolph, Otha		Dalton, Roy F.
Cooks	Dalton, Claude		Dandy, James
	Eckiro, Felix J.		Davis, Andrew
			Demorest, James

130th Infantry (Continued)

Privates	Frederickson, Hildor	Privates	Myers, Frank J.
	Froehde, Julius D.		Nixon, Jesse G.
	Fitzgerald, Clarence		Paddock, Bernard
	Gaynor, Patrick J.		Peterson, Otto W.
	Gelsinger, Fred E.		Pierson, Warner P.
	Grace, Dennie		Quirk, Wm. O.
	Gruba, Frank		Reed, Lawrence C.
	Hamm, Roy W.		Sakowich, Stanley
	Hanson, Carl		Sawstad, Bernel G.
	Hartnett, William J.		Sandrock, Oscar
	Hawk, Harry		Scherer, Walter J.
	Hazelbaker, Ova D. A.		Schrank, William L.
	Heggen, Martin O.		Schue, Daniel
	Hoffman, Theodore		Sells, Herbert
	Hoffman, Wm. B.		Schrago, Jake
	Innis, Marshall		Snater, Johannes
	Icheln, Wm.		Specht, Mathias
	Jensen, Waldemar		Spink, Ralph M.
	Johnson, Emil H.		Sternquist, Arvid S.
	Johnson, Ernest		Strond, Roy
	Johnson, Walter		Studeman, Fred
	Kirlin, Michael M.		Smith, George
	Knutson, Albert		Svoboda, Joseph
	Kruse, Carl		Synhorst, Marion M.
	Larson, Clifford		Taylor, Samuel T.
	Leathers, Raymond R.		Terzegolsky, Alexander
	Liberis, John		Thomas, Roy L.
	Lindahl, Elmer W.		Thompson, Jesse
	Lock, La Force		Thompson, Albert
	Love, Henry		Thompson, Oscar L.
	Magee, Lloyd O.		Tweedy, Charles J.
	Mabry, Wm. E.		West, Glenn
	Manuel, Chester		Willis, Elza L.
	McCoy, Walter		Wilson, Ray
	Morken, Lewis A.		

131st Infantry

Captain Louis Preston	Corporals Swift, Frank B.
1st Lieut. Frank De Vaney	Cope, Lavergne
" " Harrison A. Dickson	Danczyk, Edward M.
" " Harry E. Hackett	Duschanek, Anton
" " John R. Marchant	Eagle, Clarence E.
" " William E. Simpson	Ferkins, Benjamin
" " Milton E. Wilson	Ford, William F.
2nd Lieut. Walter E. Beauvais	Hahney, Henry
" " David O. Eades	Halper, Beth
" " Hyman Freberg	Haunstrup, Holger
" " Benjamin P. Hinkle	Hellgren, Martin
" " Hardin F. Horton	Hixon, Earl E.
" " William Joos	Huston, Chester
" " John C. Lee	Jelach, Thomas
" " Maurice Schrauer	Johnston, Ora F.
" " Robert C. Westman	Kartheiser, William H.
" " Francis W. Whitney	Keater, G. V.
1st Sergeant Ruth, Linus C.	Kendrick, Paul
Mess Sergeant O'Donnell, Thomas F. Jr.	Kettering, James B.
Sergeants Allen, William B.	Lindgren, Fred V.
Backstrom, Robert E.	Mills, Raymond C.
Behrantz, Hilmar J. Jr.	Oftedahl, Norman
Berg, Robert A.	Ralls, Harold G.
Brust, Warren N.	Reeder, John R.
Dorman, Rialdo E.	Rindfish, Elmer L.
Gundstrom, Harold	Rosell, William
Halash, Charles	Schneider, Harold M.
Hegberg, Leslie W.	Seskarski, William
Irwin, Clarence	Sibrava, James J.
Kennedy, Clifford	Vutrick, Martin
Kyle, Cecil T.	Weiverg, Fred O.
Lohman, William E.	Whitson, Lester
Ohlhaver, Lawrence	Wisdom, Pierce A.
Ratagik, Albert	Mechan- Callahan, Dennis J.
Riddle, Lawrence S.	ics Hamilton, George W.E.
Schlinski, Joseph	Pretlzk, William
Simmons, Charles A.	Schmidt, Paul B.
Stewart, Homer M.	Stoll, George A.
Corporals Allison, Lyman J.	Wagon- Johnson, Charles A.
Bednockwicz, Leo	ers McQuade, James D.
Berg, Carl G.	Cooks Bent, Frank J.
Bernhardt, Joseph	Buglers Drisch, Edward
Bixler, Wallace M.	Francis, Charles H.
Brown, Harry L.	Schultz, Eli H.
	Swift, Frank B.

131st Infantry (Continued)

Privates first class	Anderson, Theodore E.		Wiesse, Elmer
	Barr, Melvin A.		Winandy, Joseph J.
	Bower, Herman, Jr.		Worden, Alex
	Brooks, Charles	Privates	Albrecht, Irwin C.
	Bugala, Stanley F.		Ahlborg, Harold G.
	Burdick, Elmer T.		Anderson, Arthur
	Carlson, Gunner C.		Anderson, Evald L.
	Cathelyn, Mell		Arthur, Osie E.
	Cherrichetti, Frank		Averse, John
	Davis, Ben H.		Avolio, Guerrino D.
	Eckman, John C.		Bagneweski, Michael J.
	Fardy, James D.		Bailes, James F.
	Finerty, Thomas A.		Baker, Joe W.
	Fingal, Albin		Baker, Lee
	Fulton, Harry G.		Baltimore, Herman A.
	Gerke, Walter G.		Beale, Thomas
	Hansen, Carl J.		Becker, Leonard F.
	Hartman, William E.		Bell, Leo
	Hawkins, Charles F.		Bieryta, Michael
	Heap, Harold R.		Black, Walter A.
	Hill, William B.		Boswell, Harold
	Horoshak, Peter		Brazil, Robert E.
	Huckins, Robert E.		Bublis, Frank D.
	Ilko, Peter		Buchanan, Levi A.
	Kalvelage, George J.		Buchman, Sam
	Lamberti, William R.		Bumgarner, Basil
	Larson, Behnmore		Burkart, Bradley
	Lembke, Henry		Burkart, Edward J.
	Lukasiak, Gus		Burrows, Lennard
	Marchant, John R.		Burson, Leon S.
	Neal, Ruel		Burson, Leonard A.
	Parks, Raymond C.		Butch, Glenn
	Piner, Charles		Carpenter, Charles C.
	Piskocz, Theofil		Carter, Alonzo
	Platt, Louis		Carqueville, Ralph C.
	Riddell, George		Cassidy, Mike
	Rottenberg, Samuel		Cekowski, Ignatz
	Shumway, Howard E.		Charleston, Edward
	Sieracki, Savier		Cherry, John
	Stade, Henry W.		Chiwaiko, John
	Stone, John A.		Ciaccio, Gasper
	Vaira, Joseph		Civils, John W.
	Vaydue, Julius		Cleary, James D.
	Wargula, Peter		Clemenson, Otto C.
	Weber, Elmer R.		Cole, Wilson

131st Infantry (Continued)

Privates	D'Avolio, Guerrini	Privates	Hicky, James T.
	Dax, Frank J.		Hoff, Walter O.
	Dean, Shirl E.		Hoover, Jim
	Deasey, Hubert A.		Hovatter, Jas. B.
	Deerin, John W.		Howe, Earl J.
	Dieterle, Michael H.		Hrubes, Joseph M.
	Driscoll, Edward L.		Hudgins, George
	Dugan, Willis J.		Ingram, Peter
	Dunlevy, James		Ireland, Earl C.
	Duschanek, Anton		Jackson, Joe
	Dynowski, Frank		Jakubowski, Adam
	Eastlick, Fred		Jancious, Joseph
	Eckman, John C.		Janssen, Frederick
	Emery, Igo		Jauch, Howard
	Erlandson, John H.		Johnson, Elof H.
	Esser, Werner J.		Johnson, Robinson C.
	Evans, Edward		Jones, Percy H.
	Fasse, Albert		Karel, John
	Fegan, Patrick F.		Kasal, Frank
	Fitzwilliams, Walter		Kettering, James B.
	Fleaham, Ruben		Knefski, Theofil
	Fontana, Guisepppe		Kraemer, Henry H.
	Frazier, Charley		Kroschel, Albert
	Fredian, Marcus		Kubic, Edward E.
	Gagon, Louis L.		Kubli, Walter R.
	Gambounis, Emanuel		Kucinski, Jacob
	A.		Kuehnert, Walter K.A.
	Garland, Thomas P.		Kulpit, Frank
	Geffert, William R.		Kyritsis, Arthur
	Galow, Otto		Lenmark, Rudolph
	Gerking, Albert		Leonard, Jay
	Glassco, Simeon H.		Levenson, Leo
	Gillespie, Lewis		Liljedahl, Petras
	Gillespie, William H.		Lillvik, Charles
	Grimes, Walter M.		Lindstrom, Arthur
	Grist, Frank		Linskey, William
	Guley, William		Loof, John
	Gustis, Axel		Lohen, John L.
	Haessly, Harry J.		Looft, Walter H.
	Handley, Clyde C.		Ludtke, Richard P.
	Hanson, William A.		McAllister, Harry E.
	Haraldson, Thomas		McBroom, Joseph H.
	Haugrud, Oscar		McDaniels, Ben H.
	Healey, H.		McLaughlin, Thomas
	Hickerson, Byron		Madson, Alfred

131st Infantry (Continued)

Privates Malinsky, Aloysius
Mann, Williard J.
Manusivitz, Harry
Matson, Neils M.
Markle, Arthur
Martin, Charles W.
Meyers, Joseph
Michael, Albert H.
Michel, Arthur H.
Milewski, Frank
Miller, Clarence
Miller, Marshall P.
Minnick, Harold C.
Miskowicz, Frank
Misoi, Igussio
Murray, John J.
Norman, Morris
Olsen, Walter A.
Opsomer, Raymond
Osoba, Joseph
Overholzer, Joseph
Payne, Orville B.
Peets, William B.
Perrone, Phillip
Peterson, Henning W.
Petty, Williard D.
Prather, John T.
Quinn, John
Randell, Edward C.
Riddell, George
Rosenthal, Samuel L.
Sanders, Marion W.
Scalzetti, Constantine

Privates Scheer, Charlie
Schill, Joe
Schmidt, Herman A.
Schraeder, Tony P.
Sheridan, Michael
Shimko, Demonstone
Simmons, Orla R.
Singleton, Custer
Slade, George O.
Smerlin, Andrew J.
Sorenson, Henry C.
Sparicino, Anthony
Standish, James
Stephens, Jacob H.
Sumner, William H.
Swanson, Carl H.
Tetterson, Julius L.
Teunones, Carl J.
Treadman, William W.
Triphon, Louis
Urbanski, Joseph A.
Vincent, Harry
Walters, Fred W.
Walz, George H.
Waters, Ralph D.
Week, Alfred
Weichselbraun, Fred C.
Wink, Henry C.
Winter, Fred
Wise, Alois
Woodward, Marcus
Zettel, Howard P.

132nd Infantry.

Captain Franklin Wood	Miller, Walter C.
1st Lieut. Ralph W. Stine	Moore, Ralph L.
" " William S. Wolfe, Jr.	Murray, Thomas W.
" " Ross L. Williams	O'Connell, Emmett
2nd Lieut. James Ivan Dappert	Patrick.
" " Arvid W. Gulbrandsen	Paterakis, Anthony
" " Wilber A. Mathews	Pavlis, John J.
" " Theodore Nelson	Prazok, Joseph
" " Raymond Preston	Rening, Arnold S.
" " Earl L. Wall	Rochford, William F.
Sergeants De Haven, Walter	Ross, Marshall D.
Erdmann, Rudolph	Siclar, Paul
Foster, Wesley	Siers, Edward
Hartell, John P.	Slusinski, John F.
Hunsaker, George R.	Steele, Clement R.
Johnson, Walter E.	Stevenson, Fred D.
Lee, George W.	Wittman, Albert F.
McCutcheon, Ivan	Hain, Edward
Milloy, Jack L.	Bugler
Peterson, Oscar	Wipper, Ernest
Purdon, James A.	Mechan-
Ratajik, Albert	ics
Wallace, Royce V.	Gosytowt, Branislaw
Yarmo, Robert	Kawcizyski, Alexander
Corporals Anderson, George M.	Miller, John J.
Beran, James J.	Schieve, Emil G. F.
Brick, Charles	Schark, John
Cartwell, Joseph R.	Woodman, Gail O.
Chizam, William	Privates
Deiss, Harry P.	First
Faltynski, Adam S.	Class.
George, Mike	Bazarek, Stanley F.
Hanus, John	Bollatto, Richard
Hershaw, Willis J.	Carruthers, Bruce T.
Hogan, John J.	Clark, Charles C.
Janiszewski, John V.	Coco, John
Johnson, Christ	Coduti, Philip
Johnson, Martin M.	Durkin, Michael J.
Lamont, John F.	Eddy, Charles L.
Lindhuldt, Fredolph J.	Fitzner, Paul
Lynch, John E.	Fogarty, Edward G.
Maher, Robert J.	Gambrill, Glenn E.
McCarthy, James J.	Garza, Rafael P.
Meyer, Henry	Greco, Joseph
Meysembourg, Harry	Harris, Edward
	Huberty, John P.
	Hubick, Henry
	Jaski, John
	Jones, Joseph
	Kirkeng, Sidney
	Lisewski, Casimir

132nd Infantry (Continued)

Privates	Madson, Alfred	Privates	Dahlman, Arthur H.
First	McCutcheon, Clifford		Dardis, Edward
Class	Notardonado, Louis		Davis, Benjamin S.
	Oium, Adolph		Decowski, Edward
	Papas, John		DeLong, John R.
	Papovasilupulos,		De Young, Peter D.
	James		Dirckes, Frank J.
	Peterka, Joseph H.		Dobinski, Sylvester
	Pobstman, Isadore		Domiano, Charles
	Radke, Otto E.		Darion, Charles
	Reding, Emil F.		Ducabage, Adam J.
	Reeves, Edward R.		Duckivarth, Elijah T.
	Roach, Frank		Dunlavey, Frank O.
	Scalzitti, John C.		Dunne, James
	Schubert, Frank H.		Duress, Everett R.
	Seal, Harry		Emma, Sebastian
	Seth, Clarence E.		Engelhardt, Henry H.
	Sklawski, John F.		Erickson, Albert J.
	Steiber, Joseph F.		Essenmacher, John
	Whitt, Cilinien F.		Fengestid, Alvin
	Washa, Michael		Franson, Gustave
Privates	Annagnostopoulos,		Frederickson, Arthur A.
	George		Frerichs, John J.
	Altenberg, Harry O.		Frisse, Theodore G.
	Barstad, Gust		Fucik, Edward
	Bast, John P.		Gabrielson, John A.
	Becker, Leonard F.		Gorkowski, Joseph
	Beerstel, Mandel		Gadbois, Edward J.
	Beyer, Arthur A.		Gednill, Peter
	Blasius, John Jr.		Gelombirki, Jacob
	Bales, Arthur R.		Glemzer, Charles
	Borgeson, Elmer		Grant, William M.
	Bradley, Bertis L.		Gresiak, Frank F.
	Brown, Fred W.		Groen, Maine
	Burmester, Oswald H.		Hanson, George M.
	Bussong, Homer W.		Haws, Lloyd
	Butler, Clarence T.		Haycox, Louis
	Butler, David W.		Hazlett, Clark S.
	Carbiener, Edward A.		Hill, Richard
	Capogna, Phillip		Hoover, Paul
	Camili, Emedo		Horzewski, Walenty
	Christiansen, Marins H.		Johnson, Sidney
	Christianson, Charles E.		Kaufman, Hyman
	Cleary, James P.		Keilman, Herbert J.
	Cravens, Cleod		Kelly, William

132nd Infantry (Continued)

Privates Kindelan, Thomas
 Kirschenbaum, William
 Klauck, Elmer
 Kokoszka, Paul
 Korzysko, George
 Kozielski, Joseph V.
 Kranzmeyer, Henry
 Kiniatkowski, Joseph
 Lamb, Benjamin L.
 Leath, Orbra
 Levinsky, Sam
 Lindbloom, Gustave
 Lisiecki, Joseph
 Luczak, Paul
 Lyng, Alfred E.
 Maguire, Charles E.
 Manham, Theodore L.
 Manguso, James
 Marske, Arthur L.
 Matteuci, Dominico
 McDonald, George W.
 McDonald, John G.
 McEniery, Patrick B.
 McKibben, Robert R.
 McPeak, James
 Metzen, William J.
 Miosi, Ignazio
 Momb, Eddie C.
 Moore, Roy S.
 Mullens, Howard C.
 Murphy, Charles
 Myers, William J.
 Nation, Geoffrey H.
 Nitz, Carl F.
 O'Berto, Dominick
 O'Brien, James
 O'Brien, William G.
 O'Connell, Patrick W.
 Ogren, Antone
 O'Laughlin, Alphonso
 J.
 O'Leary, Patrick
 Ooster, Ben M.
 O'Reiley, Richard J.

Privates Oszuscik, George
 Otto, Carl E.
 Owseychick, Peter
 Paganini, Ben
 Passick, Fred C.
 Peo, Emil A.
 Perry, Junius
 Perri, Luigi
 Pound, Floyd J.
 Petermeier, Arthur A.
 Peters, Erwin A.
 Petrick, Frank
 Plong, Carl P.
 Poelker, Clemens H.
 Poston, George S.
 Quillen, Maurice B.
 Rabinowitz, M.
 Ramsey, Willie A.
 Ratcliff, Nelson F.
 Reinhart, Jesse H.
 Rhodes, William R.
 Rice, Dale
 Rinehart, James W.
 Rodgers, Robert J.
 Romsos, Anton
 Salvadori, Bennedetto
 Sander, Fred W. Jr.
 Scherrpa, Felix
 Schultz, Charles
 Sears, Earl L.
 Shea, Patrick
 Shearer, Burget L.
 Sheldon, Frank H.
 Shart, Edward
 Siegel, Jacob
 Snider, James T.
 Sobanski, John
 Stone, John A.
 Stall, George A.
 Sobastiani, Natale
 Soucheck, August F.
 Spears, Lloyd K.
 Stancik, Fred
 Stankiewicz, Vincent
 Stasiak, Walter

132nd Infantry (Continued)

Swanson, Carl E.	Vogt, Joseph P.
Sweet, Joseph O.	Vilim, Frederick G.
Taglieri, Macario	Vidal, Arthur
Taylor, Lee A.	Venable, James T.
Thyr, David	Wold, Melvain
Tinkey, Samuel E.	Wojciechowski, Bruno
Tierney, Melville G.	Wiszowaty, Chester
Tosil, Edward H.	Wesolowski, Jazef
Trost, Theodore	Yauch, Harry
Tramth, Theodore L.	Zakrzewski, John S.
Tveite, Louis	Ziegler, Fred M.
Updike, Charles B.	Zyk, Taddeus A.

122nd Machine Gun Battalion.

1st Lieut. Walter M. Stillman	Milowski, John
Privates Bealin, Edward P.	Whisler, Emory J.
Cole, Wilson	

123rd Machine Gun Battalion.

Sergeant Vogt, Robert H.	Erickson, Arthur H.
Corporal Bischoff, Godfrey	Erlandson, John H.
Fultz, Olen	Franklin, Allen
Greenberg, Wilbur	Gallagher, John F.
Privates Burda, Ben	Gilbertson, Gust
First Carey, Frank E.	Goodwin, John
Class. Cunningham, Cecil M.	Halpert, Samuel
Geary, Edwin J.	Hinkins, William G.
Klopp, Herman C.	Moore, Joseph E.
Sherrill, Frank M.	Mulvaney, Dore
Warden, Barney M.	Sandler, Philip
Privates Boyle, Fred	Simpson, William M.
Chappell, Alfred P.	

124th Machine Gun Battalion.

1st Lieut. P. Rogers Lewis	Corporal Fike, Lyle
2nd Lieut. Leroy A. McCullough	Wagoner Erke, Joseph A.
Sergeant Hall, Joseph M.	Privates Huegle, Herbert G.
Privates Keenan, John A.	Kirby, George W.
First Knowlton, Daniel F.	Klein, Joseph
Class. Malinowski, Alex	Sandy, William J.
McGreevy, Charles B.	Sommers, Joseph C.
Murray, Patrick	Williams, Buryl
Watkins, George T.	Minegarden, Marvin
Sergeant Piffner, Leslie G.	Wismueller, Henry
Williams, Castle C.	Yakee, Earl

Hdqrs. 58th Field Artillery Brigade.

Private Walter A. Johansen.

122nd Field Artillery Regiment.

2nd Lieut. Latimer A. Johns.
 Band Leader Bobene, Albert
 Color Sergeant Delihant, Leslie
 E.
 Corporal Huber, Charles A.
 Musician Luther, Olin A.
 Wagoner Cina, Andrew
 Privates Gansloser, Frank A.
 First Hellman, Fred W.
 Class Houlihan, Robert A.
 Porter, Charles
 Storms, Frank H.
 Privates Anderson, Dewey

Anderson, George
 Barnes, Robert O.
 Behn, Edward F.
 Byron, Edward J.
 Eaton, John A.
 Kreuger, Charles A.
 McQuaid, Hugh J.
 Price, Harry T.
 Priebe, Clarence A.
 Smittle, Leon W.
 Wilhelm, Howard J.
 Zalinkowski, Stanley

123rd Field Artillery Regiment.

2nd Lieut. William R. Euard
 Sergeant Major Fitzgibbons,
 Robert E.
 Sergeant Fletcher, Marion B.
 Gold, Charles E.
 Corporal Westlund, Carl E.
 Yde, Fred C.
 Mechanic Wakeland, John A.
 Wagon- Goodwin, Alfred L.
 ers Meusch, Artie C.
 Morgan, Charles B.
 Strong, Peter L.
 Privates Heinze, William F.
 First Hughes, John L.
 Class. Inman, Arthur J.

Mayo, Albert H.
 Vogel, Elmer
 Privates Elliott, Lloyd
 Helmick, Harry M.
 Herman, Matthew A.
 Jorgensen, Carl L.
 Keane, William F.
 Latourette, Archie
 Miller, Clifford C.
 Ortt, Horace F.
 Ziegenhein, Henry J.

124th Field Artillery Regiment.

Captain Albert A. Sercomb
 1st Lieut. Miles M. Parmely
 2nd Lieut. Stephenson P. Lewis
 " Hobart A. Lawton
 Sergeants Bishop, Thurman
 Fletcher, Ulysses C.
 Gill, Frank L.
 Corporals Buxton, James R.

Mull, Ray
 Sumpter, Roy H.
 Wing, Charles L.
 Mechanics Anderson, Floyd
 Buchanan, Harold C.
 Cole, Stearns C.
 Wagoner Clevenger, Elmer E.

124th Field Artillery Regiment (Continued)

Privates	Allen, William G.	Hays, Charles J.
First	Everette, Christopher	Hilliard, William
Class.	Lambersky, William	Howell, Richard
	Lotze, Harry	Hurst, Peter E.
	Shaffner, Clifford L.	James, George H.
Privates:	Allen, Alford	Lavelle, Thomas J.
	Borden, James R.	Lyman, William
	Bundy, Arthur C.	Madden, John L.
	Colson, Harry A.	Matthews, Douglas
	Foehner, Alfred A.	R.
	Goodwin, William T.	Reynolds, Bert L.
	Gray, Russell	

108th Engineers.

Sergeants	Helman, Hiram	Cassin, Matthew J.
	Rathert, Henry A.	Carr, Charles C.
Corporals	Cherrie, George R.	Daly, James K.
	Durbin, Ralph	Harlow, Leslie
	Frandsen, Frank P.	Hays, Vincent P.
	Sloan, Paul L.	Kirch, John V.
	Stebom, Harry R.	Linster, William B.
Cooks	Ginsberg, Meyer	McCormick, John E.
	Holloway, John R.	McNichols, Joseph H.
	Moore, Edward	Ross, Clarence J.
Privates	Casey, Emmet M.	Safranski, Adam
First	Halliday, Allen D.	Schlegel, Theodore W.
Class.	Rachas, Witold	Stekowitz, Anthony
	Tillman, Cleveland	Warnowski, Srool B.
Privates	Addam, Frank E.	Wiltgren, Vincent
	Clark, Nellis W.	Zeitz, William

THE 33RD DIVISION

108th Ammunition Train.

1st Lieut.	Byron B. Carmichael	Privates	Brassel, John R.
Bn. Sergt.	Major McShane, John J.		Campbell, Gordon J.
			Gaal, Frank E.
Sergeants	Cullum, Charles H.		Grant, Ernest E.
	Murphy, Hugh P.		Haecker, Benjamin
	Iverson, Olaf		Hansen, Paul A.
	Ward, Oliver G.		Harmon, Charles O.
	Weyrick, Jay P.		Lucy, George
Corporals	Petes, Harry		Mellor, Arthur W.
	O'Connor, John C.		O'Brien, Daniel J.
	Samuelson, Arthur C.		Parutis, John
Wagoners	Duncan, John		Peterson, Louie
	Grant, Ervin F.		Shore, Max
	Pope, William A.		Taylor, Bernard
Privates	Green, Charles E.		Tenka, Frank G.
First	Soranden, Gust S.		Weaver, Frank H.
Class	Taylor, Ben H.		

108th Field Signal Battalion.

Captain	Fred A. McAdams		Thompson, Lewis F.
Corporal	Reeder, Benjamin J.	Privates	Bonner, Charles F.
Privates	Hoppe, Harry C.		Cravens, Joseph T.
First	Marra, Ruggerio		Strom, Reuben T.
Class.	Paske, Lawrence H.		Urban, William
	Smith, William E.		Wolfe, Louis S.

108th Sanitary Train.

Captain	Stephen J. H. Reed	Privates	Brabant, Alfred S.
Corporal	Magraff, Harold G.	First	Snyder, Howard
Cook	Oldstrum, Arthur B.	Class.	Stuart, Murdo H.
Wagoner	Nordstrom, Knute	Privates	Cummings, Athel
			Mischefsky, Peter P.
			Weaver, Ralph

108th Supply Train.

Corporal	Geracy, Walter J.	Privates	Ely, Roger L.
Private 1st Class	Henn, Peter K.		Kuri, Andrew

108th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.

Sergeant Keplinger, Maurice.

Headquarters Troop, 33rd Division

Horseshoer Patterson, Joseph Saddler Wolford, Charles F.

DECORATIONS.

	AMERICAN	BRITISH	FRENCH	MISCELLANEOUS
Major General Geo. Bell, Jr....	D.S.M.	K.C.M.G.	L.H., C. de G.	
Brig. General Wm. K. Naylor...	D.S.M.	C.M.G.	L.H., C. de G.	
Brig. General Edw. L. King....	D.S.M.		L.H., C. de G.	
Brig. General Paul A. Wolf....	D.S.M.	C.B.	L.H., C. de G.	
Colonel Joseph B. Sanborn....	D.S.C., D.S.M	D.S.O.	L.H., C. de G.	O.L. (Belgian)
" Abel Davis.....	D.S.C.			
" Milton J. Foreman.....	D.S.M.			
" Henry A. Allen.....	D.S.M.			
" Edgar A. Myer.....	D.S.M.		C. de G.	
Lt. Col. Charles R. Forbes....	D.S.M.			
" " Frederic L. Huidekoper...	D.S.M.			
" " John A. Holabird.....	D.S.M.		C. de G.	
" " Wm. H. Simpson.....	D.S.M.		L. H., C. de G.	
Major Felix R. Holmes.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	C. de G. (Ital.)
" Wm. L. Krigbaum.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
" Ray H. Humphrey, M. C....	D.S.C.			
" Brendon J. Dodd.....	D.S.C.		L.H., C. de G.	C. de G. (Bel.)
" John J. Bullington.....				
" Francis M. Allen.....			C. de G.	
Captain William M. Wilson....			C. de G.	
Russell Schmidt.....	D.S.C.			
Harry R. Chadwick....	D.S.C.			
William J. Masoner....			C. de G.	
Robert Wigglesworth....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	C. de G. (Ital.)
Christie McCormick....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Charles E. Wise.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Herman H. Weimer....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Henry N. Pride.....	D.S.C.			
Joseph E. Shantz.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Fred G. Givens.....	D.S.C.			
Wm. R. Bourdon.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Robert E. Myhrman....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
George Mallon.....	M. of H.		L.H., C. de G.	
Frank E. Schram.....		M.C.		
Chaplain John L. O'Donnell.....	D.S.M.			
William M. Ward.....		M. M.		
Charles J. McNamee....			C. de G.	
1st Lt. Albert K. Jefferson....	D.S.C.	M.C.		
Michael M. Komorowski...		M.C.		
George R. Higley.....	D.S.C.		L.H., C. de G.	Bel. Cross
Julian W. Jacobs.....			C. de G.	
Norman A. Schwald....			C. de G.	
Claude W. Austin.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Mark M. Duffy.....	D.S.C.			
Simon de Hay.....		M. M.		
Richard L. McMunn....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Harry Yagle.....	D.S.C.	M.C.	C. de G.	
Harrison A. Dickson....	D.S.C.			
Ralph W. Stine.....	D.S.C.			
Edward J. Price.....	D.S.C.			
2nd Lieut. Henry J. Dicks....	D.S.C.			
John W. Trager.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Edgar E. Rule.....	D.S.C.			
Dan E. Schueren, Jr....	D.S.C.			
George J. May.....	D.S.C.			
G. W. Sherwood.....		M.C.		
Homer C. Darling....	D.S.C.			
Albert H. Stout.....	D.S.C.			
Harry B. Liggett....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
Walter U. Beauvais....	D.S.C.			
Hyman Freiberg.....	D.S.C.			
Hardin F. Horton....	D.S.C.			

DECORATIONS (Continued)

		AMERICAN	BRITISH	FRENCH	MISCELLANEOUS
	John C. Lee.....	D.S.C.			
	Arvid W. Gulbrand- sen.....	D.S.C.			
	Latimer A. Johns....	D.S.C.			
	Charles K. Templeton	D.S.C.			
	Harold A. Wascher..	D.S.C.			
	John Frager.....			L.H., C. de G.	
	Earl L. Wall.....	D.S.C.			
1st Sergt.	Johannes S. Anderson	M. of H.		MM., C. de G.	C. de G.
	Sydney Gumpertz...	M. of H.		MM., C. de G.	
	George B. Webber....	D.S.C.			
	Martin E. Smith....	D.S.C.			
	Curtis M. Crisp.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	John J. O'Keefe.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Lawrence S. Riddle..	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	James Jackson.....	D.S.C.			
Sergeant	Vivian Skogsburg....	D.S.C.			
	H. R. Goodwillie....	D.S.C.			
	Willie Sandlin.....	M. of H.		MM., C. de G.	
	Jake Alex.....	M. of H.	D.C.M.	MM., C. de G.	C. de G.
	Ralyn Hill.....	M. of H.		MM., C. de G.	
	Swan E. Johnson....	D.S.C.			
	James J. Rochfort...	D.S.C.			
	Walter G. Peabody..		M.M.	C. de G.	C. de G.
	John C. Perrie.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	William Jones.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Louis L. Brosam....			C. de G.	
	B. Leonard Clark....			C. de G.	
	John Breaky.....	D.S.C.	M.M.	C. de G.	
	G. B. Gourley.....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	S. C. McGuire.....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	L. R. Rivers.....		M.M.		C. de G.
	William Scholes....	D.S.C.	M.M.	C. de G.	
	Frank A. Kojane....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	James E. Krum.....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	A. Erhardt.....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	John Daughy.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Samuel Casaga.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Michael P. McCarthy	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Jacob B. Ternig....	D.S.C.			
	Victor Peterson....	D.S.C.			
	Harry Jones.....	D.S.C.			
	Lawrence E. Rue....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Monred A. Bordvick.	D.S.C.			
	John I. Postula....	D.S.C.			
	Benjamin H. Harrel..	D.S.C.			
	Robert R. Cook.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Alvin Wiberg.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Von Walker Peterson	D.S.C.			
	James J. Washa....	D.S.C.			
	William Peters.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Paul Hobscheid....	D.S.C.	D.C.M.	MM., C. de G.	
	Gordon Wickhan....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Stephen M. Mance....	D.S.C.	D.C.M.		
	Frank P. Prete.....	D.S.C.			
	Joseph D. Cassidy...	D.S.C.			
	George H. Ammons..	D.S.C.			
	Augustine C. Kelly..	D.S.C.			
	James P. Powers....	D.S.C.			
	Clarence L. Wright..	D.S.C.			
	Earl J. Cheevers....	D.S.C.			
	Lou H. Drennon....	D.S.C.			
	Thomas J. Walsh....	D.S.C.			
	William G. Piepho... Raymond N. Moore.	D.S.C. D.S.C.		C. de G. C. de G.	

DECORATIONS (Continued)

		AMERICAN	BRITISH	FRENCH	MISCELLANEOUS
	Matthew Thorneycroft.....		M.M.		C. de G.
	Holly Midkiff.....	D.S.C.			
	John Francisco.....	D.S.C.			
	George E. Clark.....	D.S.C.			
	Charles Hickok.....	D.S.C.			
	Hugo C. Adelheem....	D.S.C.			
	Wm. Woodsmall.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	C. de G.
	Earl H. Perkins.....	D.S.C.			
Corporal	John L. Flynn.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Frank P. Koerper....	D.S.C.			
	Nathan Lieberman....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Irwin Myers.....	D.S.C.			
	John Miles.....	D.S.C.			
	Archie Timblin.....	D.S.C.			
	Gordon V. Kellogg....	D.S.C.			
	Harold D. Red.....	D.S.C.			
	Andrew C. Schabinger	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Charles W. Michaelis	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Harvey M. Hopp.....	D.S.C.			
	William C. Anderson.	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Edward L. Powers....	D.S.C.			
	Fred Cummins.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Melvin Myhrune.....	D.S.C.			
	Edward Lidwell.....	D.S.C.			
	Charles H. Boyatt....	D.S.C.			
	Gus W. Palubiak....	D.S.C.			
	James L. Waters.....	D.S.C.			
	Jack Allen.....			C. de G.	
	Thomas A. Pope.....	M. of H., D.S.C.	D.C.M.	M.M., C. de G.	C. de G.
	Earl Lamb.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	John DeSmidt.....	D.S.C.	D.C.M.		
	Albert C. Painsipp....	D.S.C.	D.C.M.		
	Raymond H. Powell....		M.M.		C. de G.
	Henry G. Zyburt.....		M.M.		
	W. W. Larson.....		M.M.		
	F. L. Mills.....		M.M.		
	Carl Somnitz.....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Lester C. Whitson....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Harold J. Burleigh....			C. de G.	
	Nathan M. Curtis.....	D.S.C.			
	Sol. C. Fairman.....			C. de G.	
	Charles C. Bark.....		M.M.		C. de G.
	Robert C. Fraser....			C. de G.	
	Roy T. Dixon.....	D.S.C.			
	William J. Sattler....	D.S.C.			
	Robert P. Howard....	D.S.C.			
	James O. Fields.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Herman B. Bartels....	D.S.C.			
	Eli Shapiro.....	D.S.C.			
	Vincenzo Caserta....	D.S.C.			
	Eugene McIntyre....	D.S.C.			
	Frederick Swabey....			C. de G.	
	Berger Loman.....	M. of H.		C. de G., M.M.	
	Victor A. Cleveland..	D.S.C.			
	Ira V. Swanger.....	D.S.C.			
	John Beato.....	D.S.C.			
	Joseph A. O'Leary...	D.S.C.			
Mechanic	John G. Burr.....	D.S.C.			
	Anton J. Watkin....	D.S.C.	M.M.		Dec. Mil.
Bugler	Hildred D. Davis....	D.S.C.			
	Gilbert R. Dalton....	D.S.C.			
Wagoner	James W. Hilton....		M.M.		

THE 33RD DIVISION

DECORATIONS (Continued)

		AMERICAN	BRITISH	FRENCH	MISCELLANEOUS
Privates first class:	George H. Burchill...	D.S.C.			
	John C. Mallan.....	D.S.C.			
	Leon M. Hanna.....	D.S.C.			
	Ralph Silloway.....	D.S.C.			
	Milton C. Webb.....	D.S.C.			
	Perry F. Modrow....	D.S.C.			
	Christopher Dunne..	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Ingemann Jensen....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	James J. Snyder.....	D.S.C.			
	Harvey E. Camell....	D.S.C.			
	Sidney Holzman....	D.S.C.			
	Harry Shelly.....	D.S.C.	D.C.M.		
	Ernest Meador.....	D.S.C.		MM., C. de G. C. de G.	
	Willes Rodgers.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Richard W. Holland..	D.S.C.			
	Harry E. Hample....	D.S.C.			
	Steve Zappa.....	D.S.C.			
	John R. Waterhouse..	D.S.C.			
	William Blackwell...		M.M.		
	Elmer J. Kilcher....	D.S.C.			
	Felix Bird.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	C. de G.
	Sidney Hatch.....	D.S.C.			
Privates	Harry G. Holland...	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Herrman J. Friedman.			C. de G.	
	William Frieson.....			C. de G.	
	Gus Glockler.....			C. de G.	
	Walter Lenik.....			C. de G.	
	Charles G. Carlson...	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Joseph Osiel.....			C. de G.	
	Attilio Nucci.....			C. de G.	
	George C. Heuth....			C. de G.	
	Henry H. Blasek....			C. de G.	
	Christopher W.				
	Keane.....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	William M. Linskey..	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Fred R. Wilkins....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Justyn Sweredo....		M.M.		
	Robert W. Lindsay..	D.S.C.			
	Dickson A. Woodward		M.M.		C. de G.
	William Curr.....		M.M.		
	Samuel DeBorris....		M.M.		
	George F. Gaston....	D.S.C.			
	Albert Holmes.....	D.S.C.			
	David Leahy.....			MM., C. de G.	
	Pagnel Liljeberg....	D.S.C.			
	Harry Stokes.....		M.M.		
	Clayton K. Slack....	M. of H.		MM., C. de G.	C. de G.
	Swen Carlson.....	D.S.C.			
	Easter E. Keeper....	D.S.C.			
	Henry Hoy.....	D.S.C.			
	Frank W. Ryan.....	D.S.C.			
	Daniel S. Flagg.....	D.S.C.			
	William J. Williams..	D.S.C.			
	Charles Booth.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Arthur Krueger.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Frank W. Kostak....	D.S.C.	D.C.M.	MM., C. de G.	
	Frank M. Bremner...	D.S.C.			
	William W. Fink....	D.S.C.			
	Edward Herter.....	D.S.C.			
	Horace Smotherman..	D.S.C.			
	Louis Cecilia.....	D.S.C.		C. de G.	
	Harry W. Heacox....	D.S.C.			
	Leo N. McBreen....	D.S.C.			
	Adolph Nelson.....	D.S.C.			
	Phillip Duff.....	D.S.C.			
	Percy Jones.....	D.S.C.			
	Lewis M. Giescke....	D.S.C.			
	Herbert A. Deasey...	D.S.C.			

DECORATIONS (Continued)

		AMERICAN	BRITISH	FRENCH	MISCELLANEOUS
Privates	George Korzysko.....	D.S.C.			
	Charles Schultz.....	D.S.C.			
	Carl Swanson.....	D.S.C.			
	Lawrence A. Vizenor.....	D.S.C.			
	Ray Redding.....	D.S.C.	M.M.		
	Edward Fogarty.....			C. de G.	
	William Loeffler.....			C. de G.	
	Michael Bieryta.....	D.S.C.			
	Walter Potter.....	D.S.C.			

CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION

65th Inf. Brigade Hdqrs.

Captain Raymond Randall
 Captain Herman R. Hays
 Captain Spencer McKaen
 1st Lieut. John A. Prosser
 1st Lieut. Oscar W. Straban
 Reg. Sgt. Maj. Ralph L. Roe

Sergeant Chester H. Smith
 Wagoner Paul B. Braunman
 Corporal John W. Adams
 Cook Frederick J. Schwab
 Cook Charles T. Connett

129th Infantry

Colonel E. A. Myer
 Lieut. Col. D. S. Myers, Jr.
 Major Harry B. Goodison
 Major Elmer G. Lindroth
 Major W. F. Hemenway
 Major A. E. Lord
 Captain William H. McMullen,
 Jr.
 Captain Paul E. Anderson
 Captain Cassius Poust
 Captain Hal L. Carr
 Captain Neil Kerr
 Captain George W. Burton
 Captain Harry H. Davis
 Captain Joseph T. Brennan
 Captain Clyde R. Van Voorhis
 Captain Guy A. Karr
 Captain Fred E. Scheppler
 Captain Owen H. Corr
 Captain N. B. Clinch
 1st Lieut. Cyril A. Burns
 1st Lieut. Emil Rossberg
 1st Lieut. William G. Wiseman
 1st Lieut. Leslie F. Kimmell

1st Lieut. Frederick S. Burgess
 1st Lieut. Richard E. Iverson
 1st Lieut. George A. Milby
 1st Lieut. Paul Huenkemier
 1st Lieut. Ralph V. Conard
 1st Lieut. Burlin E. Keen
 1st Lieut. Lester Edinger
 1st Lieut. Robert S. Taylor
 1st Lieut. Edward D. Rosengreen
 1st Lieut. James L. Boucher
 1st Lieut. James Milligan, Jr.
 1st Lieut. William A. Gustafson
 2nd Lieut. Richard S. Edwards
 2nd Lieut. Frank Balzer
 2nd Lieut. Ellis M. Boddy
 2nd Lieut. Glenn W. Weese
 2nd Lieut. Charles Bressler
 2nd Lieut. Walter H. Wulk
 Reg't Sgt. Major Guy J. Helfrich
 Bn Sgt. Major Aaron K. Hirstein
 Bn Sgt. Major Donald J. Bear
 Bn Sgt. Major Robert A. Murrin
 1st Sgt. Robert J. Beck
 1st Sgt. James Lewis

129th Infantry—Continued

1st Sgt. Raymond McGee	Sgt. Roy L. Trapp
Sgt. 1st Cl. Alfred W. Burr	Sgt. August E. Ehlen
Sgt. Clyde J. Ousley	Sgt. Earl M. Hickey
Sgt. Elmer E. Haney	Sgt. Edward W. Colwell
Sgt. Paul E. Harrison	Sgt. William Robinson
Sgt. Raymond C. Powell	Sgt. Eugene C. Fiesel
Sgt. Carl E. Swanson	Sgt. Joseph Schmidt
Sgt. Thomas A. Ruddy	Sgt. Harold Pleimling
Sgt. Wilbur E. Dewitt	Sgt. Charles L. Danforth
Sgt. Herbert Neathery	Sgt. Simon Locks
Sgt. Everett E. DeMoss	Sgt. Hugh D. Cronk
Sgt. Levi Baxley	Sgt. Basil L. Deardurff
Sgt. Henry L. Metzler	Sgt. Joseph M. Mulligan
Sgt. Edward Payne	Sgt. Howard M. Nicholson
Sgt. Harry Wascher	Sgt. Lester E. Rapier
Sgt. Carl Ganter	Sgt. Taylor Davis
Sgt. Raphael P. Hines	Sgt. Samuel DeBorris
Sgt. Harry Washer	Sgt. Ralph Menard
Sgt. Herbert A. Thompson	Sgt. Leon White
Sgt. Fred C. Wendt	Sgt. John P. Tomas
Sgt. Harry Petschow	Sgt. Robert W. Johnson
Sgt. John O. Tuttle	Sgt. James B. Lambert
Sgt. Webster W. Balzier	Cpl. Linton H. Hoover
Sgt. John T. Bradshaw	Cpl. Henry Salveson
Sgt. Dan Parker	Cpl. Joseph J. McCann
Sgt. Don F. Murphy	Cor. Ray Blake
Sgt. Alberteus Speirer	Cpl. James J. Christle
Sgt. Fred C. Seipp	Cpl. George J. Farrell
Sgt. William Myers	Cpl. Peter Drommess
Sgt. William Ward	Cpl. Grover Edwards
Sgt. John Elmer	Cpl. Walter Kutzke
Sgt. Ralph Hildebrandt	Cpl. Louis Purcella
Sgt. William Hutchinson	Cpl. Royal M. Miller
Sgt. John J. Long	Cpl. George F. Gray
Sgt. Ogle K. Howell	Cpl. Jacob E. Neukom
Sgt. Harold Kugler	Cpl. Frank Juebenbecker
Sgt. Everett Terwilliger	Cpl. Paul Meighen
Sgt. Harry Bushaw	Cpl. Walter Anderson
Sgt. Elmer Carlson	Cpl. Gerald G. Marks
Sgt. Guy Stevens	Cpl. Walter Anderson
Sgt. Henry Longfield	Cpl. Charles Zornow
Sgt. Michael Fallen	Cpl. Claude Brush
Sgt. Benjamin Chambers	Cpl. Harry Henise
Sgt. Julius Ertz	Cpl. Leon Jordan
Sgt. James A. Kearne	Cpl. William Suring

129th Infantry—Continued

Cpl. Richard Oswald Murphy	Pvt. 1cl Charles Danloff
Cpl. Carl Matz	Pvt. 1cl Clarence H. Peterson
Cpl. Arthur Ward	Pvt. 1cl Edwin L. Moe
Cpl. Daniel J. P. Jones	Pvt. 1cl Harry Campbell
Cpl. Max Husted	Pvt. 1cl Piatt Reeves
Cpl. Lawrence Hilton	Pvt. 1cl Edward Holst
Cpl. William Robeck	Pvt. 1cl Edward Miller
Cpl. Fred Honne	Pvt. 1cl Carl Oleson
Cpl. Edward Fortna	Pvt. 1cl Adolph Berg
Cpl. John Elden	Pvt. 1cl Joe Hodgetts
Cpl. William Haase	Pvt. 1cl John E. Bentley
Cpl. William Salzman	Pvt. 1cl Harrison H. Baizier
Cpl. Isaac Fish	Pvt. 1cl Carl B. Whitehead
Cpl. Percy Shinnebarger	Pvt. 1cl Norman Johnson
Cpl. Joseph Smith	Pvt. 1cl Otto Schwartz
Cpl. Oscar Nelson	Pvt. 1cl Arthur Starett
Cpl. Julius Gerding, Jr.	Pvt. 1cl Oren Norman
Cpl. Arthur J. Carpenter	Pvt. 1cl Erwin Verne
Cpl. Charles Mason	Pvt. 1cl David S. Bond
Cpl. John A. Brenneman	Pvt. 1cl Frank Plummer
Cpl. Charles R. Robin	Pvt. 1cl Thristian Jacobson
Cpl. Howard T. Endres	Pvt. 1cl George H. Andrets-
Cpl. Chester M. Edwards	opoulos
Cpl. Harry J. Payan	Pvt. 1cl William Sipes
Cpl. Chesles E. Telton	Pvt. 1cl Henning G. Carlson
Cpl. Alva G. Pomeroy	Pvt. 1cl Edward N. Meyerhoffar
Cpl. Henry F. Overberg	Pvt. 1cl Ralph Murphy
Wagoner Leo LeMoth	Pvt. 1cl George Blank
Wagoner Gustave Reppel	Pvt. 1cl Dewey M. Purnell
Wagoner Lee Cornwall	Pvt. 1cl Merrill S. Glover
Wagoner Albert Schneider	Pvt. 1cl James White
Wagoner Ernest Wagner	Pvt. 1cl Albin E. Zipfel
Wagoner John Kemmel	Pvt. 1cl Charles T. McNash
Mechanic William O. Anderson	Pvt. 1cl Leslie C. White
Mechanic Herman Timm	Pvt. 1cl Thomas L. McAndrews
Mechanic Christian Jessen	Pvt. 1cl Frank Cobotovitsch
Mechanic Theodore Anderson	Pvt. 1cl Aime J. McNeil
Bugler Hamilton J. Clay	Pvt. 1cl Leon Purkey
Cook Everett Clark	Pvt. 1cl Bert Strong
Cook Joseph Wurtzinger	Pvt. 1cl George E. Rawson
Cook Arthur Hollarbush	Pvt. 1cl Carmen Paulo
Cook Joseph Fitzek	Pvt. 1cl John Adam Pelot
Pvt. 1cl Irba Seale	Pvt. 1cl Edward Laux
Pvt. 1cl Edward Wilson	Pvt. 1cl Roy E. Mowery
Pvt. 1cl Clarence R. Cannon	Pvt. 1cl Alfred M. Price

129th Infantry—Continued

Pvt. Glenn Kendall	Pvt. Fred W. Hagenow
Pvt. Roy E. Fowder	Pvt. John Shatters
Pvt. George A. Norak	Pvt. Frank I. Davies
Pvt. Roy H. Rundle	Pvt. Ralph Dray
Pvt. Richard E. Onions	Pvt. Ben Bush
Pvt. Samuel Yancovsky	Pvt. Charles Craigen
Pvt. Walter W. Wilcox	Pvt. James H. Marshall
Pvt. William B. Clegg	Pvt. Edward Brown
Pvt. Leo. J. Filipski	Pvt. Orlo Woods
Pvt. John Walsh	Pvt. Guy Johnson
Pvt. John J. Blessner	Pvt. Walter McCollum
Pvt. Fred W. Cleary	Pvt. Timothy Connelly
Pvt. Frank Sahn	Pvt. Phil Kummer
Pvt. Peter Miller	Pvt. Peter Lentz
Pvt. Herman Kuhrt	Pvt. Joseph Osiol
Pvt. John Lewandowski	Pvt. Charles Peterson
Pvt. Ross G. Hauser	Pvt. Charles Anderson
Pvt. Edward I. Schramkowski	Pvt. Clifford Canfield
Pvt. Christ Anderson	Pvt. Andrew Rejos
Pvt. Joseph Count	Pvt. Anton Paprocky
Pvt. Benjamin Cyr	Pvt. Edward Nielson
Pvt. Kenneth Nertney	Pvt. Clement Felix
Pvt. Everett Grady	Pvt. Samuel Ellis
Pvt. Alfred M. Lokken	Pvt. Gust Jeppson
Pvt. Anton J. Felke	Pvt. John P. Peterson
Pvt. Michael J. Fox	Pvt. Leslie Miles
Pvt. Thomas Sullivan	Pvt. August Ross
Pvt. Amos Antonsen	Pvt. Stewart J. Smiley
Pvt. Frank C. Dadds	Pvt. Jack N. Basseriari
Pvt. John P. F. Flynn	Pvt. Ingwald Score
Pvt. Leo Fraim	Pvt. Howard Sonners
Pvt. Leon G. Tritle,	Pvt. Harry Grigsby
Pvt. Boyd Stewart Philips	Pvt. William Garry
Pvt. Walter W. Walker	Pvt. Benjamin H. Copeland
Pvt. Fred E. Fox	Pvt. Frank J. Pranschke
Pvt. James Jedlicka	Pvt. Kenneth Hill
Pvt. Ben Cobb	Pvt. John E. Herbert
Pvt. William J. Maston	Pvt. Walter Huston
Pvt. John Herman	Pvt. William D. Gilmore
Pvt. Homer Rudd	Pvt. George E. Hopper
Pvt. Edward J. Brever	Pvt. Clarence Hansen
Pvt. Edward De Bruin	Pvt. Joe Martin
Pvt. Jerry Prasek	Pvt. Arthur C. Hermann
Pvt. William Ames	Pvt. Fred A. Korth
Pvt. Benedict Lipinski	Pvt. Ben Levitt

Pvt. Ole J. Carlson
 Pvt. Stanislaus Paszek
 Pvt. Alfred E. Price
 Pvt. Arthur G. Fieder
 Pvt. Paul Gross

Pvt. Arthur Hughes
 Pvt. Herbert Norris
 Pvt. Alfred Schmidt
 Pvt. Edwin Westhin
 Pvt. Henry Dosion

130th Infantry

Colonel John V. Clinnin
 Major Albert H. Gravenhorst
 Major Jabish H. Woodward, Jr.
 Major Ray H. Humphrey
 Capt. Harmon L. Ruff
 Capt. Jesse W. Scott
 Capt. E. Wayne Hight
 Capt. Earl Hunter
 1st Lieut. Glenn Miller
 1st Lieut. Hamilton L. Wood
 1st Lieut. Clyde Brown
 1st Lieut. Stanley B. Brown
 1st Lieut. Fred W. Zimmerman
 1st Lieut. Harry M. Starnes
 1st Lieut. Donald W. Stephenson
 1st Lieut. Michael B. Driscoll
 1st Lieut. Loren C. Clayton
 1st Lieut. George R. Wiley
 1st Lieut. Merlin L. Dappert
 1st Lieut. Henry T. Johnson
 1st Lieut. Loren C. Batson
 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Farwell
 1st Lieut. Carl McKinney
 2nd Lieut. Earl V. Nelson
 2nd Lieut. Halbert Dwight
 2nd Lieut. Walter S. Capps
 2nd Lieut. William J. Sigler
 2nd Lieut. Clarence S. Miller
 2nd Lieut. Charles L. Davis
 2nd Lieut. Lloyd F. Mann
 2nd Lieut. Frank R. Johnson
 2nd Lieut. Ira A. Field
 2nd Lieut. Edward McNally
 Regt'l. Sgt. Major Louis A. Jackson
 Regt'l. Sgt. Major Harry E. Osborn
 Bn. Sgt. Major John J. Walsh
 1st Sgt. Glenn Kimble
 1st Sgt. Charles E. Monroney

1st Sgt. Sam Mopps
 1st Sgt. Alma White
 1st Sgt. Lester R. Langley
 1st Sgt. Roy Hanna
 1st Sgt. Huestis A. Mills
 1st Sgt. John M. Winstead
 1st Sgt. Paul J. Frankenstein
 1st Sgt. Walter C. Glass
 Band Sgt. Edward F. Swift
 Sgt. Charles A. Jameison
 Sgt. Charles E. Simmons
 Sgt. Ben Thompson
 Sgt. Frank S. Hunt
 Sgt. David R. Waggoner
 Sgt. Clyde R. Reedy
 Sgt. Carl E. Emonson
 Sgt. William Althorp
 Sgt. Ben Campbell
 Sgt. Edmund Coady
 Sgt. Arthur Trower
 Sgt. Edward L. Scott
 Sgt. George Gale
 Sgt. Frank Erhart
 Sgt. Art L. Wood
 Sgt. William L. Grommett
 Sgt. Cecil R. Brayshaw
 Sgt. Harry Elston
 Sgt. Mark J. Davis
 Sgt. Alden E. Jenkins
 Sgt. Stanley B. Mundell
 Sgt. John J. Keens
 Sgt. Glen C. Scillian
 Sgt. Byron Markel
 Sgt. Oscar E. Alt
 Sgt. David Sharrock
 Sgt. Roy Hull
 Sgt. Leslie J. Hanauer
 Sgt. Edon R. Carson
 Sgt. Claude H. Curry
 Sgt. Isaac Dowling

130th Infantry—Continued

Sgt. Donald C. Smith	Corp. Edward Shannon
Sgt. Harry D. Gotti	Corp. Edward Fitzsimmons
Sgt. John F. Vraeske	Corp. Harvey Reynolds
Sgt. Clayton Frailey	Corp. Edward Moen
Sgt. John J. Hogan	Corp. Laverl C. Hudson
Sgt. Charles E. O'Neil	Corp. Elbert Matson
Sgt. Earl W. Muma	Corp. Oliver Cleaver
Sgt. William J. Reading	Corp. Reedy Lathrop
Sgt. Chauncey O. Todd	Corp. Cloyce I. Dixon
Sgt. Maurice S. Stout	Corp. George H. Bowers
Sgt. Samuel J. Herring	Corp. Stanford Carrington
Sgt. Joseph S. Tully	Corp. William Townsend
Sgt. Edward E. Cochran	Corp. Karl Pine
Sgt. Chester F. Greene	Corp. James A. Boucher
Sgt. O. Lauderbach	Corp. Elmer Miller
Sgt. Claude S. Ayers	Corp. Loren L. Smith
Sgt. Otto R. Gilliland	Corp. Peter T. Heraty
Sgt. August W. Haak	Corp. George James
Sgt. Chalmer M. Mayo	Corp. Jesse James
Sgt. Edward A. Palmer	Corp. Floyd Kennedy
Sgt. John O. Rising	Corp. John Stanwich
Sgt. Carl L. Can Holten	Corp. Joubert Webb
Sgt. Ora Smith	Corp. Daniel E. Ashbaugh
Sgt. Clinton F. Wisthoff	Corp. Rudolph D. Thompson
Sgt. Maurice H. Gangloff	Corp. William F. Myer
Sgt. Fred D. Lind	Corp. Clifford Weatherhold
Sgt. Luther Bumpas	Corp. Shirley E. Rogers
Sgt. Milton A. Martin	Corp. Tom Parker
Sgt. Ethelbert Ward	Corp. Clarence A. Swanson
Sgt. Ivan C. Bounds	Corp. Charles L. Hammer
Sgt. Eugene Caffery	Corp. Jesse E. Smith
Sgt. Benjamin Gnagey	Corp. Robert L. Wade
Sgt. Thomas N. Neal	Corp. George Schefflow
Sgt. David E. Noe	Corp. Noble White
Sgt. Jesse Bagley	Corp. Walter Byrum
Sgt. Ernest Bozarth	Corp. George A. Platt
Sgt. Henry Burtschi	Corp. William J. Bland
Sgt. George E. Ensley	Corp. Earl L. Ayers
Sgt. Arthur F. Frick	Corp. Harry Bush
Sgt. Phillip Miner	Corp. Ralph Baird
Sgt. Robert L. Hinman	Corp. Francis F. Bobeck
Sgt. James R. Herman	Corp. Wallace R. Fromm
Corp. Eugene Schmidt	Corp. Guy F. McNett
Corp. David A. Jenkins	Corp. Fred L. Rosemeyer
Corp. Edmund Spitzler	Corp. Werner N. Schomaker

130th Infantry—Continued

Corp. Audie V. Willborn	Pvt. 1cl Waldo Isome
Corp. Charles L. Hicks	Pvt. 1cl John J. Hallas
Corp. Roscoe V. Badlen	Pvt. 1cl Angelo Romano
Corp. Nicholas Deuster	Pvt. 1cl Owen L. Hughes
Corp. Ivan Johnson	Pvt. 1cl Peter B. Budnik
Corp. Ray W. Lindskog	Pvt. 1cl John H. Craig
Corp. Andrew L. Soloski	Pvt. 1cl Frederick Goodhouse
Corp. Ola D. Richards	Pvt. 1cl William Monroe
Corp. Carl R. Lind	Pvt. 1cl Sairgio Nowak
Cook Swan Hedlund	Pvt. 1cl William H. Weber
Cook Otto H. Broker	Pvt. 1cl William L. Capen
Cook Shirley W. Reynolds	Pvt. 1cl George H. Anna
Mech. John G. Burr	Pvt. 1cl William LeMay
Mech. John Mopps	Pvt. 1cl William L. Sanders
Mech. Okla DePriest	Pvt. 1cl Stanley Sackowich
Mech. John Dietz	Pvt. 1cl Clem J. Wideman
Mech. Sydney Morgan	Pvt. 1cl Elton D. Kines
Mech. Louis Scherer	Pvt. 1cl Rudolph J. Helm
Mech. Joseph T. Vrating	Pvt. 1cl Robert N. Jackson
Wagoner Walter Goff	Pvt. 1cl Arthur Pederson
Wagoner Everett Davidson	Pvt. 1cl Lawrence Smith
Wagoner Herbert E. Gray	Pvt. 1cl Fred A. Steffregan
Wagoner Arthur Magrini	Pvt. 1cl Ora Mills
Wagoner Vigo Olson	Pvt. 1cl William Seward
Wagoner George A. Trover	Pvt. 1cl Elmer E. Mitchell
Bugler Fred M. Cornell	Pvt. 1cl Emil Evanod
Pvt. 1cl George Butler	Pvt. 1cl Rudolph L. Goad
Pvt. 1cl Ora Mullen	Pvt. 1cl Alvin E. Lins
Pvt. 1cl John C. Kabalewski	Pvt. 1cl Cecil C. Long
Pvt. 1cl Leo C. Knaak	Pvt. 1cl Floyd Palmer
Pvt. 1cl Frank Carlson	Pvt. 1cl Elvin W. Clammer
Pvt. 1cl William J. Schluetter	Pvt. 1cl George E. Anderson
Pvt. 1cl Edward Smith	Pvt. 1cl John A. Carlson
Pvt. 1cl Axel Christianson	Pvt. 1cl Arthur J. Langlois
Pvt. 1cl Roscoe D. Bunch	Pvt. 1cl Gustave A. Johnson
Pvt. 1cl Elmer W. Shy	Pvt. 1cl Leonnard Wakefield
Pvt. 1cl Robert W. Meyer	Pvt. 1cl Lloyd H. Johnson
Pvt. 1cl John Feltes	Pvt. 1cl John H. Lorch
Pvt. 1cl Robert Brooks	Pvt. 1cl John Nuckells
Pvt. 1cl William C. Brose	Pvt. 1cl Frank M. Davis
Pvt. 1cl Guy Thompson	Pvt. 1cl Louis L. Thomas
Pvt. 1cl Louis Czech	Pvt. 1cl Truman E. Isley
Pvt. 1cl Peter Jensen	Pvt. 1cl Harold C. Raymond
Pvt. 1cl Earl Markle	Pvt. 1cl Peter Brunssman
Pvt. 1cl Floyd Knapp	Pvt. 1cl Hiram S. Rhoads

130th Infantry—Continued

Pvt. 1cl Harold J. McLaughlin	Pvt. Edward D. Lloyd
Pvt. Raymond H. Willison	Pvt. Andrew Richardson
Pvt. Aaron M. Caplan	Pvt. Susa Risser
Pvt. Otto E. Grand	Pvt. Gerald Schultz
Pvt. Oscar Mile	Pvt. Ernest G. Hibbs
Pvt. Charles Moskato	Pvt. Eugene E. Alexander
Pvt. William J. Kanges	Pvt. Roy Bauer
Pvt. Edward Rutman	Pvt. Edward Johnson
Pvt. Edward Marsik	Pvt. Max Litvinchuk
Pvt. Kamiel Van Hecke	Pvt. Blain Amburgey
Pvt. William Rayman	Pvt. Carl L. Brightwell
Pvt. Eddie T. Jirsa	Pvt. Ekkett A. Louis
Pvt. Phillip C. Gingrass	Pvt. Harold Chirhart
Pvt. John Makris	Pvt. Leo. R. O'Hara
Pvt. Logan Atkinson	Pvt. Erwin Webb
Pvt. Robert C. Henninger	Pvt. David C. Morray
Pvt. Gim Heizer	Pvt. Fred L. Johnson
Pvt. John Sear	Pvt. Earl L. Kelly
Pvt. Anton Yowise	Pvt. Chester Musselman
Pvt. Fred Danlke	Pvt. Clair Stockin
Pvt. William F. Thornton	Pvt. John C. Bestman
Pvt. William F. Modglin	Pvt. Louis F. Davis
Pvt. Charles S. Perry	Pvt. Oscar L. Davis
Pvt. Phillip J. Ziemann	Pvt. Ora Genterman
Pvt. Paul J. Kroft	Pvt. Ray T. Helmkamp
Pvt. Alfred J. Schurmann	Pvt. Paul Kraft
Pvt. Harry A. Yates	Pvt. James O'Sullivan
Pvt. Thomas Voornay	Pvt. Leonard Taylor
Pvt. Arnold F. Dahms	Pvt. Benedict N. West
Pvt. Clyde V. Snider	Pvt. Walter Whalen
Pvt. Chester Manuel	Pvt. Philip Steffens
Pvt. George M. Shellhammer	Pvt. Phillip J. Ziemann
Pvt. Henry Khindt	Pvt. George H. Anna

66th Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.

Major Harold P. Erskine	Reg.Sgt.Maj. Thomas H. Stevens
Captain William H. Wildes	Sergeant Theron O. Potter
1st Lieut. Joseph A. St. Louis	Cook Henry A. Arend
1st Lieut. Oliver A. Myer	Pvt. 1cl Edward C. Howard
1st Lieut. Charles A. Martin	Pvt. 1cl Donald P. Gibson

131st Infantry

Lieut. Col.	James H. Stansfield		Frank D. Dore
Major	Edward Bittel		George W. Hall
Captain	William R. Mangum		Peter Virgin
	James W. Luke		William Davidson
	George N. Malstrom		John E. Soens
	John M. Richmond		Stanley Lanferski
	Walter H. Magner	Sergeant	Jackson J. Sells
	William Wilson		Swan E. Johnson
	Louis E. Preston		Howard T. Lindsay
1st Lieut.	Raymond E. Fielder		Arthur J. Gunderson
	Harrison A. Dickson		Martin W. Garvey
	Elden L. Belt		James J. Rochfort
	Walter C. Bisson		Robert F. Blackstrom
	Norman A. Schwald		Virgil E. Johnson
Chaplain	Thomas R. Edgerton		Vivian Skogsburg
2nd Lieut.	William A. Joos		Frank J. Callahan
	Francis W. Whitney		Holly Midkiff
	Halton L. Nichols		Anton R. Wingerter
	Paul F. Hunnewell		Harry C. Wesche
	George W. Sherwood		Donald J. McIntosh
	Raymond P. Lewis		Ernest L. Heide
	Frank C. Tillson		Robert M. Knight
	Henry J. Dick		Martin S. Baker
	Julian L. Douglas	Corporal	Herman C. Tessman
	Richard H. Buvens		James Brado
Sgt. Maj.	Axel T. Erickson		Robert Franken
	Arthur E. Owen		Mike L. Mahoney
1st Sgt.	Leigh S. Taylor		William H. Mann
	Fred O. Prescott		David McKenzie
	James Jackson		Harry G. Fulton
	Garrett Mook		John S. Wadena
Sergt.	Earl H. Perkins		William C. Buxton
	Ernest H. Wilcox		Martin Banks
	Arthur D. Dyas		James S. Sneed
	Harvie A. Harris		James L. Waters
	Albert G. Lemmon		Axel M. Madsen
	John P. Deal		John E. Soens
	Edgar M. Morris		Jacob Wilbur Loh
	Joseph F. Trahan		Earl W. Storey
	Herman C. Slocum		Edward W. Iwicki
	George E. Bailie		John L. Fichter, Jr.
	Leonard A. Runyan		Charles R. Boyatt
	Otto Vanek		Earley R. Eakin
	George A. Grotty		John C. Vanloon
	Elmer P. Nagel		Irving Brockman

THE 33RD DIVISION


131st Infantry—Continued

	Frank L. Mills	Private	John Evangelistea
	Dominic L. Mercatoris		Elmer E. Drake
	Daniel L. Waters		Pete McHigh
	Charles O. Crews		Harry S. Heacox
	John J. Murray		Victor Vanyek
	Walter N. Larson		David Madison
	Roy T. Dixon		Max M. Roy
	Roy Erickson		Adolph P. Rutz
	Peter Pollos		Albert Klatt
	Frank J. Allison		Oscar L. Lowie
	Sol C. Fairman		George G. Halvorsen
	Gus W. Palubiak		Frank J. Wilcox
	Victor O. McLeary		Han Bredal
	Perry A. Walker		Frank Dunnot
	Robert Gentry		Loron Loitaman
Bugler	William J. Gordon		Charles J. Norman
Wagoner	Alfred Lathrop		Vinacezo Furforo
	James W. Hilton		Harry Laird
Mechanic	William A. Dodder		Thomas R. McNamara
	Ladislaus Hoffman		Ignatz P. Golla
Private 1cl	Joseph P. Hannan		Fred Schnitbeer
	William Curr		Isadore Horwitz
	John S. Swanson		William T. Herstein
	Harry E. Hample		William C. Mathison
	Steve Zappa		David T. Leahy
	Lee Tucker		Leonard C. Clayton
	Fred C. Trautman		Isador Bro
	Mason L. Ellis		Hubert A. Deasey
	Harry A. Dahl		Paul J. Donovan
	George A. McGregor		Harry Stokes
	Joseph W. Carroway		Frank A. Jakutis
	Joseph Neazbo		Edward Hartman
	James T. Hunt		Daniel S. Flag
	Mason M. Randle		Richard H. Bingham
	Frederick H. Turner		Francis L. Southern
	Charles L. Russell		Mounce Johnson
	Otto Pearson		Ray Redding
	John Hertol		Will J. Williams
	Robert B. Anderson		Jerome E. Gorman
	Charles I. Bekor		Alfred B. Briggs
Private	Henry White		Edward S. Anderson
	Charles C. Bork		Walter Potter
	Frank Hulpit		Alfred H. Beck
			Stanley Cieslak

131st Infantry—Continued

Alton Horton	Guiseppe Riccioni
John Buechner	Frank E. Dillion
William H. Cross	Hjalmar Olsen
Garrett Vanderlee	Dennis B. Cloonan
John J. Hoban	John Olszyk
Commodore Van Winkle	Carey D. Holbrook
Martin N. Berg	Arthur J. Jones
Michael Lettiere	William E. Rossells
George F. Kirby	Sam De Borris
Robert W. Lindsay	Philip J. Boening
Constantino D. Economas	Julius Cohen
Walter Carroll	Jerry Vana
Walter A. Olson	Orvil B. Curry
Frank J. Wilcox	Steven Heznicki
Anthony Fino	Frank Mielnicky
Harold J. Larsen	Peter Weis
Ignatz Wunk	Isaac Zuckelman
Fenn H. Cooney	William Gossell
Richard B. Welch	Frank Leslie
Theophilus Brabec	Willrid Morin
	George Welk
	Leroy Kent

132nd Infantry

Lieut. Col.	John J. Bullington	Henry M. Wilcox
Major	Paul C. Gale	Otto Lohman
	William E. Kendall	Ray Maisenhelatter
Captain	Albert V. Becker	Philip E. Bierdeman
	O. J. Dorman	Clarence A. Loeffler
	Robert G. Hagan	Joseph Novak
	George W. Hartell	Howard A. Sanders
	R. G. Howie	Henry S. Dutch
	Albert H. Hundermark	Peter P. Staniszewski
	John E. Newhouse	2nd Lieut. Harry C. Dean
	Jay T. Baughan	Kenneth B. Fisher
	John R. Weaver	Bn.Sgt.Maj. Alfred W. Heuer
	Norman B. Wood	1st Sergt. John L. Kearney
	Gail T. Aid	Martin E. Smith
	Roger K. Thompson	Russell E. Norman
	Claude H. Craig	Sergeant Albert J. Piper
1st Lieut.	Joseph W. Coglin	Robert F. Freeman
	Harry A. Squires	Elof Sandstrom
	Orville Gridley	Edward G. Trebing
	Howard B. Gregory	Charles E. Paterson
		George Drenek

THE 33RD DIVISION

132nd Infantry—Continued

Henry H. Gibbs
 William R. Shaw
 William E. Casaga
 John K. Vorres
 Wm. C. Steurbaut
 Frank Mitchell
 John T. Ness
 James Bays
 Harry Faiks
 Ernest Desremaux
 John J. McKenna
 Joseph Okerbloom
 James Diver
 George Hrusko
 Henry Baker
 Harry Dawson
 Emmons Harries
 Vivian C. Badger
 Albert J. Gitterman
 Michael Kaczmarek
 John McNerey
 Lawrence E. Rue
 John J. Bell
 James I. Ryan
 Kenneth Ebey
 Cordie E. Peterson
 James R. O'Donnell
 George W. Miller
 Harry Jones
 William F. Coyle
 John C. Kwiatkowski
 Herbert Rommel
 Duane D. Morris
 John W. Bayerski
 Edmund S. Samuelson
 Louis J. LaBudd
 Edwin T. Kurka
 Peter S. Richlowski
 Charles O. Stemm
 John I. Postula
 Sergeant Anthony Ferrandina
 Mike N. Heledones
 David C. Greis
 Joseph Janowski
 Gedeminas Karalus

Albert VanThyne
 Henry E. Tonning
 Frank J. Ulrich
 Frank J. Kurent
 DeForest Andrews
 Barney Slusinski
 William E. Crouch
 Frank W. Sisco
 James A. O'Connell
 Joseph Grogan
 Frank Karge
 Alfred Schmidt
 George Timmerman
 Edward J. Wagner
 Thomas K. Davey
 David E. Caesar
 Theodore Jasinski
 Frank P. Spikens
 William R. Biehl
 Jess W. Cagle
 Leo M. Boyle
 Geoffrey L. Hubbard.
 George H. Bates
 Ralph Salisbury
 Benjamin H. Taylor
 Ambrose A. Klemp
 George M. Trost
 Walter A. Neubiser
 Aaron L. Datin
 Paul J. Healy
 James Reynolds
 Royce V. Wallace
 Wesley Foster
 Thomas W. Murry
 Edward L. Colfer
 Thomas Markowski
 Alphonso P. Junquera
 Aubrey B. Elsworth
 Carl A. Meinersman
 Paul Homedw
 Jack Milloy
 Romeo J. Fortier
 Corporal John R. White
 Vornie V. Kagay
 Paul E. Watson

132nd Infantry—Continued

William Prignitz		Bruno Tutkowsky
Lewis P. Simpson		Frank J. Sedor
George A. Nicklas		Frank Chiastka
Stanley N. Jaske		Theodore J. Miller
Walter H. Johnson		Louis Olson
Armin L. Grahlfs		Harry Bystrom
Emery E. Blakesley		Walter F. Bloom
Alex L. Losinski		Frank J. Vodvarka
Samuel F. Aiken		Arthur L. Gainer
Joseph Vacek		Thomas H. Tibbets
Irwin S. Slack		Lorenzo Martinex
Leo Rose		Dee Pickenpough
Fred W. Morris		James G. Coupland
John J. Snyder		Walter Weatherford
Thomas Bloomerfield		Harry P. Delss
Sam Salpietro		Howard M. Silver
Harry Calahan	Bugler	Merle Baker
George C. Hueth		John B. House
Fred J. Fencel	Mechanic	Mike Tecco
Julius E. Timm		John J. Miller
Fred Bertog		Norman E. Dahl
Irving Beaton		Gale C. Kenney
Benjamin Shapiro		Norman C. Wall
Martin F. Garry		Frank Gulezynski
Walter Kristkstans	Mechanic	William McGuire
Joseph Koslowski		Hugh Campbell
Frank Middone		Frank J. Slovick
Harold J. O'Connell	Wagoner	Ralph Wagoner
William J. Friesen	Cook	George W. Gillman
Arthur Dumont		Robert Brown
Stanley J. Kowalski	Private	Charles C. Flanagan
Frank Diblik		James C. Kenyon
Howard T. Ball		Bruce X. Martin
Henry Gaillier		William J. Perry
Anthony Ptak		Arthur G. Stratton
Harry M. Cubocheck		James A. Kenyon
Edward F. Pozen		Henri E. Schoon
Arthur W. Lewis		Albert Andis
William Fasel		John R. Sawyer
Frank D. Pullen		Charles A. Anderson
William J. Campbell		Frank Bourquin
Neovin W. Chestnut		Felix Donash
Patrick J. Burke		Chester D. Miller
John J. McCafferty		John G. Doyle
Nikola Brkovich		Henry Hoy

132nd Infantry—Continued

Private	Claire V. Parker	Private	Allen W. Griggs
	Jacob Vandergeon		Clarence Gierman
	Raymond C. Smith		Gustav Hills
	Ira O. Wells		Michael Gosh
	Frank Vega		William E. Walsh
	Louis A. Wendt		Philip Duff
	Joe R. Auer		Sam Epstein
	Edward N. Bauer		Charles Horstman
	Stanley Gulbin		Lawrence Hickey
	John H. Leisson		Ivy C. Mills
	Christ Asms		Terrence Murphy
	Charles Domazlicky		John J. Smith
	Frank Will		Jerry J. Smatlak
	Tedor Fedorwicz		Albert E. Beardsley
	Evan J. Morris		John J. Lydon
	William J. Wenz		Ernest C. Reese
	Edward Ryoa		Leron R. Rice
	Maurice L. Seitt-		John Rodenbour
	matter		Edwin L. Ryan
	Frank G. Erickson		John W. Wagner
	David L. Scaro		Atmore L. Brown
	Frank G. Novak		Walter C. Consoer
	Alphonse Van Nevel		Edmo C. Darl
	Irwin Mayer		Joseph Jankowski
	Glenn Sisler		Charles Neuman
	Floyd Leavens		Felix Burlinski
	Carl William		Guy A. Colburn
	Rudolph Masek		Theodore Presvozney
	Clarence Wishop		John F. Donarski
	Christ Fasseas		Joseph W. Gibisch
	John C. Frye		Paul G. Person
	Anton Zaonawicia		Arthur Schultz
	Harry Shochat		James W. Kohnaisl
	William Lewandow-		Paul Glodowich
	ski		John M. Tipton
	Gustaf Okerstedt		Stanislaw Daniel
	John Hanses		Ewicz
	Fred Morgan		James J. Naghton
	Ernest Magnuson		James J. O'Boyle
	Joseph Quinan		John Pitkus
	Frank Malano		John H. Carvell
	Jess Reed		Rudolph T. DeMuth
	Robert C. Johnson		Earl F. Loftus
	Patrick Moran		Paul Kanoza
	Anton Churas		Bernard Krukowski

132nd Infantry—Continued

Private	Chanis C. Ohanisian	Private	Paul Gerstenberg
	Walter L. Poling		John Hradek
	William Loeffler		Cecil A. Scherer
	William Majewski		Lawrence A. Vizenor
	Arthur P. Olsen		Demos Mandis
	Paul T. Smeskol		Eugene Iberg
	Joseph Colantino		Matthew W. Karp
	Oswald H. Burmeister		Frank V. Moore
	Attilo Nucci		Herbert H. Allen
	Tony Bayorin		Powell Kelly
	John R. Waterhouse		John R. O'Bryant
	Charles Becker		Rainey K. Benson
	Melville Amerson		Commodore P.
	Duks J. Killeen		Weirauch
	Ralph Akins		Sam Pizula
	Ole A. Anderson		Wilfred J. Murphy
	Raymond Babb		Sam Brownstein
	Charles H. Barber		Anthony Erickson
	Ray G. Beckwith		Morris Dagovitz
	Louis Barheri		Daniel Capulli
	Bruce Carruthers		John Rogowski
	Henry DeLong		Anthony F. Zebrowski
	William E. Bishop		Peter Carloftis
	William Egan		Lester Henrioulle
	Emil Ellason		George F. Thornton
	Anthony J. Gardner		Pistro Capadona
	John Jajkowski		Charles E. Almgren
	Edward S. Kinnetz		Marion Avery
	Sergano Maritano		Robert Bangert
	Walter Heller		Alexander Clausen
	Andrew Mazzolini		Louis Egansky
	Joseph Martin		Walter Hanson
	William Greminger		William Johnson
	George Furhman		Edward F. Kubiak
	Leslie Pancake		William Lehr, Jr.
	Julius Richter		John L. Rae
	Raymond J. Sievens		Romeo Scully
	Leo L. Tessmer		George Snodgrass
	G. Squllsciotti		Walter Stankwicz
	Paul L. Rude		Arthur Volmer
	Morgan Thompson		John Zelinski

THE 33RD DIVISION

122nd Machine Gun Battalion

Captain	Charles F. Hoover	Jay Voyles
1st Lieut.	James F. King	Arnold W. George
2nd Lieut.	John C. Miller	Robert Fletcher
1st Sergt.	Clarence Fickel	Robert E. Weiler
Sergeant	Charles G. Armstrong	Walter S. Sybert
	Keith W. Murphy	David J. Bell
	Charles L. Hopkins	Lawrence Lindberg
	Homer H. Robertson	John W. Butters
	William Payne	Max G. Milanovich
	John Dagon	Lynn Holmes
	Jesse E. Taulbee	Elmer Young
Corporal	Walter E. Hutton	Walter L. Deppmeier
	Joe R. Garder	Mark A. Goetzman
	John Wagner	Ray L. Munton
	Lester B. Stout	Ignatz Gradecki
	Chris J. Armstrong	Wyman Auvinen
	Baxter Mansfield	Vern R. Halley
	John W. King	Fred H. Brodfuehrer
	Charles A. White	Albert Johnson
	Clarence Lipe	Irvin J. Horn
Wagoner	Louis D. Potter	Lloyd L. Stout
	Stephen W. Briggs	Earl Felkel
Bugler	Allen C. Whitworth	James E. Rebstock
Private 1cl	Milton D. Israel	George M. Schmugge
	Harry Williams	Edward C. Sparling
	Alfred Hart	Harry V. Pulliam
	Arthur J. Gulde	Bliss Troutman
	William C. Sandage	William Gerner, Jr.
	Arthur F. Kamp	William L. Werle
	Leroy S. Morse	Frank J. Huelman
	Desmond Weindorf	Harold Fasick
	Lester Smith	Harvey Stokes
	Nicholas Vukelich	Homer A. McHugh
	Bliss E. Sturgeon	Walter Knoy
	Arthur W. Andre	

123rd Machine Gun Battalion

Major	Albert L. Culbertson	Donald G. Best
Captain	Ivan K. Foster	John E. Huguelet
	Laurence D. Smith	1st Sergt. Hugh F. Dehner
1st Lieut.	Geoge F. Cunane	Lawrence A. Perkins
	Francis D. Ballentine	Jewel C. Chambers
2nd Lieut.	Arthur A. Reese	Sergeant Robert J. Hartley
	Roy G. Messner	Samuel E. Israel

123rd Machine Gun Battalion—Continued

	Lafayette F. Snapp		Frank Schach
	James W. Dorsey	Bugler	Harry M. Salyer
	Kirby L. Hill	Private 1cl	William H. Hasberger
	Frederick T. Thompson		Wallace D. Johnson
	Albert O. Merkel		William D. Grimes
	Paul E. Briggs		Paul Pittges
	Gilbert Cooper		Charles R. Smith
	Herman S. Fisher		John R. Allen
	Frank P. Grotty		Julius W. Popp
	Walter Mullmeyer		Barney J. Andrews
	Arthur Wright		Oscar B. Sobel
	Ebeb J. Green		Glenn Vaughn
	Elmer Benson		Frank B. Schauer
	Donald M. Wright	Private	James L. Thiele
	Henry Paul		Edward D. Vertrees
	Russel Shaver		John J. Maden
	Lenuel S. Brubaker		Isaac N. Biggs
	Herschel H. Dodd		Dempster Davis
	Henry E. Kemma		Elmer Wendell
	Leslie Cunningham		Ernest A. Muenchow
	Roy R. Comrie		James Walsh
	Harry E. Camfield		John G. Heilig
	William A. Baldwin		John Borcia
	Richard H. Gurley		Waldo S. Walker
	Russell D. Staples		Charles C. Clotfelter
Corporal	Herman F. Jessen		Joseph K. Whitmorel
	Ernest Nelson		Luston E. Hough
	William B. Smith		Claude C. Haefele
	Emery W. Ewing		Stanley Shiels
	Arlie T. Williams		August T. Runowski
	George J. Garrigus		Lloyd Hubler
	Eugene Lewin		James C. Kizer
	John O. Haug		Fred Rosenbom
	Leo E. Mack		Raymond M. Murray
Corporal	Delbert S. Halverson		Rene Delaere
	Seth L. Barber		Michael J. Deis
Wagoner	Porter Williams		Charles J. Jorack
	Floyd H. Hall		William J. Joyce
	Albert D. Clinton		John A. Navadunski
	Everett Hall		Harold Masur
	Lewis S. Suffern		Rage L. Johnson

THE 33RD DIVISION

124th Machine Gun Battalion

Major	Floyd F. Putman	Lawrence Naughton
Captain	William J. Grace	Harold H. Engsborg
1st Lieut.	Allan R. Goodman	Walter F. Easton
	Emil O. Neubauer	Henry H. Blasek
	Edward J. Price	Oscar J. Byrne
	Chester I. White	John L. Laws
	John W. Lynd	Fred A. Schafroth
2nd Lieut.	David S. Cloughly	Paul A. Silber
	Louis L. Brosam	Walter H. Smollen
	Charles H. McFarlan	Anton F. Bradtke
	William J. Kenny	Truman B. Evenson
1st Sgt.	Stuart B. Walsh	Walter C. Johnson
Sergeant	Harold E. Burleigh	Emil A. Miller
Sergeant	Thomas K. Sprague	Edwin S. Stensas
	Axel P. Johnson	Albert A. Vahl
	Oliver P. Ely	Private William E. Neff
	Joseph Ranney	Edward E. Keedy
	John I. Anderson	Harold O. Hughes
	George A. Kreis	Andrew G. Anderson
	Sidney Webb	John Anderson
	Homer Bale	Harry Latta
	Steve Aslandes	Albert Owens
	Thomas J. Conway	Adolph G. Reyerson
	Robert H. Merrill	Irving A. Palluth
	William G. Shortall	Henry H. Blasek
	Edward Holloway	Everett Phillips
	William F. Newman	Roy Warner
	Jacob C. Maus	James H. Sears
Corporal	John Belke	Fred F. Lajewski
	John Anderlitscke	Louis L. Boehlke
	William Champlin	Bernard Garb
	Fred H. Turner	Gus Glockler
	Vivian V. Mann	Hugo Holmberg
	Samuel W. Ashforth	Fred H. Kraft
	Morris Hartnett	Walter Lenik
Wagoner	Edward L. Daly	John M. Overholt
Private 1cl	Oscar Swanson	

58th Field Artillery Brigade Hdqrs.

Brig. General	Henry D. Todd, Jr.	Wilbur A. Andrews
Sergeant	James B. Allen	William R. Schulte
Corporal	John S. French	Joseph Paul Contarsy
Private 1/c	Raymond R. Edmunds	James A. Feeley
		Walter A. Johansen

122nd Field Artillery

Colonel	Milton J. Foreman		Warran P. Sherman
Lieut. Col.	Frank R. Schwengel	Sergeant	Carl G. Phelps
Major	LeRoy E. Nelson		Morris P. Jones
	Harold P. Goodnow		Burton O. Bidwell
Captain	Frank O. Wood		Clark H. Lynn
	Lawrence V. Regan		Arthur McEvers
	Samuel T. Slawitsky		Leland G. Wesley
	Kent A. Hunter		Roy H. Morris
	William G. Rosier		Grover D. Mother-
	Leon E. Cutter		well
	William H. Neblett		Henry Gadski
	Clyde L. Savage		Daniel F. Parker
	George M. Hepple		Arthur B. Giesen
	Harry Hill		Bruce C. Henderson
	Marshall Field		Vernon F. Leesch
	Oscar N. Schjerven		Dean R. Herringshaw
1st. Lieut.	Keith K. Richardson		Howard P. McDonald
	Thomas Van Alyea		Edwin J. Henderson
	Roger K. Eastman		Thomas A. Fisk
	Ewing W. Stephens		Raymond Tilley
	John W. McCarthy		Earle Nessler
	Sidney K. Jones		Harry G. Lunteman
	Herman H. Harder		John B. Kelly
	John L. Anderson		George E. Clarke
	William J. Clark		Harvey F. Long
	Ward R. Imes		Owen J. Lee
	Charles A. Plamondon		Arthur R. Miller
	James A. Rollins		George Fyfe
	Kenneth W. Glenn		William B. Winter
	Edward F. Rice		William T. Seaborn
2nd Lieut.	Albert G. Miller		Penno Storm
	Allan V. Arragon		Edward B. Spearing
	Henry V. Burgee		Henry H. Buchim
	Robert E. Pennell		Richard L. Kapsa
R.S.M.	Robert C. Gardner		John R. Madiera
B.S.M.	Harold H. Williams		Waldo P. Fuller
1st Sgt.	Harry A. Sullivan		James Clegg
	William Gillam		Elmer Churchill
	Lindsay Fairweather		George E. Colwell
	Norman D. Hooker		Charles A. Mohr
	Albert H. Gastreich	Corporal	Sam H. Harris
	Arthur H. Hurlock		Leo J. Donovan
	Fred Krumpeck		Aubrey C. Flood
Col. Sgt.	Walter E. Horner		Richard G. Whipple
Sergeant	Anton N. Jensen		Walter W. Moore

122nd Field Artillery—Continued

	Harold F. Rapp		James H. Brown
	Frank I. Johnson	Cook	Robert Burns
	J. Raymond Knight-		Fred R. Dockstader
	on	Horseshoer	James J. Maloney
	Leon J. O'Reilly	Private 1/c	Harry V. Pond
	Franklin L. Bishop		Robert J. Kay
	Richard J. Styles		Peter P. Booroske
	Clinton L. Rice		Paul Hagerty
	Larry Parsons		Willard K. Lasher
	Raymond P. Batsin-		William M. Kirchoff
	ger		Joseph A. Lyman
	Raymond J. O'Leary		Oscar W. Barnett
	Irwin A. Holtz		Waldemar H. Alexan-
	Harry Price		der
Corporal	Donald H. Brownlee		Alexander F. Foley
	Spencer W. Beehmer		Joseph Galvin
	Thomas W. Butler		Edgar S. Irwin
	Carl Grotnes		Bert T. Juberg
	Daniel B. Martin		Frederic R. McMur-
	Edward J. Young		ray
	Harry Bertessa		Frederic R. King
	Adna H. Bowen		David Smart
	Charles W. Duffey		Clinton W. Favinger
	Fred H. Hatch		William Ruehl
	Edgar R. Lawton		James R. Phillips
	Thomas G. Wheeler		John D. Foraciari
	Duncan R. McVicker		Patrick A. O'Hern
	Orville C. Green		Alfred R. Waldpole
	Boris Antin		Charles Williams
	Don Glasel		Louis Woldman
	Karl H. Anderson		Fred Falkenberg
	Bennie Anderson		Harold F. Scott
	Lawrence N. Clausen		Elmer R. Anderson
	Edward A. White		William Lobdell
	Frank F. Lupe		Herbert Gustafson
	John V. Cowling		Thomas F. Airth
	Henry E. Stefan	Private	Herman B. Cohen
	Caspar Swenholt		Harry L. Titus
	John P. Crowley		Marven G. Paulsen
Ch. Mech.	Andrew B. Weyer		Raymond Walsh
	John P. O'Ryan		Glenn H. Winters
	Paul Auringer		Arthur Sallitt
	Alf Nelson		Floyd Martin
	John T. Reilley		Walter E. Minol
Saddler	John M. Sabin		Patrick McEnasney

122nd Field Artillery—Continued

Otto C. Mallock	Wilbur Beeler
Harry Deter	Carl A. Kessenich
Birger F. Myholm	Oliver Fahrenbach
Samuel H. McKee	Arthur F. Walters
Douglas Marry	Raymond J. Crowley
Theodore Pritikin	William Ledwell
Victor D. Summer	Stearns Burrows
Doar G. Bell	John W. Burlingame
John F. Zegermacher	George F. Hadd
Jacob Burrer	Michael McHall
Arthur Koffman	Louis Bergman
Michael J. Coyne	Edward Connors
Thomas P. Carmody	Richard Lye

123rd Field Artillery

Colonel	Charles Davis	Corporal	William P. Oliver
Captain	Harry E. Hearn		John Goad
1st Lieut.	Leon E. Henry	Private 1/c	Fred C. Mose
1st Sergt.	Samuel Stone	Private	Charles K. Priestman
Sergeant	Harry W. Scoggan		Horace F. Ortt
	Ralph T. Johnson		Karl A. Gillig
	John P. Kinnerk		Floyd Watt

124th Field Artillery

Colonel	Horatio B. Hackett	Color Sergt.	Frederick F. Smith
Lieut. Col.	J. A. Rogers	Sergeant	Gerald Crump
Major	John D. White		Charles W. Ruckel
Captain	Philip H. Newman		Harry A. Coops
	Robert J. Casey		Carl L. Baier
	Elmer O. Furrow		Glynn W. White
	Russell Lord		Ray Levi
1st Lieut.	Elmer Erickson		Clarence F. McCarty
	Donald K. Stier		George R. Laswell
	Al. S. Vinnedge		Lester F. Stevenson
	Miles M. Parmeley		James G. Thomas
2nd Lieut.	Clarence H. Hauss		Harry O. Wood
	Harry H. Wertz		Hugh M. Hogan
	Richard F. Nedrow		James H. Hurt
Reg. Sgt.	Major Charles E. Her-		Edward L. Buehlman
	man		William D. McCarthy
1st Sergt.	John L. Smith		Henry Leonard
	Carl B. Erickson		Merrel Collard
	William J. McKernan		Frederick Lowder

THE 33RD DIVISION

124th Field Artillery—Continued

Corporal	Joseph E. Turner	Raymond F. McFar-
	Claude Rittenhouse	land
	Elmer W. Acker	Thomas Biggins
	James R. Hudson	Adney R. Hursey
	George D. Gillespie	Leo J. Ambbs
	Ora F. Hire	Bugler Edmund Scholz
	Fillmore Whitver	Ch. Mech. William T. Hedrick
	Walter Reinhold	Frank R. Parker
	Carl Fitzwater	Stuart V. Roland
	Cecil Fitzgerald	Mechanic John Anderson
Corporal	Marion Samples	Willie C. Williams
	Robert L. Niblick	Thomas A. Hall
	Perry Lee Werts	Private 1/c Ford A. Gossard
	Charles Seekatz, Jr.	Frank A. Maloney
	Edward H. Holzham-	Leo Domrese
	mer	Linwood Keeler
	Lewis D. Parmelee	George B. Barnes
	Clyde F. Everts	Lloyde Newton
	William Gale	Lunford W. Williams
	John Gasporotti	Frank A. Fri
	Rudolph J. Lentz	Sven M. Magnuson
	Eugene Riley	Lea S. Claycombe
	Herbert T. Schmitt	Ralph J. Reed
	Benjamin T. Erwin	Vernie J. Mavity
	Joseph R. McHale	Roy P. Libka
	John H. Lynch	Calvin Bridges
	Arthur J. Schmidt	Olaf J. Hilliard
	Jesse E. Edwards	Aldyth E. Gibbs
	Frank E. Smith	Pawal Brazinski
	Virgil A. Jackson	Benjamin Mizerka
	William M. Under-	Frank H. Pitner
	wood	Evan C. Carlson
	George Krieg	William A. Layton
	Clayton Below	Luke A. Meadows
	Walter Horton	Henry T. Williamson
	Frank Simon	Paul Cable
	Herschel K. Warrick	James J. Smat
	Forrest L. Godman	John Robinson
	Harold Hoffacker	Abraham Rogul
	Henry B. E. Huddle	Alfred W. Glatthaar
	Charles J. Landgraf	George Waddell
	Frank Runn	Harold Hudson
	Daniel H. Sprecher	Julius J. Thiry
	William T. Smith	Louis Youngman

124th Field Artillery (Continued)

Private	Louis M. Gibson	Jan Radovich
	Willard Folks	Henry J. Bouthot
	Virgil J. Brueggeman	Harold B. Christy
	Bernhard K. Totland	Cloyd N. Jenkins
	Lawrence W. Halvor-	Joseph V. Carey
	sen	Joseph R. Flanagan
	Charles A. Lang	Joseph M. Hamrouge
	Homer F. Summe	Isidore J. Schmitt
	Leslie Westerling	Charles R. Bean
	Martin Duvall	Edward L. Wohl-
	Oscar Watkins	gamuth
	Albert Strom	Allen G. West
	Charles F. Aurell	Hubert G. Kneedler
	Ray N. Palmer	Olie Hopperstad
	William L. Aurell	Chester E. Davis
	Guy Masterson	Urban D. Miller
	Frank Gillengerten	

108th Engineers

Colonel	Henry A. Allen	Corporal	Harry Mallinson
1st Lieut.	Thomas I. Raynor		William H. Davis
1st Sgt.	John W. Minton		John A. Moline
1st Sgt.	Henry D. Lindblad		Martin Schiber
Sergeant	Hugol Adelhelm		James Fouhrmeyer
1cl	James O. Boulton		William W. Stevens
	Hugo C. Peters		Edmund J. Shay
	Porter Rudolph		Phillip Chamison
	Leland M. Elmes		Albert Haeger
	Fred A. Pement		Robert B. Stewart
	William O. Babcock		Anthony G. Loboeki
	Herman O. Winnegge		Roy McCann
Sergeant	Patrick W. Hughes		Earl McKinnon
	Frank I. Hart		Alfred G. Tuttle
	Guy F. Moyer		Wallace H. McCor-
	Oscar E. Ostram		mack
	Henry A. Rathert		James Wilkerson
	George Troy		Rudolph W. Peterson
	B. Leonard Clark		Arthur Mofitt
	James E. Dempsey		George J. Grummell
	James R. Currie		Verner L. Williams
	John B. Marquis		Gustave H. Willhard
	Albert P. Smart		Joseph Radtke
	Luther W. Wolf		George L. Fuchs
	Alfred F. Burt	Private 1cl	Raymond Olsen

108th Engineers—Continued

	John Romasco	Edward W. Eggert
	Charles W. Belsky	Harold D. Walsh
	Edwin J. Larson	Benjamin E. Crissen-
	Arthur E. Overacker	ger
	William S. Sundberg	John J. Collins
	Arthur J. Deum	Leo Krause
	Wladyslaw Przyby-	Clove O. Sherod
	lowicz	William E. Graf
	Emil R. Johnson	Willie Hines
	Axel E. Johnson	John J. Klein
	Arthur A. Dinstel	Gust Bogois
	William J. Briden	George Hansen
	Eugene R. Roth	John H. Laird
	Witold Rachas	Frederick Raso
	John Mastalski	Dennis Burke
	Thomas Hueston	Andrew W. Wisti
	William Madsen	George W. Jones
Private	Roy E. Armstrong	John B. Beck
	Emmett J. Casey	Frank E. Bass
	M. E. J. Crok	Edward J. Kelly
	Ruggles H. Dunlap	William Porter
	Vincent P. Hayes	Joseph W. Jeffers
	Kasper Kress	Anthony Steckowitz
	K. E. J. G. Herman	Stanley Zelazek
	Krouth	Frank G. Wozniak
	Fred C. Therion	Leonard Simmons
	Charles Smedley	Ernest Allen
	Oscar E. Olson	John A. Larson
	Ira Horton	Frank Boemmels
	George J. Castanis	George Blaney

Division Headquarters

Colonel	W. C. Gardenhire		B. M. Chipperfield
	Levy M. Hathaway	Major	Frank W. Barber
	Harry D. Orr		Frederick S. Haines
Lieut. Col.	Charles C. Allen		R. H. Stoddard
	William H. Cowles		Henry S. Hooker
	William H. Simpson		Wallace M. Decker
	Frederic L. Huide-		George F. Felker
	koper		Roane Waring
	David R. Swaim		M. B. Southwick
	J. T. B. Jones		Frederick E. Rand
	Herman H. Tuttle		Robin C. Keene
	Oliver J. Troster		Thomas J. Riach

Division Headquarters—Continued

Captain	Robert J. Gay	Sergt 1/cl.	Frank J. Bresnan
	William C. Roller		Jack E. Johns
	William H. Gay		Lawrence E. Head
	John M. Evey	Sergeant	Harry J. Ryan
	Harry F. Hamlin		Walter C. Wilander
	Herbert W. Styles		Fred M. Weiss
	Frederick M. Roa		Michael J. Whitty
	Albert H. Sheffield		John A. Ploger
	Evan A. Woodward		Norman J. White
	Paul E. Haralson		Harold F. Plamondon
	V. C. Nickerson		William A. Gillespie
	I. D. Hess		Harley L. Peacock
	Robert J. Fischer		Francis J. Carnahan
	Marshall Field, Jr.		Clyde R. Thackeray
	Frank A. Biederman		Arthur B. Blair
	Robert E. Mathews		James Philbin
	Carl F. Lauer		Max C. Kramer
	Henry A. Fisher		William W. Bloss
	Clyde L. G. Thompson		Harold T. Bonser
1st Lieut.	Thomas J. Cochrane		Harlan B. Eldred
	Palmer Hutcheson		Frank E. Rusdorf
	Milo G. Miller	Mechanic	Louis H. Snyder
2nd Lieut.	Louis B. Tovstein	Wagoner	Thomas S. Odiorne
	O. J. Sheehy		Max Masor
	Brooke Fellers		Howard E. Colgan
	Charles E. Thurman		William H. Coffey
	Richard B. Nodder		Royal E. Bailey
A. F. C.	William Lewis Judy	Private	Harry F. Swanson
	H. Edwin Larson	1/cl.	William P. Petter
	Kenny P. Hart		William T. Blackwell
	K. L. Van Sickle		William C. Bross
	F. V. McGowan		William H. Tenwick
Regt. Sgt.	Julius R. Richardson		Frank J. Singer
Maj.	Charles F. Pipkin		George O. Weiss
	Edward L. Biel		Garnett L. Zang
	Frank E. Fisher		Carl F. Hill
Hospital	Sergt. Elmer H. Reed		John L. Proctor
Batn. Sgt.	Marcus J. McGrath		Sture Swanson
	Lloyd Willoughby		Robert Young
	Howard F. Mann		Albert D. Rasmussen
	Thomas R. Joyce		Ernest D. Wintrows
	Frank Grabin		Arthur J. Bryngelson
	Arvid E. Anderson	Private	Charles P. S. Smith
	Clarence A. Anderson		Samuel C. Berry
			James J. Gavigan

THE 33RD DIVISION

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Jerome A. O'Connell, Jr.	Gordon V. Ban Buren
Thomas R. Young	Guy B. Stasio
Frank A. Dombow- ski	Charles H. Redding
William Williams	Theodore C. Rhylick
Charles Stevens	Joseph Kotlewski
Ulysses S. Abel	Robert E. McGinley, Jr.
Kenneth F. Vail	Earl R. Clement
Arthur J. Anderson	Earl R. Heilbron
Milton H. Keyes	Harold McConnell
William Zierke	John J. Gaffney
	William Travis

108th Sanitary Train

Lieut. Col.	George C. Amerson	Henry C. Patrick
	Daniel W. Rogers	Arthur E. Inglesh
Major	Eugene G. Clancy	Hubert J. Eckwald
	James J. McKinley	Myron Hanna
	Charles Schott	Warren E. McGregor
	Frederick O. Freder- ickson	Jessie T. Grayston
Captain	Trent Stout	William C. Bradley
	Isaac F. Clark	George C. Biondi
	William Gramley	Joseph E. Acker
	Arthur R. Hansen	James W. Kellogg
	Henry C. Johannes	Harry L. James
	Louis J. Johnstone	Jason N. Smith
	Charles A. Thomas	James T. Degan
	James G. Stewart	Walter L. Blomgren
	Claude Weldy	Melbourne Mabee
	William J. F. Thomp- son	Donald I. Stanton
	Benedict Aaron	Oswald F. Schiffl
	Phillip M. Bedessem	1st Lieut. Thomas J. Reilly
	Fred E. Earel	Chaplain Arthur L. Girard
	John E. Heslin	Sergeant Barnett Harris
	Milton O. Houghton	1/cl. Samuel J. Vehon
	Daniel W. Jeffries	Arthur H. Exner
	Charles S. Kubik	Antony E. Kozak- iewicz
	John F. Kelly	Joseph F. Canavan
	Leland S. Light	Irwin M. Jacobs
	Herbert W. Strass	Allan P. Born
	Francis I. Stuart	William A. Gold- schmidt
	Burton A. Weston	Paul H. Wolfgang

108th Sanitary Train—Continued

Sergeant	Oscar W. Lundberg		Harry Rosenweig
	William Tornow		Alexander Davison
	Paul C. Gerding		James J. Lott
	David R. Davies		Arthur C. Wolfe
	Fred Kahn		William Luthin
	Samuel Strauss		Harold R. Higgins
	Edward Crispe		William I. Sartain
	John P. Goodwin		Otto W. Simpson
	Robert W. Dahlen		Anthony J. Freuding- er
	John W. Schaeffe		Harry H. Hulbert
	Jay H. Crawford		Kenneth H. Anderson
	Israel Sanders		Renus Cargo
	Joseph J. Dubsky		Fred B. Glennon
	Edward R. Hammond		Ralph D. Stone
	Arthur A. Johnson		Joseph J. Benner
	Abe Cohn		Stewart W. Hughest
	Alvin Thurston		Clarence A. Oehring
	James E. O'Mally		Elmer A. Johnson
	Robert E. B. Heming- way		Eugene J. O'Hagan
Corporal	Douglas E. Jackson	Farrier	Arthur E. Woehlke
	William H. Matthew	Mechanic	Clifford I. Corwin
	Paul A. Stoerp		Harold J. Schubert
	Phil A. Sandblom		Russel A. Potts
	Herman H. Baum	Cook	Frank Kratchnik
	Roman J. Tomaszew- ski		Clarence J. Kee
	Robert A. Jackson	Private	George W. Bridges
	Harvey R. Seif	1/cl.	Samuel J. Rosenstein
	Ray W. Summe		Stanley F. de Latour
	Edward S. Pettes		Harry Silver
Wagoner	Charles A. Badauine		Veo M. Douglas
	Leonard F. Hayes		John L. Written
	Jack Becker		Charles Mueller
	Jeremiah Dougherty		Thomas J. Mulvey
	Thomas J. Regan		Lester J. New
	Walter C. Carlson		Francis P. Quinn
	Edward J. Smith		Daniel O. Manix
Wagoner	Horace Lindheimer		Jerome Schuster
	Max G. Mayrer		Otto H. Gose
	Clarence W. Christian		George C. Mynchen- berg
	John Hagan		Walter L. Ghislin
Wagoner	Dorian J. Raudenbush		Frank Larner
	William M. Stevenson		Louis F. Cody
	William F. Stuart		Harry C. Kossakowski

THE 33RD DIVISION

108th Sanitary Train—Continued

Private	William J. Ritter	William Barnwell
	William H. McDill	William P. Murphy
	Vere L. Fennerty	William L. Richmond
	Harold L. McDaniel	Leslie C. McGinnis
	Ralph D. Martin	Olaf Edgar Wold
	Edwin G. Bergsten	

108th Field Signal Battalion

Corporal Rollie E. Masters	Corporal Edward Iwicki
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108th Ammunition Train

Lieut Colonel	Walter J. Fisher	Ernest Eckel
Captain	Don M. Phelps	Albert Johnson
1st Lieut.	Robert D. Ronayne	Scott A. Malcolm
2nd Lieut.	Edward McKernan	Arthur J. Meuser
Chaplain	John J. O'Hearn	James Murphy
Sergeant	Arthur E. Black	Hilding W. Ohlson
	James Flaherty	Joseph Reznicek
	Charles E. Keating	Ralph H. Tomlin
	Daniel F. Lumbra	Robert E. Walsh
	John A. Martin	Private 1/c Michael Healy
	William A. McCormick	Melker I. Sund
	Frank O'Connor	Private Stanley P. Salata
	Phillip O'Neill	John L. Schalk
	Thomas J. Tracey	Victor Van Hook
	Clarence E. Tripp	Corporal Claude Armstrong
Wagoner	William J. Brown	Private Gerald Hefferman
	Martin Cavanaugh	Edwin Kluga

108th Supply Train

Corporal Edward Zahner	Corporal Clarence Hall
Corporal James Delbeto	Private Carl Hallberg

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT AWARDED BY GENERAL PERSHING FOR
EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS AND CONSPICUOUS SERVICES.

I. DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

Colonel Levy M. Hathaway
Lieutenant Colonel William H. Simpson
Lieutenant Colonel William C. Gardenhire
Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper
Lieutenant Colonel John T. B. Jones
Lieutenant Colonel Burnett M. Chipperfield
Major Henry S. Hooker

- Major Frederick S. Haines
Major Frank W. Barber
First Lieutenant Charles H. Thurman
2. 130TH INFANTRY.
Colonel John V. Clinnin
Major Ray H. Humphrey
First Lieutenant Clyde Brown
Corporal George A. Platt
Mechanic John G. Burr
Wagoner Vigo Olsen
3. 123RD MACHINE GUN BATTALION.
Major Albert L. Culbertson
4. 131ST INFANTRY.
Captain William R. Mangum, M.C.
Sergeant Harvie A. Harris
Private 1st Class LeRoy H. Tucker, Hdqrs. Company
5. 132ND INFANTRY.
Lieutenant Colonel James H. Stansfield
Major William E. Kandell
Captain Gail T. Aid
Corporal John Butler
Private Herman J. Friedman
6. 124TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.
Major Floyd F. Putman
7. HEADQUARTERS 58TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
First Lieutenant Joseph Z. Burger
Corporal Alexander B. Gordon
8. 108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN.
Lieutenant Colonel Walter J. Fisher
Captain Don M. Phelps
Sergeant Daniel F. Lumbra
Sergeant William A. McCormick
Sergeant Thomas J. Tracey

XLII. COMMENDATIONS OF THE 33RD DIVISION¹

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE

24th November, 1918.

MAJOR GENERAL READ,
Commanding II American Corps.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I thank you for your two letters, both the one which crossed mine and that in which you so generously acknowledge it.

May I say, on behalf of those who were privileged to take part in the training of the different American divisions which have served under your command, that the zeal and enthusiasm of your troops made their task an easy one and their work a real pleasure to them. They would wish me to acknowledge the great consideration they invariably received from all ranks of the American troops with whom they came in contact. Of my own knowledge I can assure you of the very high opinion they formed of the splendid material which passed through their hands.

I do not forget the important services rendered by American troops in the line on the front of the Second British Army and elsewhere, and in particular the fine performance of troops of the 33rd American Division at Hamel and North of the Somme.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
D. HAIG.

EXTRACTS FROM WAR HISTORIES.

All units, no matter from what corners of the earth they came, struggled gallantly and in unison to beat the hated enemy. Of particular interest is the fact that forming part of the Fourth Army during some of the most bitterly contested battles of this period, and in no way behind their comrades in gallantry and dash, were the men of the II American Corps from Illinois, New York, Carolina, and Tennessee, names that conjure up memories of the fierce battles nearly sixty years ago during the civil war between the North and South, in which men of the English-speaking race were likewise fighting to the bitter end and for a cause which they were convinced was

¹This material was received too late for insertion in its proper place, but because of the special request of Major General George Bell for its inclusion, it has been made an additional appendix.

just. The gallantry and dash of these American troops will never be forgotten by their comrades of the Fourth Army.²

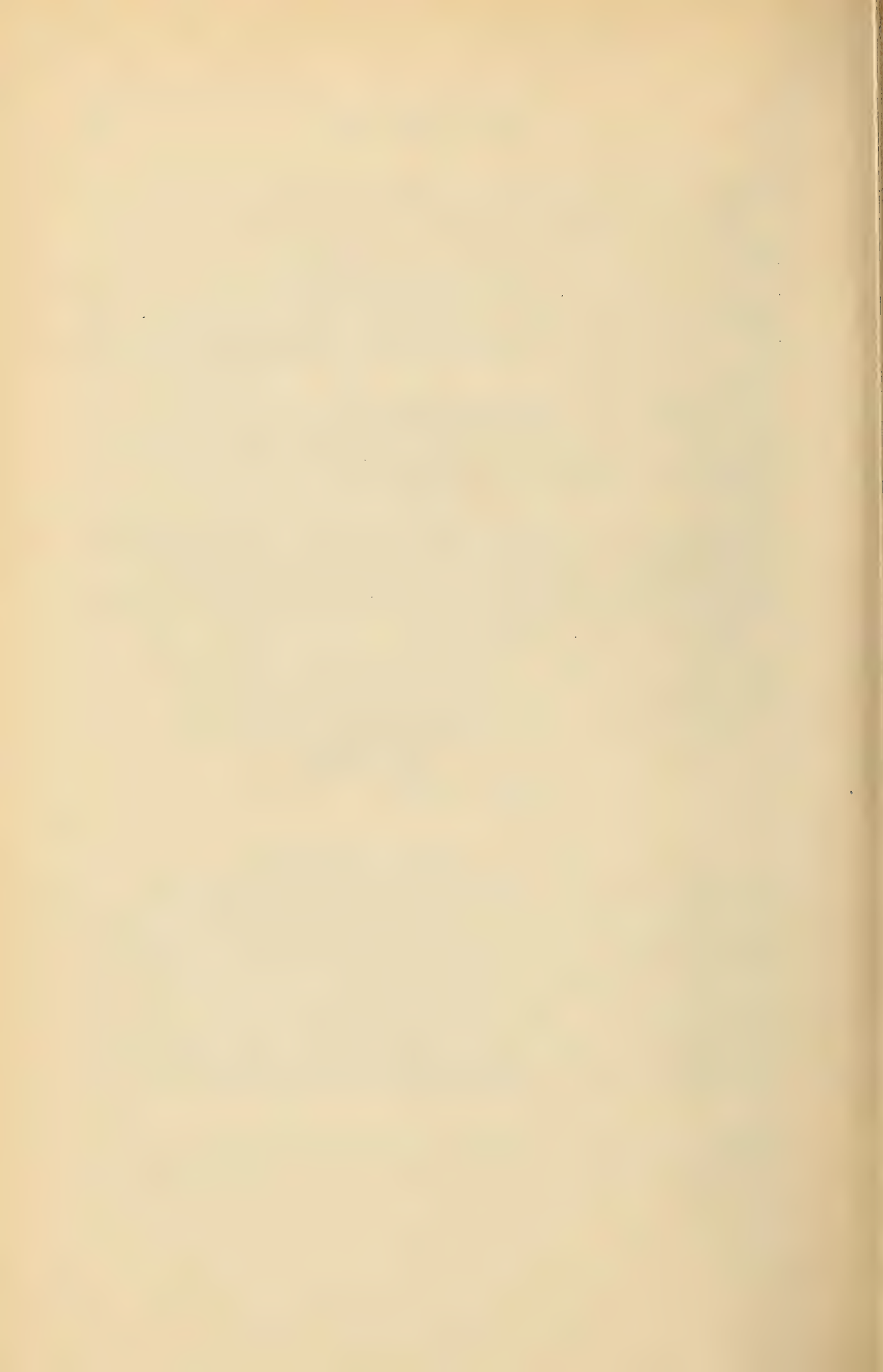
The 33rd American Division had been in training with the Fourth Army for several months, and the first action in which any of its troops had taken part had been with the 4th Australian Division at Hamel on July 4th. From its commander downwards, the officers and men who composed it had gained the respect and admiration of all by their gallantry in action, their keenness, and their determination to miss nothing during their training that would help them to beat the Germans.³

The American Army as a whole, moreover, can afford to be proud, both of the dogged and never-ending struggle of the 77th in the Argonne and of the dash and gallantry of the 82nd and the 33rd in the passage of the Aire and the Meuse.⁴

²From the foreword by Lord Rawlinson to *The Story of the Fourth Army in the Battles of the Hundred Days, August 8th to November 11th, 1918*, by Major General Sir Archibald Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B., General Staff, Fourth Army, ix-x.

³Montgomery, *The Story of the Fourth Army in the Battles of the Hundred Days, August 8th to November 11th, 1918*, p. 67.

⁴Simonds, *History of the World War*, 5:449.



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